Juſt publiſhed, printed for T. LONGMAN and T. SHEWELL,

A Complete View OF THE BRITISH CUSTOMS,

CONTAINING,

I. A Perfect and Diſtinct Account of the ſeveral Particular BRANCHES whereof that REVENUE Conſiſts.

II. The FORMER and ADDITIONAL BOOKS of the RATES of MERCHANDIZES, from which moſt of thoſe Branches are chargeable; with the NEAT TOTAL AMOUNT of all the ſeveral Branches payable, as well from thoſe Rates, as from the Values upon Oath, *&c.* for all FOREIGN GOODS and MERCHANDIZES IMPORTED, not only by *Britiſh* Subjects, but by *Strangers*; and alſo THE NEAT TOTAL AMOUNT of ſuch of the ſaid Branches as are to be REPAID, or DRAWN BACK, in caſe the ſaid Goods are afterwards Exported to Foreign Parts within Time. With THE NEAT DUTY to be paid upon NATIVE COMMODITIES, and ſeveral FOREIGN DYING GOODS EXPORTED. Alſo the DUTIES to be paid upon COALS, CULM, and CINDERS brought Coaſtwiſe, and to be REPAID if they are afterwards Exported.

All Calculated to the Utmoſt Exactneſs.

Together with the ſeveral RULES, ORDERS, *&c.* Annexed to the ſaid BOOKS OF RATES.

III. Directions for, and Examples of, THE METHOD OF COMPUTING the aforeſaid DUTIES to be *Paid* and *Repaid*; with the DRAWBACKS and BOUNTIES on the Exportation of ſeveral *Britiſh Goods*, &c.

IV. The ſeveral PORTS, MEMBERS, and CREEKS of *Great Britain*; the LAWFUL KEYS, WHARFS, *&c.* and the FEES payable to the Officers of the CUSTOMS in the Port of *London*; with the DUTIES OF SCAVAGE, PACKAGE, *&c.* payable to the ſaid City.

V. An INDEX, wherein is Comprehended the SUBSTANCE of the ſeveral LAWS now in Force, relating to the CUSTOMS, *&c.*

The WHOLE being

A Complete SYSTEM of His MAJESTY's Revenue of CUSTOMS.

By *HENRY CROUCH*,
Of the CUSTOM-HOUSE, *London*.

The Fourth Edition:

Continued to the End of the Seſſion of Parliament, *Anno Decimo Septimo GEORGII Secundi*.

With ſuch ALTERATIONS, and ADDITIONS, as have made it much more Uſeful than the Former.

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288 d 26

A Complete View OF THE BRITISH CUSTOMS.

PART the Second.

CONTAINING

Ample INSTRUCTIONS for the Entering, Examining, and Delivering of GOODS and MERCHANDIZES imported into *Great Britain* from Foreign Parts.

ILLUSTRATED

By EXAMPLES of the Present Practice of the Officers of the CUSTOMS, at the Water-Side in the Port of *London*; in the several Sorts of GOODS that are now most usually imported into the said Port.

To which is Added

An APPENDIX

CONTAINING

The THEORY and PRACTICE of MEASURING and CASK-GAUGING,

Designed, not only for the Use of the Officers of His MAJESTY's CUSTOMS in the Out-Ports; but for the Service of all concerned in the Importation of FOREIGN GOODS.

By *HENRY CROUCH*,
Of the CUSTOM-HOUSE, *London*.

THE SECOND EDITION;
With ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS, by an Experienced Officer in the *Customs*.

LONDON:
Printed for THOMAS LONGMAN and THOMAS SHEWELL, at the *Ship* in *Pater-noster-Row*.
M.DCC.XLVI.

THE PREFACE.

THE PREFACE.

THE Duties and Drawbacks on foreign Goods having been ſo fully treated of, and the ſeveral Laws relating to the Cuſtoms publiſhed at large; neither the Officers nor the Merchants can want Information on thoſe Heads: for, as no Duty is to be collected, nor Drawback paid, nor any Penalty inflicted, but what are directed by ſome Act or Acts of Parliament, therefore there is nothing more to be obſerved in the Proceedings relating thereto, than not to perform any Act, but what can be particularly warranted by ſome Law or Laws.

But the Laws being ſilent in moſt Things relating to the Delivery of foreign Goods after Payment of Duty, there can be no other Guides than Experience and Practice; and tho' as to the Allowances in Conſideration of the Packages of Goods, there are ſeveral Tares aſcertain'd by a Table printed in the ſeveral Books of Rates, under the Title of, *A Table of the uſual Tares and Allowances now in Practice in the Port of* London *; yet, it being above 70 Years ſince it was ſettled, and the Courſe of Trade ſo very much alter'd, that many of the Goods therein mentioned are not now imported; and the Tares of others, having by Experience been found to be, ſome to the Prejudice of the Revenue, and ſome to the Prejudice of the Merchants, are daily varied from, in the Port of *London*; and the Tares of ſome Goods being preſcribed for Packages, either of another Kind, or a different Weight from what are now imported; and there being ſeveral Species of Goods

* Which is placed in *p.* 313. And the Rules of Direction about Allowance of Wrappers in Bales of Linnens, *&c.* are in *p.* 321, *&c.*

now imported, that perhaps at that time, either were not known, and consequently could not, or else were forgot to have their Tares ascertain'd: All which, together with the present Practice of Taring all Goods which will conveniently admit of it, and the many usual Tares now in Practice, not mentioned in the said Table, render it of but very little service in the Delivery of weighable Goods: And as to Goods deliver'd by Tale, Gauge and Measure, there never has been published any Guide or Instructions whatsoever.

These Considerations induced me to believe that the Methods of the Delivery of Goods might be almost as numerous as the several Ports in *Great Britain*, and to endeavour at an Uniformity, by exhibiting the Practice of the Officers in the Port of *London*, as a Standard for the several Out-Ports; they having by their much Practice and Experience in most sorts of Goods, arrived at a very great Certainty and Exactness.

The Method which I have pursued, is, in giving Instances (disposed according to the Course of the Alphabet) of most of the Goods that are now usually imported; and in prosecuting this Method, have observed,

1. *In the Delivery of Goods by Weight*, that where the Tares are ascertain'd, and the Goods usually imported in the particular sorts of Packages, and of the same Weight there describ'd, to exemplify the same; and where they are imported in Packages, tho' of the same sort, yet of a different Weight from those described, I have given Instances of the Tares being adjusted by the Surveyors, as I likewise have for those Goods where the Table was either wholly silent, or defective: And as to those Goods which could be conveniently unpack'd and weighed loose, and likewise those imported loose, there are several Examples of their Delivery; and in those Cases where there ought to be an Allowance for the Tare of Strings, Bands, Papers, &c.

ve ſhewn after what Method the ſame is made in the Port *London*: But it muſt be conſider'd in all the ſeveral In-nces of Tares adjuſted by the Surveyors, that they are not ven as a Standard for the like Allowances to be always ade for the ſame Species of Goods, imported in the ſame rt of Package (for that being uncertain, muſt be left to the ſcretion of the Surveyors,) but only as a Sample of the ethod: unleſs in thoſe Inſtances where I have ſaid that it *the preſent uſual Allowance for Tare.*

2. *In the Delivery of Goods by Meaſure,* I have under e proper Heads of all ſuch as pay Duty by the Piece, in-rted the Lengths thereof, as collected from the Book of ates, where that has limited them, and where it has been ent, from the preſent Practice of the Officers and Mer-hants; and as moſt ſorts of Linens do not pay Duty by the iece, but by the Yard or Ell, I have given the Lengths of hoſe ſorts which are moſt uſually imported; and I have al-o, in the proper Places, exemplified the Method of the De-very of ſuch Goods as pay Duty by their Superficial and ubical Contents.

3. *In the Delivery of Goods by Tale,* I have under the roper Heads, exemplified the Manner of Tallying or Sco-ing the Quantities, at ſuch Numbers as I thought moſt pro-er; but as any certain Number is not material, that may e varied at diſcretion, provided care be taken to mention what Number, every Tally or Score is made.

4. *In the Delivery of Goods by Gauge,* I have given he greater Variety of Examples, on purpoſe to exerciſe the earner in computing the Contents of the Caſks.

Tho' I have given ſo many Inſtances of the Delivery of oſt kinds of Goods, yet there are others, which are ſome-mes imported; but thoſe which I have exemplified, I ap-rehend will be ſufficient to illuſtrate the Method, there ot being any Species whatſoever, but what may be compre-ended under ſome of them; and tho' in the Delivery of the

proper

proper Goods, I have exemplify'd the ſworn Meters and Gaugers certifying to the Quantities, and two Land-Surveyors to the Tares, &c. according to the Practice in the Port of *London*; yet in the Out-Ports, the Offices of Meter and Gauger muſt be perform'd by the Land-Waiters, and the Collector, where there is but one Surveyor, muſt ſupply the Place of the other.

As Meaſuring and Cask Gauging are a very material Part of the Qualifications of a Land-Waiter in the Out-Ports, and it being to be fear'd that ſome of them are not ſo throughly acquainted therewith, but that they may want further Information, and it not being ſo practicable to treat thereof under the ſeparate Articles whereunto they are to be applied, and deſigning this as a complete Director in the Buſineſs of the Water-ſide; I thought it proper to compoſe a diſtinct Treatiſe on thoſe Heads, ſo far as they can be any ways apply'd to the Cuſtoms.

After all the Pains that I have taken, I am ſenſible that a Stranger cannot be entirely qualified thereby, in the Office of a Land-Waiter; for tho' I have ſo fully illuſtrated the Method of Accounting, yet it was not poſſible to communicate a Knowledge in the ſeveral Species of Goods, that being not to be any ways acquired, but by much Practice and Experience; and therefore would adviſe, that when any Goods preſent, that an Officer has never met with before, and is not well ſatisfied in, that he informs himſelf of the quality thereof, by conſulting, either ancient and experienc'd Officers, or Perſons dealing in thoſe Commodities.

But I hope, by carefully peruſing and conſidering the whole, it will be found to acquaint the Reader with the Form and Method of the Delivery of Goods, and give him ſuch a perfect Idea thereof, that (adding thereto the Knowledge of the Goods themſelves) he will not need any other Aſſiſtance.

Cuſtom-Houſe,
London.
26 *March*, 1746.

A

COMPLETE VIEW

OF THE

British CUSTOMS:

CONTAINING

Instructions for the Entring,

AND

The Method of the Examining and Delivering Foreign Goods and Merchandizes Imported.

ALL Goods and Merchandizes imported, pay Duties, and are to be delivered, either by *Tale*, *Weight*, *Measure* or *Gauge*.

I. Goods paying Duties by *Tale*, are at the Delivery to be tallied at one, ten, twenty, *&c.* according to the Nature thereof; as will be particularly exemplify'd in several Instances under the proper Heads.

And as (generally) the Merchant cannot have any Pretence for a short Entry in Goods by Tale, there-

fore (in ſtrictneſs) no Poſt-Entry ſhould be admitted of.

II. Goods paying Duties by *Weight*, are to be brought to the King's Beam, and weigh'd, in order to adjuſt the true Quantity, for which his Majeſty's Duties ought to be paid; for, in conſideration of the different Proportions which foreign Weights bear to *Britiſh*, the Waſte, *&c.* which may happen during the Voyage, and the Draughts and Tares to be allowed on the landing, it cannot be expected that a perfect Entry can be made at firſt: But to enable the Merchant to make the neareſt Eſtimate of the true Net-Weight to be entered, I have here furniſhed him with a Table of the Proportion between Foreign and *Britiſh* Weights; which being duly regarded, as alſo the particular Draughts, Tares, and the other Inſtructions, to be found under the proper Heads, I preſume will be a ſufficient Guide for an Entry.

A TABLE ſhewing how much *one Pound Weight* of the following Places will make (of *Avoirdupoize* Weight) in *Great-Britain*.

	Pounds Avoirdupoize.
Abeville	1,0989
Ancona	0,7800
Amſterdam	1,1111
Antwerp	1,0460
Aquila	0,7125
Avignon	0,8928
Bologna	0,8000
Bourdeaux	1,0989
Bruges	1,0204
Burgoyn	1,0989
Calabria	0,7300
Calais	0,9345
Dantzick	0,8620
— A Liſpound, 16 *Dantzick* Pounds.	
— A Shipound, 20 Liſpounds.	
Diep	1,0989
Ferrara	0,7500
Flanders, in general	0,9433
Florence	0,7800
Frankfort	1,1313
Geneva	1,0700
Genoa Suttle	0,7125
Genoa Groſs	0,7000
Hamburgh	1,0865
Holland	1,0526
Leghorn	0,7500
Leipſick	1,1061
Lisbon	1,1350
Lubeck	1,1516
Lucca	0,7088
Lyons Common Weight	0,9345
Lyons Silk Weight	1,0204
Lyons Cuſtom Weight	1,1111
Marſeilles	0,8928
Milan	0,7000
Mirandola	0,7500
Naples	0,7100
Noremberg	1,1363
Paris	1,1235
Placentia	0,7200
Prague	1,2048
Roan By Vicount	1,1428
Roan Common Weight	1,1089
Rochel	0,8928
Rome	0,7874
Ruſſia A Pood. 35 *lib.* ½ Or, 63 Pood 1 Ton. } Avoird.	
Sevil	0,9259
Thouloufe	0,8928
Turin	0,8200
Turkey the *Batman* qt. 2400 Drams	16,0000
Turkey the *Oak* qt. 43 Oun.	2,4375
Turkey the *Rotula* qt. 100 Drams.	0,6666
Venice Suttle	0,6400
Venice Groſs	1,0600
Vienna	1,2300

The foregoing Table is collected from ſeveral Authors, who have treated of the Proportion between foreign and *Britiſh* Weights: But in the preſent Practice of the Cuſtoms and Trade, I have obſerved ſome Variation; for in the Weights of the following Places, the Proportion is generally held to be, *viz.*

		Pounds Avoirdupoize.
Dantzick,	the Pound	0,9600
Germany,	the 106 Pounds	112,0000
	the Pound	1,0566
Holland,	the 104 Pounds	112,0000
	the Pound	1,0769
Italy,	the Pound	0,7500
	With an Addition of 3 *per Cent.*	

The Uſe of the Table.

Multiply the given Quantity of foreign Pounds by the Number under the Title of Pounds *Avoirdupoize*, which anſwers to the reſpective Place whoſe Weight you would reduce to *Britiſh*, and the Product will be the Anſwer.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe 3 Fats of raw Linen Yarn contain by Invoice 8456 *German* Pounds, how many Pounds *Avoirdupoize* will they make out?

8456 *German* Pounds.
1,0566

50736
50736
42280
84560

8934,6096 Pounds *Avoirdupoize.*

Or

Or the aforementioned Table will ſhew how many *Avoirdupoize* Pounds and Decimal Parts are contained in 100 Pounds of the reſpective Weights of each Place, by only moving the Comma two Figures towards the right Hand.

So that 100 *German* Pounds will be 105,66 *Avoirdupoize* Pounds; and then the above Example may be reduced thus:

100	——	8456
5	— $\frac{1}{20}$ —	422,8
,5	— $\frac{1}{10}$ —	42,28
,1	— $\frac{1}{5}$ —	8,456
,05	— $\frac{1}{2}$ —	4,228
,01	— $\frac{1}{5}$ —	,8456
105,66		8934,6096

In like manner may any other foreign Weight be reduced to *Avoirdupoize* Pounds; which (if the Nature of the Entry requires it) being divided by 112, will give the Hundreds Weight, and thoſe Hundreds Weight being divided by 20, will give the Tons.

At landing the Goods the Weigher is to call out the full and true groſs Weights in the Scale, which the Land-Waiters are to enter in their Books; and from the Total of the ſaid Groſs Weight is to be deducted an Allowance in Conſideration of

DRAUGHT, according to the following reſpective Weights, *viz.*

Goods weighing		C.		lb.	
	under	1	——	1	Draught.
	from	C. C.			
		1 to 2	——	2	
		2 to 3	——	3	
		3 to 10	——	4	
		10 to 18	——	7	
		18 to 30 or upwards,		9	

 Ex-

But under $\frac{1}{4}$ C. *wt.* no Allowance of Draught given, is now the Practice in the Port of *London*.

Except Tobacco of the *Britiſh* Plantations, which is to be allowed eight Pounds Draught, only for every Hogſhead of 350 lb. or upwards. 9 *Geo. cap.* 21. §. 15.

Theſe Allowance for Draughts, the Land-Waiters may (when they are very different) inſert in their Books, oppoſite to each reſpective Draught; or (when they are not very different) compute the ſame, by counting the Number of the Draughts at each ſeparate Allowances, as is the Practice in *London*.

The Allowance for Draught being deducted, out of the remaining Weight, there is (in moſt Caſes) to be a further Allowance, called

TARE, being in Conſideration of the outſide Package that contains ſuch Goods, which cannot be unpacked without detriment; or for the Papers, Threads, Bands, *&c.* that incloſe or bind any Goods which are imported looſe; or tho' imported in Caſks, Cheſts, *&c.* yet can be unpacked and weighed neat.

Several ſorts of Goods had their *Tares* aſcertained, by the Farmers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in the Year 1667, a Table whereof was then publiſhed by their Order, ſubſcribed with the Hand of *Samuel Whittell*, their Secretary: Which Tares having been approved, have been continued in uſe ever ſince, and are the ſame as will be hereafter found under their proper Titles, and are not to be altered or deviated from in any Caſe within the Port of *London*, unleſs the Merchant thinking himſelf or the Officers of the Crown, to be prejudiced by ſuch *Tares*, ſhall deſire that the Goods may be unpacked, and the Net-Weight taken; which may be done, either by weighing the Goods in each reſpective Caſk, *&c.* neat, or (as is practiſed in *Eaſt-India* Goods particularly) by picking out ſeveral Caſks, *&c.* of each Size, and making an Average, and ſo compute the reſt accordingly: But this muſt not be done without the Conſent of two Land-Surveyors, atteſted by their Hands in the Land-Waiters Books; and in the Out-Ports, not without the Conſent of the Collector and Surveyor: And as to thoſe Goods which have not

their

their *Tares* aſcertained, two Land-Surveyors in *London*, and the Collector and Surveyor in the Out-Ports, are to adjuſt and allow the ſame in the like manner.

Note, That ſometimes the Caſks, *&c.* are weighed beyond Sea before the Goods are put in, and the Weight of each reſpective Caſk, *&c.* marked thereon, (as is uſual for moſt Goods imported from the *Britiſh* Plantations) or elſe inſerted in the Merchant's Invoice; in which caſe, if the real Invoice be produced, and the Officers have ſatisfied themſelves (by unpacking and weighing ſome of them) that thoſe Weights are juſt and true, they do then (after having reduced them to *Britiſh* Weight, if not ſo before) eſteem them to be the real *Tares*, and paſs them accordingly; tho' ſometimes the *Tares* on the Caſk, *&c.* are wholly diſregarded, and the real *Tares* taken.

But the unpacking of Goods, and taking the Net-Weight, being the moſt juſt Method, as well for the Crown as the Merchant, it is uſually practiſed in the Port of *London*, in all Caſes where it can be done with Conveniency, and without Detriment to the Merchant's Goods.

The *Tares* being known, take the following Directions for the Operation.

1. When the *Tare* is ſo much *per Cent.* (Hundred Weight) take the Aliquot Parts of an Hund. Weight, as,

For 24 *per Cent.* take $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Groſs Weight, — leſs $\frac{1}{7}$
21 — — $\frac{1}{4}$ — — leſs $\frac{1}{28}$
20 — — — $\frac{1}{7}$ — — more $\frac{1}{4}$
18 — — $\frac{1}{7}$ — — more $\frac{1}{7}$
16 — — — $\frac{1}{7}$
14 — — $\frac{1}{8}$
12 — — $\frac{1}{8}$ — — — leſs $\frac{1}{7}$
10 — — $\frac{1}{14}$ — — — more $\frac{1}{7}$
8 — — $\frac{1}{14}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{7}$.
7 — — $\frac{1}{16}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{8}$.
6 — — $\frac{1}{16}$ — — leſs $\frac{1}{7}$
4 — — — $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{7}$.
2 — — $\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{1}{7}$.

Or the Hundreds Weight may be multiply'd by the *Tare per Cent.* adding to the Product a proportionable Part for the Quarters and Pounds, (if any) and the Total being divided by 112, will give the *Tare* required.

2. When the *Tare* is ſo much *per* hundred Pounds, reduce the given Weight into Pounds, (if not ſo before) and then take the Aliquot Parts of an hundred Pounds as.

lb	lb.		
For 24 *per* 100 take	$\frac{1}{5}$	of the Groſs Weight —	more $\frac{1}{5}$
21 — —	$\frac{1}{5}$	— —	more $\frac{1}{20}$
20 — —	$\frac{1}{5}$		
18 — —	$\frac{1}{5}$	— —	leſs $\frac{1}{10}$
16 — —	$\frac{1}{5}$	— —	leſs $\frac{1}{5}$
14 — —	$\frac{1}{10}$	—	more $\frac{2}{5}$
12 — —	$\frac{1}{10}$	— —	more $\frac{1}{5}$
11 — —	$\frac{1}{10}$	—	more $\frac{1}{10}$
10 — —	$\frac{1}{10}$		
8 — —	$\frac{1}{10}$	—	leſs $\frac{1}{5}$
7 — —	$\frac{1}{20}$	— —	more $\frac{2}{5}$
6 — —	$\frac{1}{20}$	— —	more $\frac{1}{5}$
5 — —	$\frac{1}{20}$		
4 — —	$\frac{1}{20}$	— —	leſs $\frac{1}{5}$
2 — —	$\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$.		

Or the ſuttle Pounds may be multiply'd by the *Tare per* Hundred Pounds; and the two right-hand Figures of the Product being cut off, the Remainder will be the *Tare* required.

3. When the *Tare* is by the Bag, Caſk, *&c.* multiply the Number of Bags, *&c.* and *Tare* together, and the Product will be the total *Tare.*

4. When the *Tare* is not aſcertain'd, but mark'd on each Caſk, *&c.* it muſt be ſet down oppoſite to the Groſs-Weight; and being added up, the Total will be the *Tare* to be allowed.

The ſeveral *Tares* being found and deducted from the Groſs Weight, (after the Allowance for Draught) the Remainder is the Net-Weight for which his Majeſty's

jeſty's Duties are to be paid; and if in Hundreds Weight, and the Nature of the Goods requires it, may be reduced to Pounds thus:

Suppoſe 20 Hogſheads of *Virginia* Tobacco to weigh 103 *C.* 3. 17 Groſs, how many ſuttle Pounds will they contain?

C.	*Q.*	*lb.*	
103.	3.	17	—— Groſs.
103			
103			
103			*C. Q. lb.*
101			—— for the 0. 3. 17.
11637			—— Suttle Pounds.

Or thus:

100	—— ——	10300	
10	—— ——	1030	
2	—— ——	206	*C. Q. lb.*
		101	for the 0. 3. 17
		11637	Suttle Pounds.

III. Goods delivered by *Meaſure*, are under three different Regulations.

1. Such as Linens particularly; which are meaſured by running Meaſure, being no more than taking the Length of the Piece from one end to the other.

And, as in the *Hollands*, *Flanders*, and ſome ſorts of *German* Linens, the Contents in *Britiſh* Ells are often annexed to, or marked on each Piece, and likewiſe inſerted in the Merchant's Invoice; therefore there will not be any difficulty in making a perfect Entry; ſo that no Poſt-Entry muſt be admitted of in this Caſe.

And

And for ſuch Linens as are contented in Foreign Meaſure, I have here inſerted a Table of the Proportion which foreign Meaſures bear to *Britiſh*; by the Aſſiſtance whereof, the Merchant will be enabled to find the Contents in *Britiſh* Ells or Yards, according as the Nature of the Entry ſhall require.

But thoſe *German* and *Eaſt-Country* Linens which are not contented, by reaſon the ſeveral Pieces of each reſpective ſort, are generally about the ſame certain Lengths; may be entered by computing the whole Quantity at ſuch uſual Lengths, and delivered by the Officers, by meaſuring ſome of the Pieces, and computing the reſt accordingly.

A TABLE ſhewing the Proportion which the Meaſures of the following Places bear to the *Britiſh* Ell.

		Ell *Britiſh*.
The Ell at	*Amſterdam*, — makes	,5900
	Antwerp	,6000
	Arras	,6060
	Bruges	,6097
	Colen	,4807
	Dantzick	,7228
	Emden	,4850
	Frankfort	,4792
	Hamburgh	,4850
	Liſle	,6024
	Lubec	,5000
	Maeſtricht	,6369
	Noremberg	,5747
	Vienna	,6869
The Auln at	*Calais*	,6369
	Lyons	,9836
	Paris	1,0526
	Roan	,9708
	Rochel	,9778
	Thouloufe	,9334

The

		Ell *Brit.*
The Braceat	*Florence*	,4901
	Leghorn	,5000
	Lucca	,5000
	Madera	,9681
	Milan Silk	,4347
	Milan Linen	,5000
	Venice Silk	,5102
	Venice Linen	,5555
The Vare at	*Andaluzia*	,7339
	Caſtile	,7407
	Granada	,7339
	Lisbon	1,0000
	Sevil	,7407
The *Palm* at *Genoa*		,2079
The *Aſhin* at *Muſco*		,6200
The Cane at	*Barcelona*	1,4035
	Marſeilles	1,7000
	Rome	1,7875
	Saragoſa	1,8181
	Valencia	,8247

The foregoing Table is collected from ſeveral Authors, who have treated of the Proportion, between *Foreign* and *Britiſh* Meaſures: But in the preſent Practice of the Cuſtoms and Trade, I have obſerved ſome variation; for in the Meaſures of the following Places, the Proportion is generally held to be, *viz.*

Flanders and *Holland*, The Auln or Ell *Flemiſh* —— ,6 *Britiſh* Ell. With an Allowance of 2 *per* Cent. for ſhortneſs of Meaſure.

Germany and *Eaſt-Country*, The Auln, or Ell —— ,5 *Britiſh* Ell. With an Allowance of 2 *per* Cent. for ſhortneſs of Meaſure.

Muſcovy

Muſcovy or *Ruſſia* — The Aſhin { ,57 *Britiſh* Ell. / ,7125 Yard.
Turkey, —— the Pyke —, 4333 *Britiſh* Ell.

The Uſe of the Table.

Multiply the given Quantity of Foreign Aulns, Ells, *&c.* by the Number, under the Title of *Britiſh* Ells, which anſwers to the reſpective Place, whoſe Meaſure you would reduce.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe 3 Bales of *Ruſſia* Linen contain by Invoice, 7854 Aſhins; how many Ells *Britiſh* will they make out?

7854 Aſhins
,57

54978
39270

4476,78 *Britiſh* Ells.

Or the aforementioned Table will ſhew how many *Britiſh* Ells and Decimal Parts are contained in one Hundred of the reſpective Meaſures of each Place, by only moving the Comma two Figures towards the Right-Hand.

By removing the Comma in *Muſcovia* or *Ruſſia* Meaſure, the 100 Aſhins will be 57 *Britiſh* Ells; and then the Aſhins in the aforementioned Example, may be reduced to *Britiſh* Ells, thus:

		7854 Aſhins.
50	$\frac{1}{2}$	3927
5	$\frac{1}{10}$	392,7
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	78,54
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	78,54
57		4476,78 *Britiſh* Ells.

In

In like manner may any other Foreign Meaſure be reduced to *Britiſh* Ells; which (if the Nature of the Entry requires it, as in this Example) being divided by 120, will give the Contents in great Hundreds.

EXAMPLE.

4476 *Britiſh* Ells in the foregoing Examples.
12|0)447|6

C. Qr. Ells.
37. 1. 6.

To reduce Meaſure from one Denomination to another, *viz.*

Ells *Flemiſh*, into { Yards *Britiſh* —— Subtract $\frac{1}{4}$; Ells *Britiſh* { Multiply by 6, and cut off the right-hand Figure; or multiply by 3 and divide by 5.

Yards *Britiſh*, into { Ells *Flemiſh* —— Add $\frac{1}{3}$; Ells *Britiſh* { Subtract $\frac{1}{5}$, or multiply by 8, and cut off the right-hand Figure.

Ells *Britiſh* into { Yards *Britiſh* —— Add $\frac{1}{4}$; Ells *Flemiſh* { Add $\frac{2}{3}$; or add a Cypher, and then take $\frac{1}{6}$.

2. Such as Pictures, Grave and Paving Stones, and Marble Tables particularly, which are meaſured by ſquare or ſuperficial Meaſure, as taught in the Appendix, and exemplified under the proper Heads; whoſe foreign Dimenſions may be reduced to *Britiſh*, by the help of the aforeſaid Table.

3. Such as Marble Blocks, and Timber particularly, which are meaſured by Solid or Cubical Meaſure, as taught in the Appendix, and exemplified under the proper Heads; whoſe foreign Dimenſions may likewiſe be reduced to *Britiſh*, by the help of the aforeſaid Table.

IV.

IV. Goods delivered by *Gauge*, are Wines, *&c.* and all Exciſeable Liquors; whoſe Quantity to be entered, may be pretty nearly determined by conſidering the Size of the Caſks, and what accidental Leakage or other Diminution may have happened during the Voyage: And as to the Delivery thereof, you will find ample Inſtructions for Gauging, in the Appendix; and the ſorts of Liquors uſually imported, particularly exemplified under the proper Heads.

IN-

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

The EXAMINATION and DELIVERY of Goods and Merchandizes imported into *Great-Britain*, from Foreign Parts; according to the Practice of the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, at the Water-ſide in the Port of *London*.

CONTAINING

An Alphabetical TABLE of the uſual Tares and Allowances (on ſeveral ſorts of Goods) now in Practice in the Port of *London*; and which are likewiſe to be obſerved in the ſeveral Out-Ports: With Examples to thoſe of the ſaid Goods that are moſt generally Imported.

And alſo,

Examples of moſt other Goods uſually Imported, whoſe *Tares* are not aſcertained or preſcribed by the ſaid TABLE.

WITH

Thoſe that are to be Delivered by Tale, Meaſure and Gauge.

BEFORE any Goods are delivered by virtue of any Warrant, the ſame muſt be copied into the Land-Waiter's Books, as a Foundation for the Delivery; diſtinguiſhing the Date, and Number of the

the Entry, the Merchant's Name, the Total Duties paid, the particular Packages, with the Marks, Numbers, and Quantities of the Goods, for which the Duties have been paid

But tho' each Merchant's Goods are generally diſtinguiſh'd by a particular Mark, ſuch as a *Grape*, a *Crow's-foot*, a *Diamond*, &c. ſometimes alone, ſometimes joined with the initial Letters of the Owner's Name; and ſometimes by the ſaid Letters only: yet I am obliged in the following Example to inſtance only ſingle Letters, becauſe ſuch particular Characters muſt have been cut on purpoſe; and as they are not material, I purpoſely omitted them.

And at the Delivery of the Goods; underneath the ſaid Copy of the Warrant, muſt be inſerted the particular Manner of the Delivery, as the Tale, Weight, Meaſure, or Gauge, with the reſpective Allowances for Draught and Tare, (where the ſame are to be allow'd;) from the Total whereof the Quantity firſt enter'd being deducted, the Remainder is the Quantity for which a Poſt or Additional Entry is to be made: and when the ſame is made, the Date and Number of ſuch Entry muſt be inſerted (oppoſite to the ſaid ſhort Entry:) all which is fully illuſtrated in the following Examples; wherein it is to be obſerved, that as ſeveral ſorts of Goods have their Tares aſcertain'd for particular Packages, deſcribed in the Table of Tares, and as they are now, not uſually or never known to be imported in ſuch Packages: therefore, tho' I thought it proper not wholly to omit them, yet I have not exemplified them, chuſing rather to inſert Examples of thoſe Packages that are now uſually known. And in many Inſtances, after having exemplified the Packages, for which Tares are preſcribed by the Table, I have given Examples of other Packages, for which the Surveyors have adjuſted the Allowances for Tares; tho' not as a Standard for the ſame certain Allowances in all Inſtances of the like ſort of Package, becauſe it is impoſſible but that there will be ſome variation in the Weights; but

as

as an Example of the Nature of making the Allowance: And this is to be obſerved with reſpect to thoſe Goods which have not their Tares preſcribed for any ſort of Package whatever.

And tho', in the ſaid Examples, for the greater eaſe in finding any Species of Goods, I have placed them all under their proper Letters, and ſuppoſed ſeparate Entries to be made for each particular ſort; yet in common Practice it will be frequently found, that ſeveral ſorts of Goods are inſerted in the ſame Entry, it being uſual for the Merchant to make but one Entry for all the Goods, that he has on board the ſame Ship, tho' ſometimes they may happen to be of twenty ſeveral Denominations or more.

The United *Eaſt-India* Company in particular (who land all their Goods by Bills at Sight, and have the Liberty of giving Security for Payment of their Duties) give but 4 Bonds for each Ship's whole Cargo, *viz.*

One Bond for the Rated Goods,
One —— for the Unrated Goods,
One —— for the Duty of 15 *per Cent.* on Muſlins.
One —— for the Duty of 15 *per Cent.* on Callicoes.

Yet, as I have exemplified each Article of *Eaſt-India* Goods ſeparately, I was obliged to ſuppoſe a ſeparate Bill of Sight and Bond for each Article.

And as to the Tares of *Eaſt-India* Goods (which are never adjuſted by the Table) I have in ſome of the Examples where the Weights of the ſeveral Packages were pretty near equal, ſuppoſed them to be at a certain Weight each; and in other Examples, where the Weights were pretty different, ſuppoſed thoſe which are about the ſame Weight to be taken at an Average, agreeable to the preſent Practice.

It being enacted by the 12 *Car.* 2. Cap. 4. Sect. 4. (to which ſubſequent Acts have had reference) That if any Goods or Merchandizes be brought from Parts beyond the Seas into this Realm by way of Merchan-

dize, and unſhipped to be laid on Land, the Subſidy, Cuſtoms and other Duties thereof not paid or tender'd to the Collector, *&c.* nor agreed with for the ſame in the Cuſtom-Houſe, that then the ſaid Goods and Merchandizes ſhall be forfeited. Therefore there is a late Reſolution of the Court of Exchequer, that to admit of Poſt or Additional Entries, where Goods are ſhort enter'd (the Goods ſo ſhort enter'd being laid on Land before Payment of Duty) is a Matter of Favour and Indulgence, to prevent ſuch Goods from Forfeiture: And tho' in Goods deliver'd by Weight and Gauge, it is almoſt impoſſible to make a perfect Entry before Landing; yet in Goods deliver'd by Tale and Meaſure, there cannot be any Excuſe or Pretence for a ſhort Entry, and therefore (as I have before hinted) it ought not be allow'd.

EXAM-

EXAMPLES of the Examination and Delivery of Foreign Goods Imported.

A.

ALUM in Casks —— *Tare* 12 ℔ *per Cent.*

Form of an Entry.

EXAMPLE.

Benj. James —— —— 2*d Jan.* 1726.

10 Casks q^{t}. 50 *C.* Alum.

B. J. N° 1 *a* 10 $\frac{45}{}$ *L.* 10. 12. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

N°.	—	*C.*	*Q.*	℔
1	—	6.	0.	9
2	—	6.	3.	14
3	—	5.	3.	16
4	—	6.	0.	13
5	—	5.	3.	23
6	—	6.	1.	11
7	—	6.	3.	2
8	—	6.	0.	6
9	—	6.	0.	6
10	—	6.	1.	18
10	—	62.	2.	6
			1.	12 Draught
		62.	0.	22 ℔
		6.	3.	8 Tare at 12 *per Cent.*
		55.	1.	14 Net
		50.	0.	0 Enter'd
		5.	1.	14 Short

To find the Tare.

C.	
62	0. 22.
	12
	744
	20
112)	764
6.	. 92

C.		
6.	3.	8

Posted the 4th of *January*, N° 18.
Number of the Warrant for that Day.

ALPHABETS, are enter'd by the Set, containing 24 times 24 to the Set.

Multiply your Parcels by the Number of Papers in each, count one of the Papers, and if all are of a Size, then multiply your Compliment of Papers by the ſaid Letters, which divide by 24, *which is an Alphabet, and then again by* 24, *which make a Sett.*

But they are imported in Papers uſually about 7 *or* 8 *Inches long, and* 4 *or* 5 *Inches broad; which are always paſſed as a Set.*

EXAMPLE.

4 Caſes q^{t} 36 Papers, each q^{t} 160 Letters.
a *Rotterdam.*

4

144
160 Letters

8640
144

24)23040
144

24)960 000

000

40 Sets.
40 Entred.

A Sett of Alphabets, *as given in by the* Printers.

Capital or Great Letters.....	27	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z Æ
Small Capitals...	27	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z Æ
Small Letters	28	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z æ œ ç
Double Letters...	14	ſi fi ff ſſ fl ſl ffi ffi ffl ſt ct ſh &
Accented Letters .	20	à è ì ò ù á é í ó ú â ê î ô û ä ë ï ö ü
Points.....	6	. , ; : ? !
Figures.....	10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
References.....	5	* † ‖ ‡ §
	137	One Alphabet.
	3288	One Sett of Alphabets.

To which a Proportionable Number of Spaces, *&c.* to fill up blank Lines, and put between the Words, is to be added.

AMBER, the Maſt to contain 2 ½ lb.

EXAMPLE.

Thomas Rogers ——— 4 *Jan.* 1726.
6 Caſks q^t 500 Maſts of Amber.
T. R. N° 7. *a* 12 15 L. 49 4. 4 ½

N°	C.	Q.	lb	Strings		a *Dantzick.*
7	2.	2.	7	63		
8	2.	3.	4	69		
9	2.	2.	11	66		
10	2.		2	58		
11	2.	1.	13	62		
12	2.	3.	16	71		
	6.	15.	0.	25.	389.	at 4 ¼ *per* String.

3.

15 × 4
15 × 1556
1525 × 97
1705 — 16)1653
18 Dr^t — 103. 053
1687 — 5
104 Tare
1583 Net
2 double it, and divide by 5.
5)3166
633 Maſts
500 Enter'd
133 Short

Fractions are either taken in, or rejected, as it may ſuit, for the benefit of the Importer.

Poſted 8 *Jan.* N° 6.

Note, The multiplying the Net Pounds by 4, and cutting off the laſt Figure, is equal to multiplying them by 2, to bring them into half Pounds, and then dividing the Product by 5, the half Pounds in a Maſt.

When *Amber* is imported in large Lumps, it is not ſtrung.

ANCHOR-

ANCHOR-STOCKS, vide *Wood.*

ANCHOVIES are rated by the ſingle Barrel, which is to weigh 24 lb. excluſive of the Barrel, whereof one third is allowed for Salt and Pickle, remains 16 lb. Net of Fiſh, which makes the ſingle Barrel. But in uncertain Barrels, or Jars, after Draught and Tare are deducted, and a third part is allowed for Salt and Pickle, divide by 16, gives the Number of ſingle Barrels.

As for Example.

Barrels or Kegs.

N°	C.		
1	0.	3.	2.
2		2.	7.
3		1.	14.
3	1.	2.	23.

111 Tare
79 lb
191 9 each *per* Keg.
3 Dt.
188
27 Tare.
161
54 Tr. for Salt
16)107 and Pickle.
6 11 which is
Single Barrels
6. 11/16

In Earthen Pots or Jars.

N°	C.		
1	0.	1.	20
2		2.	7
3		2.	14
4		1.	26
5		2.	2
6		1.	9
6	2.	3.	22

222
106 Tare
330 12 lb each *per* Jarr.
6 Dr.
324
72 Tare.
252
84 Tr. for Salt
16)168 and Pickle.
008
10. 8 which is
Single Barrels.
10 1/2

ANNOTTO, [*per* Dyers Uſe, —— Paying no Duty.

6 *Jan.* 1726. N° 12.
John Coverly——L.0. 0. 0
J. C. N° 1 a 6 } 6 Cheſts q^t 1000 lb of *Annotto.*

N° 1 — 2. 0. 2.
2 — 1. 3. 19
3 — 1. 3. 26
4 — 2. 0. 7
5 — 2. 0. 4
6 — 2. 0. 10

12. 0. 12
12
12
1212

1356
16 Draught

1340
240 *Tare* at 40 lb *per* Cheſt.

Deliver'd 1100
Enter'd 1000

Short 100 Poſted 10 *Jan.*
N° 3.

Tare forty Pounds *per* Cheſt.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

APPLES, the Barrel to contain 3 Buſhels.

At the Delivery they muſt be meaſured by a City Meter, and the Barrels tallied in the Land-Waiter's Books, and the Total ſign'd to by the ſaid Meter: But they are not now often imported.

ARGOL, for Dyers Uſe — Paying no Duty.

ARGOL in Caſks — *Tare* 14 lb *per Cent.*

EXAMPLE.

8 *January*, 1726. — N° 31.

John Sims —— *L.* 0. 0. 0

J. S. N° 1 *a* 3 } 10 Caſks q.
R. V. N° 5 *a* 8 } 100 C. of *Argol.*
K. O. N° 3, 7, 9 }

J. S. N° 2 — 12. 3. 14
3 — 12. 0. 14
1 — 13. 2. 7
R. V. — 7 — 13. 1. 0
5 — 12. 3. 0
8 — 13. 0. 18
6 — 11. 3. 14
K. O. — 8 — 13. 0. 18
7 — 11. 3. 26
3 — 13. 2. 0

10 128. 0. 27

Tare found by taking the Eighth Part from the Groſs Weight after Draught is deducted, being an Aliquot part of 112 Pound.

10 at 7 lb — 0. 2. 14 Draught

127. 2. 13 lb
15. 3. 23 *Tare* at 14 *per Cent.*

Deliver'd 111. 2. 18
Enter'd 100. 0. 0

Short 11. 2. 18

Poſted the 11th *January*
N° 5

ARRACK, *being part of* East-India *Goods, is rejected, Gauging being ſufficiently exemplified under the Letter* W. *and in the* Appendix.

ASHES,

ASHES, vocat. *Pot-Aſhes*— Tare 10 lb *per Cent.*

EXAMPLE.

10 *January* 1726—N° 105 *Andrew Sims L.* 33. 3. 9.
T. V. N° 11 *a* 20—10 Fats, q^t. 12000 lb. Pot-Aſhes.

N° 15	—	11.	3. 11
18	—	13.	2. 21
12	—	14.	3. 21
17	—	14.	2. 11
13	—	14.	1. 18
16	—	13.	3. 0
11	—	13.	3. 14
14	—	14.	3. 21
20	—	14.	3. 0
19	—	14.	3. 25
10		141.	3. 2

141
141
14186

15878
10 at 7 lb. 70 Draught.

15808 lb
1581 Tare at 10 *per Ct.*

14227 Delivered.
12000 Enter'd.

2227 Short.

Poſted 18 *Jan.* 1726. N° 37.

ASHES, *vocat.* Pearl-Aſhes *of and from* Germany, *to pay as* Pot-Aſhes *by* 10 & 11 W. III. Cap. 21. §. 30.

EXAMPLE.

11 *January* — N° 43.
John Fowler—*L.* 19. 7. 2¼
J. F. N° 1 *a* 4 } 10 Caſks containing 7000 lb. of Pearl Aſhes.
A. R. N° 7 *a* 12 }

J. F. N° 1	—	5. 0.	21
2	—	5. 2.	21
3	—	5. 2.	7
4	—	5. 1.	1
A. R. 7	—	9. 2.	7
8	—	8. 3.	15
9	—	9. 1.	28
10	—	8. 3.	24
11	—	9. 3.	5
12	—	9. 1.	26
10		77. 3.	5

77
77
7789

lb 8713
10 at 4 — 40 Draught.

8673 lb
868 Tare at 10 per C.

7805 Deliver'd.
7000 Enter'd.

805 Short.

Poſted 20 *Jan.* N° 117.

ASHES, *vocat.* Weed-Aſhes, the Laſt to contain 12 Barrels of 200 Pounds each. *EX-*

EXAMPLE.

12 *Jan.* 1726 — N° 7.
Robert Aſhby — *L* 1. 13. 2¼
R. A. } 10 Sacks con'. 20
N° 1 *a* 10 } *C.* Weed-Aſhes.

N° 1 —	2. 2.	2
2 —	2. 1.	22
3 —	2. 1.	14
4 —	2. 1.	16
5 —	2. 1.	19
6 —	2. 1.	24
7 —	2. 2.	6
8 —	2. 2.	4
9 —	2. 1.	26
10 —	2. 1.	15
10	24. 2.	8
10 at 3 lb.	0. 1.	2 Draught.
	24. 1.	6 lb
	0 2.	24 Tare at 8 per Sack.
	23. 2.	10 Deliver'd
	20. 0.	0 Enter'd.
	3. 2.	10 Short.

Poſted 15 *January* N° 9.

Tare, 8 Pounds per Sack. { *A.B.* / *B.C.* } Surveyors.

ASHES, *vocat.* Wood or Sope-Aſhes, the Laſt to contain 12 Barrels of 200 Pounds each.

10 Barrels Wood-Aſhes.

	C.		
1 —	3. 1.	20	
	3. 2.	7	
	3. 1.	18	
	3. 1.	17	
	3. 0.	20	
	3. 2.	1	
	3. 1.	23	
	3. 1.	10	
	3. 1.	11	
	3 1.	20	
	34. 0.	7	lb
	0. 1.	12	Draught at 4
	33. 2.	23	lb
	3. 2.	8	Tare at 40 per Bar.
	29. 3.	15	
	29.		
	29		
	2999		
200)	3347		
12)	16.		

Laſt.	*Bar.*	lb.
1	4	147

Tare 40 lb. per Barrel.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

B

BACKS for Chimneys, of,

—— $\frac{1}{2}$ *C.* w^{t}. and downwards to be accounted *Small.*

—— above $\frac{1}{2}$ *C.* w^{t}. to be accounted *Large.*

So that at the Delivery, each Size muſt be tallied ſeparately.

BALKS, vide *Wood.*

BANDSTRING TWIST.

Note, 32 Yards make a Piece.

Note, *The Merchant is now obliged to endorſe on his Warrant the exact Number of his Papers, with their Lengths, and the Officer to meaſure the Knots of the high and low Numbers of the Papers, for his Government to bring them to an Average.*

EXAMPLE.

Benjamin Smith. —— —— 14 *January.*

1 Caſe, q^{t}. 72 Dozen Knots of *Bandſtring Twiſt.*

B. S. N° $\frac{39}{N°}$ *L.* 5. 2. 7

1256 to 1300	is	Papers 45	Yards at 13	24 Knots	
			180		
			90		
			1080		
Meaſured			13 $\frac{3}{4}$		
			3240		
			1080		
			540		
			270		
			14850		

231 to 280	is	Papers 50	Yds. at 15	24	
			200		
			100		
			1200		
Meaſured			15 $\frac{1}{4}$		
			6000		
			1200		
			300		
			18300		
			14850		
			32) 33150		
			115		
		12) 1035	190		
			30		
			86 3		

Poſted

Posted 17 *January*
18

	Doz.	Knots.	Pieces.
Deliver'd	86.	3.	30
Enter'd	72.		
Short	14.	3.	30

Note, Multiplying the Papers by 2 only, is the same as multiplying them by 24, the Number of Knots in a Paper, and afterwards dividing the Pieces by 12, brings them into Dozen Knots, by which they pay Duty.

EXAMPLE in the New Method, call'd, the Short Way.

Benjamin Smith —— 14 *January*.

1 Case, q^t. 72 Dozen Knots *Bandstring Twist*.

L. 5. 2. 7

B. S.	Papers.	Low Numb.	Papers. Yds.
1256	45 at 13	231	50 at 15
to	2	to	2
1300	90	280	100
	13 ¾ Measure		15 ¼ Meas.
	270		500
	90		100
	45		25
	22		1525
	1237		1237
			32) 2762
			202
			86 10

Call'd the Method of the short Way.

Dozen Knots.

86. ⅓ Delivered.
72 Ent.
14. ⅓ Short.

Posted 17 *January*
18

BA-

BARILLIA.

—in single Serns con^{t}. about 3 Hundred — } Tare 14 lb.

—in double Serns con^{t}. about 3 Hundred — } Tare 28 lb.

But is now usually imported in Serns of a larger Weight.

15 *January* 1726—N° 10.

George Chase——*L.* 12. 8. 6½

G. C. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 doub. Serns con^{t}. 45 *C.* of *Barillia.*

	C.		
N° 1—	5.	1.	8
2—	5.	3.	2
3—	4.	3.	18
4—	4.	2.	27
5—	5.	1.	10
6—	5.	3.	22
7—	5.	2.	20
8—	5.	3.	17
9—	4.	3.	25
10—	6.	0.	3
10--	54.	2.	12
	0.	1.	12 Draught.
	54	1.	0 lb.
	3.	0.	24 Tare at 36 each.
Del^{d}.	51.	0.	4
Ent^{d}.	45.	0.	0
Short	6.	0.	4

Posted 24 *January* — N° 5.

Tare thirty six Pounds *per* doub. Sern.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

Note, *It is sometimes imported in single, and sometimes in treble Serns, of about the same Weight.*

BARLINGS } vide *Wood.*
BATTENS }

BASKET-RODS, the Bundle Three Feet about at the Band.

So that each Bundle may be esteemed a Circle, whose Circumference is 3 Feet; and in order to reduce Bundles of any other Circumference to that Standard, it must be observed, that by EUCLID, *Book the* 12th, *Proposition the* 2^{d}, *it is taught, that* Circles are in Proportion one to another, as the Squares of their Diameters.

And the Circumference of a Circle being to the Diameter, as 1 *is to* ,31831, *therefore the Diameter equal to* 3 *the Circumference, will be* ,9055 ferè.

,955 } The Diameter = 3 the Standard-Circumference.
,955 }

4775
4775
8595

,912025 } The Square of the Diameter, whose Circumference is 3.

Now

Now ſuppoſe a Bundle (as in the following Entry) to contain 4 Feet, what will its Content be in Proportion to 3 Feet at the Band?

1,27324 —— The Diameter = 4 the Circumference in the Entry.
1,27324

509296
254648
381972
891268
254648
127324

16211400976 — The Square of the Diameter whoſe Circumference is 4.

The PROPORTION.

As ,912025 is to 1;
So is 1,6211400976 to 1,7775, the Content of a Bundle at 3 Feet Circumference.

The aforegoing Operation I exhibited in Conformity to the aforementioned Propoſition of EUCLID; *but it may be more conciſely perform'd by conſidering, that as the Diameters of Circles are proportionate to their Circumferences, therefore will their Proportion to each other be, as the Squares of their* Circumferences.

Feet.
3 —— The Standard-Circumference.
3

9 —— The Square of 3 the Standard-Circumference.

Feet.
4 —— The Circumference in the Entry.
4

16 — The Square of 4 the Circumference in the Entry.

The

The PROPORTION.

As 9 is to 1;
So is 16 to 1,777——The Content of the Bundle as before.

When the Circumference is in Inches, the Operation may be perform'd thus:

Inches.
36 — The Standard-Circumference.
36

216
108

1296 — The Square of the Standard-Circumference.

48 — The Circumference in the Entry.
48

384
192

2304 — The Square of the Circumference in the Entry.

The PROPORTION.

As 1296 is to 1;
So is 2304 to 1,777, as before.

Or they may be reduced to the Standard-Bundles, by finding their reſpective Areas, according to the following

PROPORTION.

As 1 is to ,07958;
So is the Square of the Circumference to the Area.

Which

Which will further demonſtrate the Truth of the aforegoing Operations.

3 — The Standard Circumference.
3

1 — : — ,07958 — : : — 9 — The Square of the Circumference.
9

,71622 —— The Area of a Standard-Bundle.

4 — The Circumference in the Entry.
4

1 — : — ,07958 — : : — 16 — } The Square of the Circumference in the Entry.
16

47748
7958

1,27328 —— The Area of the Bundles in the Entry.

The PROPORTION.

As ,71622 is to 1;
So is 1,27328 to 1,777, as before.

The Practical Method of meaſuring Bundles of Baſket Rods is, as *per* Example.

Note, A Bundle is meaſured at three different Parts, and when the Medium is found, ſuppoſing 4 Foot about,

EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLE.

16 *January* 1726 ——— N° 15

Merchant enters 254 Bundles of Baſket Rods.

a Dunkirk.

Bundles tallied at 10.

|||| |||| make

|| |||| 4 odd

Bundles 254

Feet 4 Medium Girt 12

48 Inches

B. The Standard Circumference of Bundle is 3 Feet or 36 Inches

36
36
216
108
1296 Standard Circumference in Inches.

Square of the Standard Circumference

48
384
192
2304
254 Bundles.
9216
11520
4608
1296)585216
6681
2016
720

451 Bundles of Baſket Rods.

451
254 Entred
197 Short.

But few, or none, now Imported.

Note, the Merchant is at liberty to girt the Bundle as ſhort, or hard, as he can.

Poſted 23d *Jan.* N° 7

BATTERY in Fats—*Tare* 8 lb. *per Cent.*

17 *January*, 1726. ——N° 18.

George Hopſon——*L.* 182. 0. 6

6 Fats containing 120 *C.* of Battery.

G. H. N° 1 *a* 6.

N° 1	23. 1. 14	
2	21. 3. 8	
3	24. 2. 7	
4	27. 1. 18	
5	25. 3. 10	
6	28. 1. 10	
6	151. 1. 11	
—	0. 1. 26	Draught.
	150. 3. 13	
	10. 3. 3	*Tare* at 8 ℔. *per Cent.*
Deliver'd	140. 0. 10	
Enter'd	120. 0. 0	
Short	20. 0. 10	

Posted 19 *January* N° 3.

BEADS vocat. *Coral Beads.*

They are weighed looſe, and if only with Strings, Tare 2 Cent. *with Mops or Rags,* 3 per Cent. *There is alſo a ſ Allowance of Tare, made for the Papers,* a Leghorn.

EXAMPLE.

Roger Jennings —— —— —— 18 *January* 17

6 Caſes q^t. 1000 ℔. of *Coral-Beads,* a Leg

R. J. N° $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ *L.* 165.

	C.		Papers.	
N° 1	0.	3. 21	40	is Weighed loose.
2	1.	1. 15	60	
3	2.	2. 11	120	
4	1.	1. 20	60	*Tare* ¼ ℥ for Paper.
5	1.	3. 18	105	
6	2.	0. 27	115	
	6 10.	2. 00	¼ 500	

10
10
1056
1176
13 Draught.
1163
35 *Tare* for Strings and Rags.
1128
8 Tare for Papers.
1120 Net
1000 Enter'd
Short 120

16)125
7 13
lb. ℥.

Posted 29 *Jan.* N° ⅓

3 *per Cent.* for Strings and Rags,
d ¼ ℥. for Papers.

{ *A.B.* / *C.C.* } Surveyors.

BEAUPERS, the Piece to contain 24 or 25 Yards.

But now not usually imported.

BEECH, vide *Wood.*

BEER vocat. *Spruce Beer*, the Barrel to contain, *Viz.*

For the Cuſtoms ——————— 42 } Wine Gallons.
For the Exciſe ——————— 32 }

Spruce Beer, *is always imported in* { *Kegs, containing when full* — 4 / *or* / *Half Kegs, containing when full* 2 } Gallons

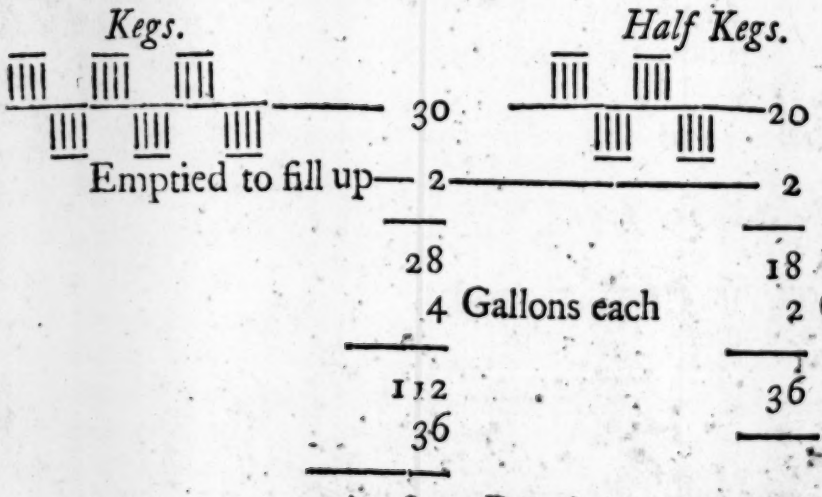
So that { 10½ *whole or* 21 *half Kegs, when full, are eſteem'd Barrel for the Cuſtoms.* / 8 *whole or* 16 *half Kegs, when full, are eſteem'd Barrel for Exciſe.*

But as the ſaid Kegs and half Kegs are never imported quite ful therefore ſome are uſually emptied to fill up the reſt; and ſometimes (th but ſeldom) they are not filled up, and then about one in ten is allow'd Conſideration of what they want of being full.

19 *January* 1726. —— N°. 135.

Mark Howard. ——— ——— *L.* 1. 13. 9

M. H. N° 1 *a* 50 { 30 whole / 20 half } Kegs, containing 3 Barrels of *Spru* Beer.



Poſted 25 *January* N° 1.

BLACK

LACKING, or *Lamp-black.*

Lamp-black, being of a very ht Quality, 'tis uſual to empty o or three Boxes, or Barrels a Size, and ſo weigh each antity by it ſelf, Net; and ny difference in the Weight, reduce them to an Average, e by Size.

20 *January* 1726. N°. 55.

rge Longman —— *L.* 2. 12. 9½

168 Barrels containing 2 *C.* of *Lamp-black.*

rrels		*Ounces.*
40	at ¼ Ounc. each	3285
128	at 1 ¼ Ounc. each	1285
		4570

= 4)4570
4)1142
C.
112) 285 (2. 2. 5 Deliver'd
224 2. 0. 0 Enter'd
61
56 0. 2. 5 Short
5

Poſted 23 *January* N° 5.

RDS, ESPARS, } vide *Wood.*

BOOKS.

Books unbound, the Maund to contain 8 *C.* Weight.

Books bound or unbound, pay Duty by the Hundred Weight, therefore are to be weighed and deliver'd after the ſame manner as other weighable Goods: But to prevent the Importation of ſuch as are Popiſh *and* Superſtitious; *there is in the Port of* London, *a particular Officer appointed to examine all Books imported; printed or written in any Language whatſoever.*

Every Bale or other Parcel of Books to be open'd, and if any in the Engliſh *Tongue be found therein, having been printed in* Holland, Ireland, *or any other foreign Country, they are to be ſeized and proſecuted; the Company of* Stationers *being willing to be at the Charge, and will give the Seizor half the Penny per Sheet, forfeited by the Act of the* 8 Ann. Cap. 19. for Encouragement of Learning.

Books, vid. *Prints.*

BORATOES, or *Bombaſins*, BUFFINS, MOCADOES, and LISLE GROGRAMS. } The ſingle Piece, to contain not above 15 Yards.

But now not uſually imported.

BOW-STAVES, vide *Wood*.

BOXES, vocat. *Pill-Boxes* of *Wood*, the Groce to contain 12 Dozen Nests, each Nest being 4 Boxes.

EXAMPLE.

21 *January* 1726. N° 112.

William Griffin. *L.* 2. 7. 4.

G. S. N° 5. } 1 Fat q^t 50 Groce of *Pill-Boxes*.

Papers Tallied at 50.

|||| ||| 32 Odd
|||| 682

682 Papers.
4 Doz. *Boxes*, or 1 Doz. Nests *per* Paper.
2728 Dozens.
12

4)32736 Boxes.
8184 Nests.

144)8184 (56 $\frac{10}{12}$ Groce Deliver'd.
984
120

50 —— Enter'd.
6 $\frac{10}{12}$ —— Short.

But more concisely thus:

682 Papers containing 4 Dozen Boxes, or 1 Dozen Nests each, make 682 Dozen Nests.

Doz. *per* Groce 12)682

56 $\frac{10}{12}$ Groce

Posted 22 *January*. N° 9.

BOXES vocat. *Nest Boxes*.

Note, 8 *Boxes make a Nest*.

EXAMPLE.

22 *January* 1726. N° 3.

Aaron Emerson. *L.* 0. 17.

A. E. N° 7. } 1 Fat containing Groce of Nest Boxes.

134 Nests q^t 12 Boxes each, 20
60 —— 8 —— 6
40 —— 6 —— 3
100 —— 4 —— 5
80 —— 3 —— 3

Nests 37

12) 371 Nests.
12) 30 $\frac{11}{12}$ Dozens.

Deliver'd 2 Groce 6 $\frac{11}{12}$ Doze
Enter'd 2
Short — 0 —— 6 $\frac{11}{12}$ Doze

Posted 1 *Feb.* N° 18.

BRACELI

BRACELETS or *Necklaces* of *Glaſs*, the ſmall Groce to contain Bundles or Dickers; and each Bundle or Dicker being 10 cklaces, the Groce will contain 120.

They are uſually imported from France, *and each Bundle has erally a Ticket of its Contents annexed thereto.*

23 *January* 1726. ——— N°. 7.

Iſaac Torin —— —— —— *L.* 41. 13. 7½.

T. } 6 Boxes containing 213 Groce of *French* Glaſs
1 *a* 6 } Necklaces.

	Bundles.		*Dozens.*
N° 1 containing	100 at	3 Doz. —	300
2 ———	80 at	6 Doz. —	480
3 ———	40 at	6 Doz. —	240
4 ———	120 at	3 Doz. —	360
5 ———	130 at	3 Doz. —	390
6 ———	60 at	6 Doz. —	360
			2130

2130
12

10)25560 Necklaces.

12) 2556 Bundles or Dickers.

ter'd and Deliver'd — 213 Groce.

But more conciſely thus:

10) 2130 Dozens.

213 Groce as before.

Brandy.

For Inſtructions for Computing the Contents, vide *the Art of Gauging in the* Appendix.

Brimstone in Caſks. *Tare* 8 lb. *per Cent.*

EXAMPLE.

28 *January* 1726. N° 9.

Alexander Gourdon. *L.* 31. 19. 0

A.G. N° 1 *a* 3 } 10 Caſks q^t.
P.Q.N°. 8,17 } 120 *C. Brimſtone.*
S.W. 12 *a* 16 }

	C.		
A. G.	1	14. 1. 21	
	2	16. 2. 14	
	3	16. 3. 14	
P. Q.	8	10. 2. 0	
	17	9. 2. 14	
S.W.	12	14. 2. 0	
	13	10. 2. 14	
	14	16. 1. 4	
	15	15. 0. 0	
	16	12. 2. 7	
	10	137. 0. 4	
		0. 2. 11	Draught.
		136. 1. 21	lb
		9. 3. 0	*Tare* at 8 *per Cent.*

Deliver'd — 126. 2. 21
Enter'd — 120. 0. 0

Short — 6. 2. 21

Poſted 7 *February.* N° 16.

Brimſtone, being brough looſe in the Ship, is uſually fill in Caſks on board, which a Tared; and when landed, t Tares are taken with the Weigh as they are on the Caſks, an afterwards examined if true.

Bristles in Fats, about 5 Weight. *Tare* 84 lb.

Tare on Hogs-Briſtles, if unſizeable Caſks, at 13 *per Ca* for Caſks and Strings; but in certain Drum-Fats about 5 *wt. Tare* is allowed, as me tion'd in the Table of *Tares.*

Note, *Tho'* Briſtles *have* the *Book of Rates, the diſtinct of Dreſt and Undreſt; yet it b been proved that there are not a* Briſtles *imported perfectly Dre and therefore all* Briſtles *paſſed as Undreſt.*

EXAMPLE.

Roger Scarth —— —— 26 *Jan.* 1745.

asks con^{t} 160 Dozen Pounds of undreſt *Briſtles.*

18

S.	N°	N°	C.
		1	1. 3. 13
		2	7. 0. 4
		3	4. 0. 7
		4	2. 1. 16
		5	6. 2. 7
		6	5. 1. 11
		6	27. 1. 2

21 Draught.

27. 0. 9

3. 16 Tare.

23. 3. 21 Net.

23
23
23
105

12) 2681

223 5 Doz. lb.
160 Enter'd

63 5/12 Short.

L. 17. 11. 6.

To find the Tare.

27. 0. 9
13

81
27
1

352
336

C. 3. 0. 16

BUCKRAMS of *Germany.*

te, *It is the preſent Practice* n London, *to account* 15 Yards *to the Piéce.*

EXAMPLE.

27 *January* 1726— N° 23.

John Arnold —— *L.* 66. 5. 7 1/2

J. A. N° 1 *a* 6 } 6 Cheſts, q^{t}. 700 *Buckrams.*

N°

C.

N° 1 —— 100
2 —— 100
3 —— 150
4 —— 100
5 —— 150
6 —— 100

Ent[d] and deliv[d] — 700 Pieces.

BUGLE *Great.*

Great or Small, are weighed looſe, *Tare* for Strings only 2 *per Cent.* for Mops and Rags 3 *per Cent.*

28 *January* 1726.—N° 8.

James Reynolds — *L.* 226. 10. 0

J. R. N° 1 *a* 6 } 6 Caſks con[t]. 4000 ℔ of great *Bugle.*

C.

N° 1	6.	3.	9	Weighed looſe.
2	7.	0.	4	
3	6.	3.	10	
4	6.	3.	24	
5	7.	1.	16	
6	7.	2.	18	
	42.	2.	25	

42
42
4281
4785
24 Draught.
4761
143 *Tare* at 3 ℔ *per Cent.*

Deliv[d] 4618
Enter'd 4000

Short — 618 Poſted 1 *Feb.* N° 15.

Tare three Pounds *per Cent.* for Strings and Rags.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

BULRUSHES, the Load — 6 Bundles.

29 *Jan.* 1726 — N° 31.

James Wigget — *L.* 2. 17.

20 Loads of Bulruſhes.

Tallied *per* Load (or 63 Bundles)

Loads.
20

Enter'd and deliver'd.

BURRS for Millſtones.

30 *Jan.* 1726 —— N° 8.

Henry Chambers — *L.* 3. 12.

230 *French Burrs* for Millſtones

Tallied at 10.

Burrs
230

Enter'd and deliver'd

BURDITT

Burdets.

ngth of *Burdets* from *Tur-* between 5 and 6 Yards, e for the Old Duty, and he New.

1 *Jan.* 1726 — N° 3.
miah Crisp — *L.* 78. 3. 10¼

1 Cheſt qt. 221 Burdets at 10 *s.* and 15 *s. per* Piece.

1	——	30
2	——	27
3	——	30
4	——	20
5	——	33
6	——	30
7	——	24
8	——	27

er'd and deliv[d] 221 Pieces.

TER, 2 *C.* make the Barrel.

C.

DDAS, or *Cruel Ribband*, the Piece to contain 36 Yards.

EXAMPLE.

February 1726 — N° 19.

nothy Tomkins — *L.* 17. 2. 0

T. 1 Caſe con[t]. 40 Dozen
4. Pieces of *Caddas.*

Told { 150 Papers. / 12 Pieces *per* Paper.

1800
Meas[d] 11 Yards *per* Piece.

36)19800(550 Pieces.
180
12)550
000
——Del[d] 45 10/12 Doz.
Enter'd 40

Short — 5 10/12

Poſted 7 *Feb.* — N° 57.

Canary Seeds.

2 *Feb.* 1726 — N° 14.
Jonas Trenchard — *L.* 10. 13. 9

J. T. N°. 1 *a* 10 — 10 Barrels contain. 20 C. of *Canary Seeds.*

C.

N° 1	—	2.	2. 11
2	—	2.	2. 7
3	—	2.	2. 9
4	—	2.	2. 11
5	—	2.	2. 11
6	—	2.	2. 9
7	—	2.	2. 18
8	—	2.	2. 18
9	—	2.	2. 14
10	—	2.	2. 18
10	——	26.	0. 14
——		0.	1. 2 Draught.
		25.	3. 12
Tare at 30lb each.		2.	2. 20

Deliver'd

Deliver'd 23. 0. 20
Enter'd 20. 0. 0

Short 3. 0. 20

Posted 4 *February*, N° 44.

Tare thirty Pounds *per* Barrel.

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

CANES, vocat *Rattans*.

Bill of Sight, 2 *Feb.* 1726.

United *East-India* Company, *Bond* ——— — *L.* 20. 0. 0
Certain *Rattans*, Quantity unknown.

Bundles tallied at 10.

|||| |||| |||
|||| |||| 230

Rattans per Bundle 70

Deliver'd 16100

Bundles of *Rattans*, 5 or 6, or more ſhould be told, and brought to an Average, as

75
70
65
68
72
5) 350
70

CANES, vocat *Walking-C*

Bill of Sight 3d *Feb.* 17

United *East-India* Comp
Bond ——— *L.* 30

Quantity unknown.

Bundles tallied at 10.

|||| |||| |||| |||

Walking-Canes per Bundle

Deliver'd — 8

In Bundles of *Walking-Can*

Ex^d.

48
50
46
47
49

5) 240
48

CANT-SPARS, vide *Wood*.

CAPERS ——Tare $\frac{1}{3}$ Part.

EXAMPLE.

4 *February* 1726— N° 93.
Samuel Somers — *L.* 17. 16.

G. R. N° 3, 7
W. S. N° 1 *a* 3
D. B. N° 4, 8
E. H. N° 7, 8, 12
} 10 Caſks containing 5000 *lib. Capers.*

N° 3	—	7.	3.	0
7	—	7.	1.	4
1	—	7.	1.	0
2	—	7.	3.	21
3	—	5.	3.	11
4	—	7.	0.	25
8	—	7.	2.	9
7	—	7.	2.	11
8	—	7.	2.	20
12	—	7.	3.	4
10		73.	3.	21

73
73
7384
21

lb 8281
t 4 — 40 Draught.

⅓ 8241
2747 — Tare.

ver'd —5494
r'd —5000

t —— 494

Posted 10 *Feb.* N°. 25.

APRAVENS, vide *Wood.*

RPETS of *Cornix* and *Tonney*, e Piece to con^{t}. 2 ½ Yards Length.

now not usually imported.

CARPETS of *Turkey* or *Venice*, Long, to contain 4 Yards and upwards.

Therefore if they are under that Length, they muſt be accounted Short.

EXAMPLE.

5 *Feb.* 1726. — N°. 3.

George Jevon — *L.* 53. 13. 9

A. B. — } 10 Bales containing 189 ſhort *Turkey Carpets.*
R. N° 1 *a* 3 }
G. J. N°. 1 *a* 5 }

A—16
B—31
R. N° 1—16
2—17
3—17
G. J. N° 1—17
2—20
3—13
4—24
5—18

10-189 Enter'd and deliver'd.

CARRELS, the Piece to contain 15 Yards.

But now not uſually imported.

CATLINGS.

6 *February* 1726 — N° 85.

George Jervois — *L.* 22. 6. 6¾

G. J. N° 9 } 1 Caſe, q^{t}. 250 Groce of Knots of *Catlings.*

Told

Told { 20 Boxes / 60 Bundles *per* Box. } 1200

Told — 30 Knots *per* Bundle.

144)36000(250 Groce of Knots enter'd and deliver'd.
720
000

CHECKS, the Piece to contain not above 10 Yards.

EXAMPLE.

7 *February* 1726—N° 90.

Aaron Grove —— *L.* 10. 2. 4

A. G. N° 1. { 1 Caſe con^t 28 $\frac{8}{10}$ Pieces of *Dutch Checks*, at 15 *s.* *per* Piece for the new Duty.

49
33
37
48
40
35
34
39
37
40
} The Contents of the Pieces.

10 Pieces q^t. 392 Aulns.

8 { 2 *per Cent.* for Shortneſs of Measure.

$\frac{1}{4}$—384
96

10) 288 Yards

Enter'd and deliver'd. { 28 $\frac{8}{10}$ *Checks*

7 *February* 1726—N°

Peter Dawſon —— *L.* 114.

P. D. N° 3. { 1 Caſe, qt. 350 *Checks* at 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per* for the new Duties.

Told——— 100 Pieces.
Meaſur'd — 35 Yards

500
300

10)3500

Ent^d and del^d 350 *Checks.*

Or thus:

100 Pieces at 35 Yards each
$3\frac{1}{2}$ that is, $3\frac{1}{2}$ *Checks.*

300
50

350 *Checks.*

CHESTS of *Iron*,

——Large —— 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Yard
——Middle Sort 1 Yard
——Small —— $\frac{3}{4}$ Yard

EXAMPLE.

8 *February* 1726—N° 55

Robert Sutton —— *L.* 6. 17.

2 large
1 middle
3 ſmall
} *Iron Cheſts*, q^t. wrought *Iron.*

Weigh

Weighing
C.

ge — { 2. 3. 4 / 1. 2. 16
iddle — 2. 0. 11
hall — { 1. 3. 18 / 0. 3. 9 / 1. 0. 7

10. 1. 9 Wrot. *Iron*
0. 0. 13 Draught.

iver'd 10. 0. 24
er'd — 9. 0. 0

ort —— 1. 0. 24
Posted 8 *Feb.* 1726. N° 8.

ESTS of *Cyprus Wood*, of *Spruce* or *Dansk*, the *Neſt* to contain 3 *Cheſts*.

But now not uſually imported.

CITRON-WATER.

9 *Feb.* 1726 —— N° 43.

ill. Billers —— *L.* 5. 5. 5 ½

. B. N° 1, 2— 2 Caſks
A. N° 7— 1 Cheſt
R. N° 1 a 7— 7 Boxes
} Cont. 36 Gallons of *Citron-Water*.

Gall.

N°1—1 Cask { 50 Pint / 20 Quat. } Bottles, qt 9
2—1 Cask—50 Quart - Bottl. qt 10
7—1 Cheſt---60 Pint - Bottle. qt 6

25

1—1 Box—36
2—— ——14
3—— ——20
4—— ——24
5—— —— 6
6—— ——24
7—— ——16

140 P^t Bot. q^t 14

Delivered 39
Entered—36

Short — 3
Posted 12 *Feb.* N° 7.

Five Quart, and ten Pint Bottles *per* Gallon.

A. B. / *B. C.* } Surveyors.

CLAPBOARDS, / CLAPHOLT, } vide *Wood*.

COCHINEAL.

—In Cheſts covered with Skins, cont. about 1 ½ Hund. } lb Tare 50

—In Barrels, about 1 ½ Hundred —— Tare 36 lb.

But is not now uſually imported in ſuch Package.

10 *Feb.* 1726 —— N° 18.

Gerrard Howell.——*L.* 0. 0. 0

lb.

M. R. } 11 Bales con^{t} 2000
N° 1 *a* 11 } of *Cochineal*

N° 1—1. 3. 13
2—1. 3. 14
3—1. 3. 14
4—1. 2. 21
5—1. 3. 13
6—1. 3. 11
7—1. 3. 16
8—1. 3. 14
9—1. 3. 14
10—1. 3. 16
11—1. 3. 13

11--20. 1. 19
—— 20
20
2047
2287
22—Draught.
2265 lb.
198 Tare at 18 *per* Bale.

Deliv^{d} 2067
Ent^{d} 2000

Short — 67 Posted 18 *February.*
N° 97

Tare eighteen Pounds *per* Bale.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

10 *February* 1726—N° 3

Abraham Law —— *L.* 0.

A. L. } 8 Serons, q^{t}. 1
N° 9 a 16 } of *Cochineal.*

N° 9—2. 0. 13
10—1. 3. 21
11—1. 3. 20
12—1. 3. 21
13—1. 3. 18
14—1. 3. 27
15—2. 0. 4
16—2. 0. 9

8 15. 3. 21
15
15
15
105
1785
19 Draught.
1766 lb
192 Tare at 24 c

Deliv^{d} 1574
Enter'd 1400

Short — 174 Posted 12 F
N°

Tare twenty-four Pounds
per Seron.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyo

Cochi

Cochineal usually imported in time of Peace, in Bags, put o Barrels, about 1 ½ *C.* and 1 ¾ *C. wt.* brought from *Cadiz*, not in Bales or Serons; Tare 36 lb. *per* Barrel, as in the Book Tares, and 4 lb. for the Bag.

Daniel Horton —— 10 *February* 1745.

10 Barrels con^{t}. 2000 lb. of *Cochineal* free, a *Cadiz*.

H. N° $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{29}{}$ *L* .0.0.0

	C.		
N° 1—	2.	1.	2
2—	2.	1.	16
3—	2.	1.	9
4—	2.	1.	0
5—	2.	0.	26
6—	2.	1.	14
7—	2.	1.	7
8—	2.	1.	18
9—	2.	0.	19
10—	2.	0.	24
10	22.	3.	23
—	22		
	22		
	22		
	107		
	2571		
	30 Draught.		
	2541	lb.	lb.
	400 *Tare* at	36 *per* Barrel,	and 4 *per* Bag.
	2141 Net.		
	2000 Enter'd.		
	141 Short		

Posted 16 *Feb.* N° 19.

Cocoa-Nuts.

Cocoa-Nuts, or all Exciseable Goods, are weighed and each Parcel tared.

11 *February* 1745. N° 18.

Israel Lawrence.——*L.* 5. 13. 7½

I. L. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Casks cont. 12 *C.* of *Cocoa-Nuts.*

	C.	lb.	
N° 1—	4. 0.	16—93	
2—	1. 0.	23—23	
3—	1. 1.	0—23	
4—	1. 0.	27—23	*Tare*
5—	1. 1.	0—19	on the
6—	1. 0.	25—23	Casks.
7—	1. 1.	0—19	
8—	1. 1.	0—19	
9—	1. 0.	9—17	
10—	1. 0.	23—25	
10—	15. 0.	11-284	
		22 Draught.	
	14. 3.	17	
	2. 2.	4 Tare.	
		A.B. } Sur.	
		B.C. }	
Net	12. 1.	13	
Enter'd	12. 0.	0	
Short	0. 1.	13	

Posted 14 *Feb.* N° 36.

Coffers, the Nest to con
3 *Coffers.*

But now not usually import

Coffee.

Bill of Sight 12 *Feb.* 174

United *East-India* Compa
Bond L. 50.

U. *E.I.C.* N° 11 *a* 20 } 10 Bales of C
Quan[ty] unkn

N° 11—	2. 2.	1	
12—	2. 1.	18	
13—	2. 3.	0	
14—	2. 2.	17	
15—	2. 2.	3	
16—	2. 2.	19	
17—	2. 2.	26	
18—	2. 2.	1	
19—	2. 1.	27	
20—	2. 2.	11	
10—	25. 3.	11	
10 at 3 lb —	0. 1.	2 Dra	
	25. 2.	9	
	1. 2.	12 Tare	
		per	
Net	23. 3.	25	

Tare 18 Pounds *per* Bale. { *A. B.* / *B. C.* } Surv

3 *February* 1745. N° 7.

les Crawford. *L.* 33. 2. 9¾

C. } 10 Bales q^t 25 C.
to 17 } *Coffee* from *Turkey.*

	C.	
N° 8—	2.	3. 6
9—	2.	3. 18
10—	2.	3. 6
11—	2.	3. 27
12—	3.	0. 10
13—	2.	3. 23
14—	2.	3. 9
15—	3.	0. 1
16—	2.	3. 10
17—	2.	3. 25
10	29.	0. 23
	0.	1. 4 Draught.
	28.	3. 19 lb.
	1.	1. 10 *Tare* at 15 *per* Bale.
	27.	2. 9
r'd.	25.	0. 0
t	2.	2. 9

Posted 14 *Feb.* N°. 10.

ifteen Pounds *per* Bale. { *A. B.* / *B. C.* } Surveyors.

lb.

COPPER in Fats, *Tare* 8 *per Cent.*

But never known to be so imported, for the unwrought Copper of Barbary *is imported loose, in double Heads of about* 40 *or* 50 *Pounds each, and that of* Germany *in Cakes, containing from about* 14 lb. *to* 1 C; *so that at the Delivery there is not to be any other Allowance than for Draught.*

COPPER-ORE.

15 *Feb.* 1745. N° 92.

Gilbert Hoar. —— *L.* 0. 7. 1¼

G. H. } 10 Casks con^t. 15 C.
N° 1 *a* 10 } *Copper-Ore.*

N° 1—	1.	3. 14
2—	2.	1. 0
3—	1.	3. 14
4—	2.	0. 0
5—	1.	3. 21
6—	1.	3. 14
7—	1.	3. 21
8—	1.	3. 7
9—	1.	3. 0
10—	1.	3. 21
10—	19.	1. 0
	0.	0. 22 Draught
	19.	0. 6 lb.
	1.	3. 14 Tare at 21 each.

Net —17. 0. 20
Enter'd— 15. 0. 0

Short —— 2. 0. 20
Posted 19 *Feb.* N° 7.

Tare, twenty one Pounds *per* Cask. { *A. B.* / *B. C.* } Surveyors.

COPPERAS in Casks. *Tare* 10 lb. *per Cent.*

EXAMPLE.

15 *February* 1745—N° 46.

David Clark —— *L.* 3. 4. 1½

D. C. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Casks con^t 90 *C.* of *Green-Copperas.*

N° 1— 10. 0. 1
2— 10. 3. 2
3— 9. 3. 17
4— 11. 0. 8
5— 10. 2. 5
6— 10. 1. 12
7— 10. 3. 7
8— 10. 3. 1
9— 10. 0. 4
10— 10. 2. 6
10—104. 3. 7
0. 2. 11 Draught
104. 0. 24
9. 1. 6 *Tare* at 10 *per Cent*
Net 94. 3. 18
Enter'd 90. 0. 0
Short 4. 3. 18
Posted 23 *February* — N^o 50.

CORAL.

Judah Supino Alien —— —— 3 Tuns
2 Chests q^t. 300 lb of Rough Coral, and
100 lb Fragments. *a Leghorn. L.* 108. 17
8 *Italian.*

J. S. N° —C.
1 — 3. 2. 16
2 — 2. 3. 21
2 — 6. 2. 9
666
65
737
7 Draught.
730
179 Tare
551 Net
184
367 Net Ro. Coral
300 Enter'd
67 Short

Tare on the Chests.
122
111
4) 233
59
174
5
179

⅕ Part of Ro Coral is dec Fragments.

lb
—184 Net of Fragments.
—100 Enter'd
84 Short.

Cork.

ork *is imported looſe, but is led up, on Board, for the enience of bringing on Shore; n conſideration of the Rope binds each Bundle, it is the lice to allow one Pound.*

February 1745. — N° 94.

obry Nevil. — *L.* 2. 2. 9
, 18. 0. 0 of *Cork.*

Bundles.

3	1. 0. 4	0. 3. 24	
10	1. 0. 7	1. 0. 5	
2	1. 0. 18	2. 0. 1	
18	1. 0. 7	10. 0. 2	
18	0. 3. 23	10. 3. 19	
11	1. 0. 0	22. 3. 22	
9	1. 0. 14	0. 1. 12 Dra^{t}.	
12	1. 0. 23	22. 2. 10.	
0	1. 0. 0	0. 0. 22 *Tare.*	
3	1. 0. 7	22. 1. 10 Net.	
		18. 0. 0 Ent^{d}.	
2	10. 3. 19		
		4. 1. 16 Short.	

oſted 20 *Feb.* N° 15.

Ropes one *per* Bundle. { *A.B.* / *B.C.* } Surveyors.

N, the Quarter to contain els, each Buſhel containing ons, 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 13. §1.

Cowries.

Bill of Sight, 17 *Feb.* 1745.

United *Eaſt-India* Company.
Bond. L. 50. 0. 0.

U. E. I. C. / N° 1 a 10 } 10 ſingle Gunny Bags of *Cowries*, q^{ty} unknown.

N° 1 —	1. 3. 7	A.B.
2 —	1. 1. 4	B.C.
3 —	1. 2. 21	C.D.
4 —	1. 2. 0	D.E.
5 —	1. 3. 4	
6 —	1. 1. 18	A.B.
7 —	1. 1. 14	B.C.
8 —	1. 3. 14	C.D.
9 —	1. 2. 0	D.E.
10 —	1. 3. 21	
	16. 0. 19	
	0. 0. 20 Draught.	
	15. 3. 27	
	0. 2. 4 *Tare* at 6 lb. *per* Bag.	
Net	15. 1. 23	

Tare ſix Pounds *per* Bag. { *A.B.* / *B.C.* } Surveyors.

D.

DEALS, *vide* Wood.

DIAMONDS.

Bill of Sight, 18 *Feb.* 1745.

United *East-India* Company.
Bond. L. 1000—

A. B.
B. C.
C. D.
D. E. } 4 Bulces of *Diamonds.*

A. B. ——— 1
B. C. ——— 1
C. D. ——— 1
D. E. ——— 1

Net — 4 Bulces.

26 *Feb.* 1745.

Sent to the Company's Treasury.

DORNIX, the Piece to contain 15 Yards.

But now not usually imported.

DRUGS.

ALMONDS-BITTER, *for* [illegible]
&c. vide *Almonds* in Groc[illegible]

19 *February* 1745.

Tho. Thorp. ——— L. 17[illegible]

T. T
N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Casks con[illegible]
of bitter *Al*[illegible]
of the Grow[illegible]

N° 1	—	7.	1.	0
2	—	7.	1.	4
3	—	7.	3.	7
4	—	7.	2.	7
5	—	8.	0.	9
6	—	7.	2.	9
7	—	7.	0.	14
8	—	7.	1.	21
9	—	7.	1.	14
10	—	7.	1.	21
10		74.	3.	4
		0.	1.	12 Dra[illegible]
		74.	1.	20
		9.	1.	6 Tar[illegible]
Net		65.	0.	14
Enter'd		60.	0.	0
Short —		5.	0.	14

Posted 28 *Feb.* N°[illegible]

DR[illegible]

oes Cicotrina, in Chests bout 3 ½ Hundred. *Tare*, ighty Pound.

Bill of Sight 20 *Feb.* 1745.

ited *East-India* Company, *Bond L.* 100

E. I. C. 1 *a* 10 } 10 Chests of *Aloes Cicotrina*, Quantity unknown.

	C.		
N° 1	2.	2.	4
2	2.	2.	7
3	2.	2.	0
4	2.	1.	18
5	2.	1.	21
6	2.	1.	21
7	2.	2.	7
8	2.	1.	18
9	2.	1.	9
10	1.	3.	18
10	24.	0.	11

24
24
2411
2699
29 Draught.
2670
553 *Tare* for Chests.
2117
211 *Tare* for Bladders at 10 lb. *per Cent.*
Net 1906

	lb.	
4 at	60	240
5	54	270
1		43
10		553

Tare five hundred fifty three Pounds for the Chests, and ten Pounds *per Cent.* for the Bladders.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

Aloes Epatica.

In Gunny { about an Hundred. *Tare* 8 lb. / about 2 and 3 Hund^d. W^t. *Tare* 14 lb.

But in Goads from the British *Plantations, the present usual Allowance for* Tare, *is* ⅕ *part.*

21 *February* 1745 —N° 27.

Mark Martin — *L.* 43. 2. 6.

M. M. N° 1 *a* 4 } 4 Chests containing 1000 lb. of *Aloes Epatica*, not of the Growth.

DRUGS.

lb.

N° 1— 5. 2. 21-140
2— 5. 3. 7-150
3— 3. 0. 20-110
4— 1. 3. 21- 70
} *Tare* on the Chests.

4—16. 2. 13-470 *Ital.* Pounds.
16 ¼ 117
16
1669 353
11-3 *per Cent.*
1861
14 Dr^t. 364 *Brit.* Pounds.
1847
364 *Tare* for Chests.
1483
296 *Tare* for Leathers at 20 lb. *per Cent.*
Net 1187
Ent^d 1000
Short 187

Posted 25 *Feb.* N° 3.

Tare for Chests three hundred sixty four Pounds; and for Leathers twenty Pounds *per Cent.*

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

22 *Feb.* 1745. N° 18.

Peter Stewart — *L.* 11. 9.

24 Goads containing 800 l of *Aloes Epatica*, of the Growt and imported from the *Brit Plantations.*

6 Goads 2. 0. 11
6— 3. 0. 4
6— 2. 3. 7
6— 2. 1. 8

24 10. 1. 2
10
10
1030
1150
13 Draught.
1137
227 *Tare* at ⅓ part.
Net 910
Enter'd 800
Short 110

Posted 1 *March* N° 8.

An-

DRUGS.

TIMONY in Casks. *Tare* 6 lb. *per Cent.*

February 1745. N°. 27.

am Lloyd —— *L.* 0. 0. 0

L. 6 Casks con^{t}. 60 *C.* of *a* 6 *Antimonium Crudum.*

N°	1	11. 3. 8	
	2	12. 1. 14	
	3	10. 3. 17	
	4	11. 1. 2	
	5	13. 0. 0	
	6	10. 3. 26	
6		70. 1. 11	
—		0. 1. 14	Draught.
		69. 3. 25	lb.
		3. 2. 27	*Tare* at 6 *per Cent.*
		66. 0. 26	
r'd		60. 0. 0	
t		6. 0. 26	

Posted 27 *Feb.* N° 18.

A-FORTIS, the Bottle to contain 4 Gallons.

February 1726. N° 42.

y Binks —— *L.* 0. 0. 0

3 Bottles of *Aqua Fortis.*

IIII III 23 Bot.
III IIII

Enter'd and De iver'd.

ARGENTUM SUBLIMATUM, or *Quickſilver*, about 1¼ or 1½ Hundred,

—— in Boxes, Barrels and Leather, —— *Tare* 36 lb.

—— in Barrels, —— *Tare* 14 lb.

Bill of Sight 25 *Feb.* 1745.

United *East-India* Company. *Bond* —— *L.* 10

S. N. N° 1 *a* 4 } 4 Cheſts of *Quickſilver*, q^{ty} unknown.

N°	1	0. 3. 16	
	2	0. 3. 14	
	3	0. 3. 15	
	4	0. 3. 19	
		3. 2. 8	
		333	
		64	
		400	
		4	Draught.
		396	
		88	*Tare* at 22 lb. *per* Cheſt.
Net		308	

Tare twenty two Pounds *per* Cheſt.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

As A-

DRUGS.

ASSA FOETIDA, in Baſkets about ¼ Hundred,
Tare 3 lb. *per* Baſket.
Bill of Sight 26 *Feb.* 1745.
United *Eaſt-India* Company.
Bond ——— L. 50.

U.E.I.C. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Cheſts of *Aſſa Fœtida*, Quantity unknown.

N° 1 —	3.	1.	14
2 —	3.	3.	0
3 —	3.	2.	7
4 —	3.	1.	21
5 —	3.	2.	8
6 —	3.	3.	2
7 —	3.	2.	4
8 —	3.	3.	1
9 —	3.	2.	18
10 —	3.	3.	0
10 —	36.	0.	19
—	36		
	36		
	3619		
	4051		
	40	Draught.	
	4011		
	500	*Tare* at 50 lb. *per* Cheſt.	
Net	3511		

Tare fifty Pound *per* Cheſt.
A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

BALSAM in Goads — the p
uſual Allowances for
is ⅕ Part.

BARLEY hull'd or *Pearl B*
27 *February* 1745. N° 9
John Symonds. ——— L. 12.

J. S. N° 1 *a* 6 } 12 Caſks
B. D. N° 1 *a* 6 } 35 C. of *Barley* of Growth.

		C.		
J. S. N°.	1 —	4.	0.	4
	2 —	3.	3.	21
	3 —	3.	0.	25
	4 —	3.	0.	21
	5 —	3.	2.	14
	6 —	3.	3.	20
B. D.	1 —	4.	2.	7-50
	2 —	4.	0.	21-54
	3 —	4.	0.	21-46
	4 —	3.	2.	25-38
	5 —	3.	2.	25-48
	6 —	3.	2.	18-40
	12 --	45.	3.	26-276
Dra^t. —		0.	1.	20
		45.	2.	6-298
Tare —		5.	0.	8-270
Net		40.	1.	26-568
Enter'd		35.	0.	0
Short —		5.	1.	26

Poſted 2 *March* N° 9.

are five hundred Weight eight Pounds.

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

BDELLIUM.

Bill of Sight, 28 *Feb.* 1745.
United *East-India* Company,
nd ——— ——— *L.* 100.
E. I. C. } 10 Cheſts of *Bdel-*
1 *a* 10. } *lium*, q^ty unknown.

N° 1—	3. 1. 0		
2—	3. 3. 14		
3—	3. 2. 21		
4—	3. 3. 0		
5—	3. 2. 14		
6—	3. 2. 19		
7—	3. 3. 1		
8—	3. 2. 27		
9—	3. 3. 2		
10—	3. 3. 10		
10—	36. 3. 24		
—	36		
	36		
	36		
	108		
	4140		
	40 — Draught.		
	4100		
	600 *Tare* at 60 lb. *per* Cheſt.		
Net	3500		

Tare ſixty Pounds *per* Cheſt.

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

BENJAMIN.

—In Cheſts about 3 ½ Hund.
Tare ——— 90 lb.

— In Gunny } about 100 W^t. *Tare* —8 lb. ab^t 2 & 3 Hun. W^t. *Tare* 14 lb.

Bill of Sight, 1 *March* 1745.
United *East-India* Company,
Bond ——— ——— *L.* 150
U. E. I. C. } 10 Cheſts of *Benja-*
N° 1 *a* 10 } *min*, q^ty unknown.

N° 1—	5. 0. 16		
2—	3. 0. 18		
3—	3. 1. 0	3 at 66	198
4—	3. 0. 7	2 — 70	140
5—	3. 2. 16	2 — 55	110
6—	3. 1. 4	2 — 76	152
7—	3. 2. 9	1 ———	108
8—	2. 3. 18	———	———
9—	2. 2. 4	10	708
10—	3. 0. 0	—	—
10—	33. 2. 8		
	33		
	33		
	3364		
	3760		
	38 — Draught.		
	3722		
	708 — Tare		
Net	3014		

Tare 708 lb.

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

BOLE,

lb.

BOLE, in Casks — Tare 8 *per C.*

CAMPHIRE, in Tubs, about ½ or ¼ of an Hund. Tare 18 lb. *But seldom imported, unless refined, in small Quantities from* Holland.

CAMBOGIUM.

Bill of Sight, 3 *March* 1745.
United *East-India* Company,
Bond. —— —— *L.* 150

U. *E. I. C.* } 10 Chests of *Cambo-*
N° 1 *a* 10. } *gium* q^ty unknown.

N° 1—	4.	0.	25		
2—	4.	3.	0		
3—	4.	2.	0	1 at ——	168
4—	4.	0.	26	4 at 105	420
5—	4.	0.	4	3 at 115	345
6—	4.	0.	7	2 at 110	220
7—	7.	3.	0		
8—	4.	3.	9		1153
9—	3.	3.	24		
10—	3.	3.	26		
10	46.	1.	9		
—	46				
	46				
	4637				
	5189				
	40 — Draught.				
	5149				
	1153 — Tare.				
Net	3996				

Tare one thousand one hundred fifty three Pounds.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

CARDAMOMS, in Bales a
200 W^t. — *Tare* — 14 l

Bill of Sight, 4 *March* 174

United *East-India* Compa
Bond —— —— *L.*

B. Y. } 10 Bales of Car
N° 1 *a* 10 } *moms*, q^ty unkno

N° 1—	1.	2.	14
2—	1.	3.	10
3—	1.	3.	17
4—	1.	3.	19
5—	1.	2.	27
6—	1.	3.	18
7—	2.	0.	1
8—	1.	3.	20
9—	1.	3.	10
10—	1.	3.	26
10	18.	2.	22
—	18		
	18		
	1878		
	2094		
	21 — Draught.		
	2073		
	100 *Tare* at 10 lb. *p* Bale.		
Net	1973		

Tare ten Pounds *per* Bale.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

CAR-

DRUGS.

RAWAY-SEEDS, in Canvas
ales, about 300 Weight,
are — — — — 10 lb.

are *ſcarce ever imported.*

CASSIA FISTULA.

6 *March* 1745 —N° 15.

orge Hart — *L.* 5. 7. 9¼

lb.

H. } 3 Caſks con^t. 500 of *Caſſia*
1 *a* 3 } *Fiſtula* of the Growth.

1— 2. 3. 18— 99 } Tare
2— 2. 3. 27—103 } on the
3— 3. 0. 14—107 } Caſks.

3 9. 0. 3—309
— 999
3

1011
10 — Draught.

1001
309 — Tare

692
500

rt 192

Poſted 7 *March* N° 9.
A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

CASSIA LIGNEA.

Bill of Sight, 7 *March* 1745.

United *Eaſt-India* Company,
Bond — — — *L.* 20

U. *E. I. C.* } 6 Cheſts of *Caſſia*
N° 1 *a* 6 } *Lignea*, q^ty unk^n.

N° 1— 2. 1. 25
2— 2. 0. 16
3— 2. 0. 16
4— 2. 0. 11
5— 2. 1. 0
6— 2. 0. 18

6—13. 1. 2
13
13
1330

1486
18 — Draught.

1468
594 — Tare at 99 lb.
per Cheſt.

Net 874

Tare ninety-nine Pounds *per*
Cheſt.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

CAS-

DRUGS.

Cassia Minea.

Bill of Sight, 8 *March* 1745.

United *East-India* Company,
Bond — — *L.* 300

U. *E. I. C.* } 10 Bags of *Cassia*
N° 1 *a* 10 } *Minea*, q^ty unk^n.

N° 1	—	1. 1. 0	
2	—	1. 0. 24	
3	—	1. 0. 18	
4	—	1. 0. 10	
5	—	1. 0. 25	
6	—	1. 0. 14	
7	—	1. 0. 25	
8	—	1. 0. 21	
9	—	0. 3. 2	
10	—	1. 0. 11	
10	—	11. 1. 10	
		0. 0. 19	Draught.
		11. 0. 19	
		0. 1. 12	*Tare* at 4 lb. each.
Net		10. 3. 7	

Tare four Pounds *per* Bag.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

Cinabrium, or *Vermillion*.

Tubs about 3 ½ Hund
Tare — — — 36
9 *March* 1745. — N° 120
Adam Snow — *L.* 39. 10.
lb.

A. S. } 6 Tubs cont 2200 of C
N° 1 *a* 6 } *brium* of the Growth
C.

N° 1	—	3. 2. 2	
2	—	4. 0. 6	
3	—	3. 1. 27	
4	—	3. 3. 20	
5	—	4. 1. 1	
6	—	3. 3. 26	
6	—	23. 0. 26	
	—	23	
		23	
		2326	
		2602	
		24	— Draught.
		2578	
		144	Tare at 24 lb. Tub.
Net		2434	
Enter'd		2200	
Short		234	Posted 15 *Ma* N

Tare 24 Pounds *per* Tub.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

Note, *The Officers are* *posed to be dissatisfied with* *Allowance of* 36 lb. per *Tub*

Table; and therefore several the Tubs were weighed, and all at an Average, to deserve more than 24 lb. *each.*

COCULUS INDIÆ.

Sight, 10 *March* 1745.
ted *East-India* Company,
ond — — — *L.* 20
E. I. C. } 10 Bags of *Coculus*
1 *a* 10 } *Indiæ*, q^ty unkno^n.

N° 1—	1.	0.	2
2—	1.	0.	14
3—	1.	0.	16
4—	1.	0.	11
5—	1.	0.	14
6—	1.	0.	4
7—	1.	0.	7
8—	1.	0.	14
9—	1.	0.	11
10—	1.	0.	14
10	10.	3.	23
—	10		
	10		
	10		
	107		
	1227		
	20 — Draught.		
	1207		
	80—Tare at 8 lb. *per* Bag.		
Net	1127		

Tare eight Pounds *per* Bag.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

COLOQUINTIDA, in Chests — Tare ⅓ Part.

11 *March* 1745. N°. 18.

Henry Gore — — *L.* 23. 0. 0

		lb.
H. G. N° 1, 2	5	Bale cont. 1600 of *Coloquintida*, of the Growth.
T. O. N° 1		
W. S. N° 8, 9		

H. G. 1—	2.	2.	25
2—	4.	2.	2
T. O. 1—	3.	0.	14
W. S. 8—	3.	1.	14
9—	3.	0.	18
5—	16.	3.	17
—	16		
	16		
	16		
	101		
	1893		
	19— Draught.		
	1874		
	150 *Tare* at 30 lb. *per* Bale.		
Net	1724		
Enter'd	1600		
Short —	124 Posted 13 *March*, N° 10.		

Tare thirty Pounds *per* Bale.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

Co-

DRUGS.

— CORAL unpoliſh'd.

According to the preſent Practice in London, *is paſſed*, viz.

As { Coral *whole unpoliſhed* $\frac{2}{3}$ / Coral *in Fragments* — $\frac{1}{3}$ } *Parts.*

12 *March* 1745. N° 79.

Francis Chambers——*L.* 93. 8. 9 *lib.*

F. C. N° 1 *a* 6 { 6 Caſes con^{t} 600 whole unpoliſh'd *Coral*, and 300 *lib.* of *Coral* in Fragments, of the Growth.

N° 1—	2. 0. 25—	80		
2—	2. 1. 7—	72		
3—	2. 0. 19—	75	} *Tare*	
4—	2. 1. 8—	79		on the
5—	2. 0. 14—	80		Caſes.
6—	2. 1. 10—	83		
6—	13. 1. 27—	469 *Ital.* P^{ds}		
—	13	$\frac{1}{4}$ 117		
	13	352		
	1355	11-3 *per Ct.*		
	1511	363 *Brit.* P^{ds}		
	18 Draught.			
	1493			
	363 Tare - *A. B.* / *B. C.* } Surveyors.			
Net	1130			
Ent^{d}	900			
		lb.		
Short	230 whereof {	153$\frac{1}{3}$ Whole		
		76$\frac{2}{3}$ Fragm^{t}.		
Poſted 18 *March.* N° 5.	230			

Note, *Fragments*, *are ſometimes imported ſeparate.*

CORAL poliſh'd.

Is uſually imported in P… *in Cheſts or Boxes, each … per containing about* 8, 10 *or* 12 *Pounds.*

CORTEX PERUVIANUS, … *Jeſuits Bark.*

14 *March* 1745. N° 59.

Gerard Snow — *L.* 28. 1…

G. S. N° 1 *a* 10 { 10 Serons con^{t} 1000 of *Jeſuits Bark.*

N° 1—	1. 0. 3		
2—	1. 0. 7		
3—	1. 1. 0		
4—	1. 0. 24		
5—	1. 0. 18		
6—	1. 0. 10		
7—	1. 0. 11		
8—	1. 0. 16		
9—	1. 0. 23		
10—	1. 0. 15		
10—	11. 1. 15		
—	11		
	11		
	1143		
	1275		
	20 — Draught.		
	1255		
	140 *Tare* at 14 lb.		
	Seron.		
Net	1115		
Entr^{d}	1000		
Short	115 Poſted 20 *Ma…*		
	N…		

Tare fourteen Pounds *per* Seron.

A. B. / *B. C.* } Surveyors.

Cri…

DRUGS.

Cream of Tartar.

5 *March* 1745 —— N° 50.

ul Munnings ——— *L.* 0. 0. 0
C.

P. M. } 10 Caſks con^{t}. 40
1 *a* 10 } of *Cream of Tartar.*

N° 1	6. 1. 22	65	} Tare taken from the Merchant's Invoice.
2	4. 2. 10	62	
3	4. 1. 2	65	
4	6. 0. 18	63	
5	4. 3. 9	62	
6	4. 2. 21	65	
7	4. 1. 26	61	
8	4. 3. 4	63	
9	5. 3. 11	64	
10	6. 3. 14	64	
10	52. 3. 25	634	*Ital.* P^{ds}.
ught	0. 1. 12	158	$\frac{1}{4}$
	52. 2. 13	476	
re	4. 1. 14	14	3 *per Ct.*
t	48. 0. 27	490	*Bri.* P^{ds}.
ter'd	40. 0. 0		
ort	8. 0 27		Poſted 23 *March*, N° 19.

Tare four Hundred w^{t}. one quarter and fourteen Pounds.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

Note, *In this Caſe, the Tare is* ppoſed *not to be mark'd on the* sks, *but the Merchant to pro-* ce *his Invoice; and the Officers* er *Examination of ſome, to paſs* reſt *according to the Weights the ſaid Invoice.*

Cubebs in Bags — Tare 4 lb.

16 *March* 1745.

United *Eaſt-India* Company, *Bond* ——— — *L.* 100

U. *E. I.* C. ——— } of *Cubebs*,
N° 1 *a* 10. ten Bales } Quantity
N° 11 *a* 20. ten Cheſts } unknown.

N° 1	2. 1. 8	N° 11	3. 3. 14	
2	2. 2. 7	12	3. 3. 18	
3	2. 2. 8	13	3. 3. 24	
4	2. 1. 3	14	3. 3. 17	
5	2. 1. 10	15	3. 3. 23	
6	2. 1. 13	16	3. 3. 21	
7	2. 2. 19	17	3. 3. 14	
8	2. 2. 3	18	4. 0. 0	
9	2. 2. 17	19	3. 3. 10	
10	2. 2. 16	20	3. 3. 19	
10	24. 3. 20	10	39. 0. 20	
	0. 1. 2 Draught		0. 1. 12	
	24. 2. 18		38. 3. 8	
	38. 3. 8			
			lb.	
	63. 1. 26	10 at 13	130	
	63	10 at 65	650	
	63			
	6354		780	
	7110			
	780 —*Tare.*			
	6330 Deliver'd.			

Tare thirteen Pounds *per* Bale, and ſixty-five Pounds *per* Cheſt.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

DRUGS.

Cumming-Seeds.

17 *March* 1745.— N° 17.

John Smith —— *L.* 4. 15. 10

C.

J. S. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Sacks cont^{t} 20 of *Cumming-Seeds* of the Growth.

N° 1	3.	0.	16
2	2.	1.	7
3	2.	3.	0
4	2.	2.	14
5	2.	2.	14
6	2.	3.	6
7	2.	0.	14
8	2.	0.	18
9	2.	2.	11
10	2.	1.	14
10	25.	2.	2
	0.	1.	3 — Draught.
	25.	0.	27
	1.	0.	8 *Tare* at 12 lb. each.
Net	24.	0.	19
Enter'd	20.	0.	0
Short —	4.	0.	19

Posted 23 *March*. N° 45.

Tare twelve Pounds *per* Sack.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

Diagredium, or *Scammony*.

Bill of Sight, 18 *March* 174[illegible]

United *East-India* Compan[illegible]
Bond —— —— *L.* 5[illegible]

T. F. N° 11 *a* 20 } 10 Chests of *Diagredium* quantity unknown.

C.

N° 11	3.	2.	9
12	3.	1.	24
13	3.	2.	1
14	3.	1.	18
15	3.	1.	12
16	3.	2.	4
17	3.	2.	1
18	3.	2.	5
19	3.	1.	23
20	3.	1.	26
10	34.	3.	11
	34		
	34		
	3495		
	3903		
	40 — Draught.		
	3863		
	700 *Tare* at 70 lb [illegible] Chest.		
Net	3163		

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

DRUGS.

19 *March* 1745. N° 92.

iver Parker ——— *L.* 129. 7. 6

P. } 3 Chests con^{t}. 300 lb.
° 1 a 3 } of *Scammony*, not of the Growth.

N° 1— 1. 3. 24
2— 1. 3. 20
3— 1. 3. 18

3— 5. 3. 6
555
90

650
6 Draught.

644 lb.
240 *Tare* at 80 *per* Chest.

404 lb.
49 *Tare* 12 *per Cent.* for Boots.

Net 355
Enter'd 300

Short 55

Posted 21 *March.* —N° 8.

Tare eighty Pounds *per* Chest, nd twelve Pounds *per Cent.* for Boots.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

FENNEL-SEEDS.

20 *March* 1745. N° 9.

Thomas Williams ——*L.* 2. 3. 1 ½
lb.

T. W. } 2 Bales con^{t} 600 *Fen-*
N° 1, 2 } *nel-Seed* of the Growth.

N° 1— 3. 0. 14
2— 3. 1. 21

6. 2. 7
666
63

735
8 Draught.

727 lb.
24 *Tare* at 12 *per* Bale.

703 Net
600 Enter'd

103 Short

Posted 27 *March.* N° 19.

Tare twelve Pounds *per* Bale.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

FECHIA BRUGIATA.

21 *March* 1745. N° 37.

George Johnson — *L.* 10. 6. 5 ¼
lb.

G. J. } 10 Buts q^{t} 90 *Fechia*
N° 1 a 10 } *Brugiata.*

DRUGS.

C.

N° 1—	10.	2.	14
2—	11.	2.	0
3—	11.	2.	14
4—	11.	2.	21
5—	11.	1.	0
6—	10.	3.	7
7—	12.	0.	14
8—	11.	1.	14
9—	10.	1.	7
10—	11.	1.	7
10—	112.	2.	14
—	0.	2.	14 Draught.
	112.	0.	0 lb.
	14.	0.	0 *Tare* at 14 *per Cent.*
Net	98.	0.	0
Enter'd	90.	0.	0
Short	8.	0.	0.

Posted 27 *March* N° 93.

Tare fourteen Pounds *per Cent.*

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

GALANGA.

Bill of Sight 22 *March* 1745.

United *East-India* Company, *Bond.* — *L.* 20.

B. G. N°. *a* 10 } 10 Bales of *Galanga*, Quantity unknown.

N° 1—	1.	0.	25
2—	1.	0.	21
3—	1.	0.	20
4—	1.	0.	20
5—	1.	0.	18
6—	1.	0.	18
7—	1.	0.	23
8—	1.	0.	16
9—	1.	0.	21
10—	1.	0.	23
10—	11.	3.	9
	11		
	11		
	1193		
	1325		
	20 Draught.		
	1305 lb.		
	100 *Tare* at 10 *per* Bale.		
	1205 Net.		

Tare ten Pounds *per* Bale.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

GREEN-

DRUGS.

GREEN-GINGER, in Jars about 100 Weight.

Tare 28 lb.

GUM ARABICK.

23 March 1745. N° 23.

Nathaniel Trotter. L. 0. 0. 0

N. T. } 10 Sacks con^{t}. 30 *C.*
N° 1 *a* 10 } of *Gum-Arabick.*

N° 1	3.	1.	0
2	3.	1.	6
3	3.	1.	14
4	3.	0.	23
5	3.	0.	23
6	3.	2.	4
7	3.	0.	9
8	3.	2.	4
9	3.	1.	4
10	3.	1.	25
10	33.	1.	0
	0.	1.	12 Draught.
	32.	3.	16 lb.
	0.	3.	16 *Tare* at 10 *per* Sack.
Net	32.	0.	0
Enter'd	30.	0.	0
Short	2.	0.	0

Posted 27 *March* N° 14.
Tare ten Pounds *per* Sack.
A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

GUM-ELEMI, *according to the present Practice, has an Allowance (besides for the outward Package) of* 12 *per* Cent. *for the Shavings that it is wrapt in.*

GUM and SEED LACK in Gunny, about 1 Hundred *Tare* 7 lb. about 2 or 3 Hundred *Tare* 14 lb.

Bill of Sight 24 *March* 1745.
United *East-India* Company, *Bond* —— L. 50.

A. S. } 10 Chests of *Shellack,*
N° 1. *a* 10 } Quantity unknown.

N° 1	3.	2.	0
2	3.	1.	21
3	4.	0.	14
4	3.	1.	18
5	4.	3.	14
6	3.	2.	9
7	3.	2.	14
8	4.	2.	9
9	4.	1.	6
10	3.	2.	4
10	38.	3.	25

38
38
38
109
4365
40 Draught.
4325
1076 *Tare.*
3249 Net.

DRUGS.

2 at 96— 192
4—103— 412
2—114— 228
2—122— 244
10 1076

Tare one thousand seventy six Pounds.

A.B. } Surveyors.
B.C. }

Bill of Sight 25 *March* 1745.
United *East-India* Company,
Bond. ——— *L.* 0. 0 0

B. W. } of Sticklack,
N° 1 *a* 10 ten Chests } Quantity un-
N° 11 *a* 20 ten Bags. } known.

N° 1	2. 2. 25	N° 11	0. 3. 11
2	2. 3. 7	12	0. 3. 16
3	2. 3. 14	13	0. 2. 23
4	2. 3. 11	14	0. 3. 7
5	2. 3. 0	15	1 0. 2
6	2. 3. 5	16	1. 1. 25
7	2. 2. 21	17	0. 3. 25
8	2. 3. 8	18	0. 3. 11
9	2. 3. 13	19	0. 3. 18
10	2. 3. 7	20	1. 0. 0
10	27. 3. 27	10	9. 1. 26
	0. 1. 2 Drat.		0. 0. 13
	27. 2. 25		9. 1. 13
	9. 1. 13		
	37. 0. 10		

		lb	lb
37			
37	2 Chests at	100-	200
3710	8 ———	110-	880
	10 Bags—	5-	50
4154			
1130	*Tare*		1130
3024	Net		

Tare one thousand one hundred and thirty Pounds.

A.B. } Surveyors.
B.C. }

Incense or *Olibanum*, in Gunny.

—2 or 3 Hund^{d} w^{t}.—*Tare* 14 l
—1 Hundred w^{t} — *Tare* 8 l

Bill of Sight 26 *March* 1745
United *East-India* Compan
Bond *L.* 50. 0.

G. B. } 10 Chests of *Oli-*
N° 1 *a* 10 } *num*, q^{ty} unknow

N° 1	4. 2. 14		
2	5. 2. 0		
3	4. 3. 9		
4	4. 3. 22		
5	5. 1. 7		
6	5. 0. 8		
7	4. 3. 26		
8	5. 1. 14		
9	5. 0. 26		
10	5. 2. 7		
10	51. 1. 21	4 at 104—	
	0. 1. 12	6 —112—	
	51. 0. 9		
	9. 2. 24 *Tare.*		
	Net 41. 1. 13		

Tare nine Hundred w^{t} half and twenty four Pounds.

A.B. } Surve
B.C. }

DRUGS.

INGLASS in Fats about 3 ½ C. or 4 C. Weight.

Tare ——— 84 lb.

27 *March* 1745. N° 17.

muel Ingram. ——— L. 0. 0. 0

S. I. } 10 Fats containing
° 1 *a* 10 } 30 C. of *Isinglass.*

° 1	4.	0.	10
2	4.	0.	17
3	4.	0.	1
4	3.	3.	24
5	4.	0.	10
6	4.	0.	18
7	4.	0.	16
8	3.	3.	20
9	4.	1.	0
10	4.	0.	10
10	40.	3.	14
—	0.	1.	12 Draught.
	40.	2.	2
	7.	2.	0 *Tare* at 84 lb. each.
et	33.	0.	2
nt.	30.	0.	0
ort	3.	0.	2

Posted 4 *April* N° 105.

JUJUBES in Fats.

Tare 16 lb. *per Cent.*

JUNIPER BERRIES.

28 *March* 1745. N° 40.

Isaac Tranter ——— L. 4. 6. 3

I. T. } 6 Casks q' 30 C. of
N° 1 *a* 6 } *Italian Juniper Berries* of the Growth

N° 1	4.	2.	21	— 90	*Italian Tare* on the Casks.
2	6.	0.	25	—118	
3	6.	0.	21	—130	
4	8.	0.	18	—145	
4	5.	3.	14	—120	
6	5.	1.	21	— 94	
6	36.	2.	8	—697	
			¼	—174	
Dra[t].	0.	0.	24	—	
				523	
	36.	1.	12	16-3 *per Ct.*	
Tare	4.	3.	7	—	
				539	
Net	31.	2.	5		
Enter'd	30.	0.	0		
Short	1.	2.	5		

Posted 2 *April.* N°. 2.

Tare four hundred Weight three Quarters and seven Pounds.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

DRUGS.

29 *March* 1745. N° 37.

William Rogers — *L.* 0. 17. 3

W. R. N° 1 *a* 3 } 3 Casks q^t 6 *C. Dutch Juniper Berries*, of the Growth.

N° 1	2. 3. 25	
2	2. 3. 25	
3	2. 3. 18	
	8. 3. 12	
	9	Draught.
	8. 3. 3	
	1. 3. 14	*Tare* at 70 lb. *per Cask.*
Net	6, 3. 17	
Ent^d	6. 0. 0	
Short	0. 3. 17	

Posted 7 *April* N° 2.

Tare seventy Pounds *per* Cask.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

MANNA.

30 *March* 1745. N° 49.

Samuel Andrews — *L.* 12. 11

S. A. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Chests con^t 700 of *Manna* of Growth.

N° 1	1. 0. 14	
2	1. 3. 13	
3	1. 2. 7	
4	1. 0. 7	
5	0. 3. 6	
6	0. 3. 0	
7	1. 2. 4	
8	1. 1. 23	
9	1. 1. 21	
10	0. 2. 23	
10	12. 1. 6	
	12	
	12	
	1234	
	1378	
	17	Draught.
	1361	
	500	*Tare* at 50 lb ea
Net	861	
Enter'd	700	
Short	161	

Posted 4 *April*, N° 9.

Tare fifty Pounds *per* Chest

A.B. } Surveyors.
B.C. }

MYRR

DRUGS.

RRHA in Chests, from 3 ¼ to 4 hundred Weight.

re —— —— 92 lb.

of Sight, 31 *March* 1745.

ed *East-India* Company, *Bond* L. 150 ——

. D } 10 Chests of *Myrrh*,
a 10 } q^ty unknown.

—5. 0. 21
—5. 0. 14
—5. 0. 7
—5. 0. 18
—5. 0. 22
—5. 0. 18
—5. 0. 12
—5. 1. 1
—5. 0. 27
—5. 0. 19

—51. 2. 19
51
51
5175

5787
40 Draught.

5747
750 — *Tare* at 75 lb. *per* Chest.

4997

are seventy five Pounds *per* ft.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

IBANUM, vid. INCENSE.

PEPPER-LONG.

Bill of Sight 1 *April* 1745.

United *East-India* Company, *Bond* —— L. 20

H. M. } 10 Bags of *Long-*
N° 1 *a* 10 } *Pepper*, q^ty unknown.

N° 1—1. 0. 18
2—1. 0. 4
3—1. 1. 14
4—1. 1. 19
5—0. 3. 8
6—0. 3. 25
7—1. 1. 25
8—1. 0. 3
9—1. 0. 10
10—1. 1. 7

10—11. 2. 21
— 11
11
1177

1309
18 —Draught.

1291
80 *Tare* at 8 lb. *per* Bag.

1211 Net.

Tare eight Pounds *per* Bag.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

PIS-

DRUGS.

PISTACHIA's or *Nux Piſtachiæ*.

2 *April* 1745. N° 7.

James White ——*L.* 10. 15. 7 ½ lb.

J. W. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Cheſts con^{t} 1500 of *Piſtachia's* of the Growth.

	C.		
N° 1—	3.	1.	5
2—	2.	1.	8
3—	2.	1.	9
4—	2.	2.	0
5—	2.	1.	12
6—	3.	1.	6
7—	2.	1.	9
8—	2.	2.	4
9—	3.	1.	19
10—	2.	2.	0
10—	26.	3.	16

26
26
26
100
3012
33 Draught.
2979
1100 *Tare* at 110 lb. each.
Net 1879
Ent^{d} 1500
Short 379

Poſted 5 *April* N° 18.

Tare one hundred and ten Pounds *per* Cheſt.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

PITCH, called *Burgundy* P
in Stands, about 2 ¾ Hu

—— *Tare* 5

But now not uſually impo

PRUNELLOES in Boxes a
14 lb. Weight.

—— *Tare* 3 lb. *per* Bo

RHUBARB.

3 *April* 1745. N°. 87.

James Ogbourn——*L.* 143.

J. O. N° 1 *a* 5 } 5 Bales con^{t}. 100 of *Turkey Rhu* of the Growt

N° 1—	2.	0.	6
2—	2.	3.	16
3—	2.	3.	18
4—	2.	3.	13
5—	2.	3.	20
5—	13.	2.	17

13
13
1373
1529
15 Draught.
1514
408 — *Tare.* *A.B.* *B.C.*
Net 1106
Ent^{d} 1000
Short 106

Poſted 8 *April.* N° 9.

April 1745. N° 55.

r Hawes —— *L.* 17. 5. 0

I. } lb.
a 3 } 3 Casks, q^t 120 of *Russia Rhubarb*, of the Growth.

lb.
—0. 3. 19—35 }
—0. 1. 24—24 } *Tare*,
—0. 2. 21—30 }

—2. 0. 8—89

222
8

232
3 —Draught.

229
89 *Tare*.

140
120

rt 20

Posted 5 *April*. N° 27.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

SAL-ARMONIACK.

5 *April* 1745 —— N° 30.

Benj. Willis —— *L.* 0. 0. 0

B. W. }
N° 1 *a* 4 } 4 Casks con^t 1600 lb. of *Sal-Armoniack* from *Italy*.

C.

N° 1—5. 2. 4—143 }
2—5. 1. 21—122 } *Tare* on the Casks.
3—1. 2. 11—47 }
4—5. 0. 21—94 }

4—17. 3. 1—406 *Ital.* P^ds.
— 17 ÷ 101
17
1785 305
9-3 *per Ct.*
1989
14 Dra^t. 314

1975
314 —*Tare*
Net 1661
Ent^d 1600

Short 61

Posted 5 *April* N° 89.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

SAR-

DRUGS.

SARSAPARILLA.

6 *April* 1745. — N° 10.

Paul Crisp. ——— *L.* 23. 19. 2

		lib.
P. C. N° 1 *a* 10	10 Bales, q^t. 1000 of *Sarsaparilla*, of the Growth.	
N° 1		1. 0. 3
2		1. 0. 7
3		1. 0. 9
4		0. 3. 25
5		0. 3. 27
6		1. 1. 5
7		1. 0. 9
8		1. 0. 15
9		1. 0. 10
10		1. 1. 2
10		11. 0. 0
		11
		11
		11
		1232
		18 — Draught.
		1214
		50 Tare at 5 lb. *per* Bale.
Net		1164
Enter'd		1000
Short —		164 Posted 10 *April*, N° 14.

Tare for Canvas and Ropes, five Pounds *per* Bale.

{*A. B.* / *B. C.*} Surveyors.

SAUNDERS RED.

Bill of Sight 7 *April.* 1745.

United *East-India* Company, *Bond* — — *L.* 0. 0. 0

71 Sticks of *Red Saun*
Quantity unknown.

	C.
29 Sticks	6. 3. 21
22 ———	4. 3. 0
20 ———	4. 2. 7
71	16. 1. 0
	0. 0. 12 Dra
Net	16. 0. 16

TAMARINDS.

Bill of Sight, 8 *April* 1

United *East-India* Com
Bond ——— *L.*

H. B. N° 1 *a* 5 — 5 Casks } of T
N° 6 *a* 10 — 5 Jars } q° t

N° 1	6. 3. 11	6	3
2	7. 3. 0	7	3
3	2. 0. 7	8	3
4	3. 3. 7	9	2
5	1. 2. 21	10	2
5	22. 0. 18	5	15
	0. 0. 17	Dra^t.	0
	22. 0. 1		15
	15. 0. 8	1 Cask	
	37. 0. 9	1	
	37	1	
	379	1	
	37	1	
		2 Jars at 9	
	4153	1	84
	742 Tare	2	69
Net	3411		

DRUGS.

…even hundred and forty-two Pounds.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

…ICAL —— in Duppers
…ut 1 or 1 ¼ Hundred ——
…re —— —— 16 lb.
…ut 1 ½ Hundred ——
…re —— —— 20 lb.

…f Sight 9 *April.* 1745.
East-India Company.
Bond —— *L.* 50.

…0 } 10 Duppers of *Tin-*
cal, q^ty unknown.

…1— 2. 0. 7
…2— 2. 0. 0
…3— 1. 2. 7
…4— 1. 3. 14
…5— 1. 3. 14
…6— 1. 3. 6
…7— 1. 1. 0
…8— 1. 2. 4
…9— 1. 3. 8
…0— 1. 3. 12

…0—17. 2. 16
17
17
1772

1976
22 — Draught.

1954
155 — *Tare.*

1799

2 at 18 — 36
5 — 16 — 80
3 — 13 — 39

Tare one hundred fifty-five Pounds. 155

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

TURMERICK in Gunny.
—about 1 ½ Hund.—*Tare* 14 lb.
—about 1 Hund.—*Tare* 10 lb.
Bill of Sight 10 *April* 1745.
United *East-India* Company,
Bond —— *L.* 20
D. F. } 10 Bags of *Turmerick*,
N° 1 *a* 10 } quantity unknown.

N° 1—0. 3. 14
2—0. 3. 0
3—0. 2. 21
4—0. 2. 0
5—0. 2. 11
6—0. 3. 4
7—0. 3. 18
8—1. 0. 4
9—0. 2. 7
10—0. 3. 14

10—7. 2. 9
—777
65

849
11 — Draught.

838
60 *Tare* at 6 lb. *per* Bag.

Net 778

Tare

DRUGS.

Tare six Pounds *per* Bag.

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

TURPENTINE—*vide* in Let^r T.

VERDIGREASE in Leather, about ¼ Hund. and 14 P^ds. *Tare* 3 lb.

But is not now usually so imported.

11 *April* 1745. N° 52.

Benjamin Barton —— *L.* 0. 0. 0

lb.

B. B. } 4 Casks, con^t. 2400
N° 1 a 4 } of *Verdigrease.*

N° 1—	6.	1.	0
2—	6.	2.	2
3—	6.	0.	21
4—	6.	0.	25
4—	25.	0.	20

— 25
25
2520
2820
16 —Draught.
2804 lb
260 *Tare* at 65 each.
Net 2544
Enter'd 2400
Short 144 Posted 13 *April*, N° 81.

Tare sixty-five Pounds *per* Cask.

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

12 *April* 1745. N° [illegible]

Jacob Ward —— *L.* 0[illegible]

J. W. } 2 Casks, con^t.
N° 1, 2 } of *Verdigrease*

N° 1—	4.	0.	19—17
2—	3.	3.	0—14
	7.	3.	19—31

777
103
887
8 — Draught.
879
63 *Tare* of the [illegible]
816 Net
700 Enter'd
116 Short.

lb.
42)879
— 39
20 39

For which you may charg[illegible]
21
at 3
63 which is the Ta[illegible]
— the Table of T[illegible]

But as the Duty is ra[illegible] the Nicety of Netting the [illegible] is not so much regarded.

DRUGS.

TRIOLUM ROMANUM, in
ers, about 100 Weight,
re —— —— 14 lb.

not usually so imported.

April 1745. — N° 96.

Cannel —— L. 17. 19. 4½

C. } 10 Chests cont. 2500 *lib.*
a 10 } of *Roman Vitriol* of the Growth.

1— 3. 1. 7
2— 3. 0. 8
3— 2. 3. 10
4— 2. 3. 19
5— 3. 1. 0
6— 3. 0. 18
7— 3. 0. 24
8— 3. 1. 2
9— 3. 0. 27
0— 3. 1. 10

0—31. 2. 13
31
31
3169

3541
38 Draught.

3503
550 *Tare* at 55 lb. *per* Chest.

2953
2500

453 — Posted 17 *April*, N° 27.

Tare fifty-five Pounds *per* Chest.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

WORM-SEEDS, *vide* in Let^r. W.

ZEDOARIA.

Bill of Sight, 13 *April* 1745.
United *East-India* Company, *Bond* —— —— L. 150

A. L. } 10 Chests of *Zedoa-*
N° 1 *a* 10 } *ria*, q^ty unknown.

C.

N° 1— 5. 2. 10
2— 5. 3. 21
3— 5. 1. 18
4— 5. 3. 2
5— 5. 2. 18
6— 5. 3. 0
7— 5. 1. 12
8— 5. 2. 26
9— 5. 3. 0
10— 5. 1. 27

10—56. 1. 22
56
56
5650
6322
40 Draught.

6282
1348 —Tare

Net 4934

3 at 127—381
3 —133—399
4 —142—568

10 — 1348

Tare

Tare 1348 Pounds.

A. B
B. C } Surveyors.

Note, *There are many other ſorts of* Drugs *uſually imported into the Port of* London, *which I have purpoſely omitted, becauſe the Method of their Delivery is the ſame with the ſeveral Examples before given, which had not their* Tares *aſcertained by the Table.*

And as all Drugs, *rated in the* Old Book of Rates, *pay treble Duty when imported in a foreign-built Ship, or not directly from the Place of their Growth; therefore particular Regard muſt be had, that all* Drugs *enter'd as of the Growth of the Place from whence imported, are really ſo; for your Information wherein, as alſo for the Deſcription, I refer you to a Book entitled,* The Treaſury of Drugs unlock'd, *and ſeveral Treatiſes of* Pharmacy, *&c.*

E.

Ebony Wood.

Bill of Sight, 14 *April* 1745.

United *Eaſt-India* Company, *Bond* ——— L. 10

Certain *Ebony Wood*, Quantity unknown.

		C.		
36	Sticks—	8.	1.	0
22	———	9.	0.	0
52	———	10.	2.	7
110		27.	3.	7
—		0.	0.	15 Dra^{t}.
	Net	27.	2.	20

Earthen-Ware.

Gally-Tiles { are rated by Foot ſquar

Therefore when each Tile is {
5 *Inches ſquare* — 5 *accounted to the ſquare; tho' in Stri* 5 $\frac{19}{25}$, *or* 5,76 *ſuch ſhould be eſteemed ſquare.*
6 *Inches ſquare* — 4 *counted to the Foot ſ*

15 *April* 1745. — N° 3

Peter Powell ——— L. 6.

900 Feet of *Gally Tiles* private Uſe.

		Tiles.
Told, 16 Rows each containing	in Length	72
	in Depth —	4
Tiles (of 5 Inch. ſquare)	*per* Row	288
	Rows	16
		1728
		288
		5)4608
	Net	921
	Enter'd	900
	Short	21

Poſted 19 *April*, N°. 4

It is here to be Noted, *Gally-Tiles* are prohibited imported, unleſs for private

d then Oath is required to be made of them by the Pro-
etor, his Agent, or Servant.

Other Tiles *and* Brick-ſtones *pay Duty by the Thouſand, and*
refore at the Delivery are only to be tallied.

EGGS.

ſkets of *Eggs*, to contain eight Hundred, ſix Score to the Hundred, and are brought from *Dunkirk* and *Flanders*.

menſions of the Baſkets, agreed to by the Commiſſioners, containing ever ſo many.

Whole Baſkets.		Half-Baſkets.	
Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
2 —	10 in Length.	2 —	3 — Length.
2 —	2 — Breadth.	1 —	8 — Breadth.
1 —	10 — Depth.	1 —	6 — Depth.

As per EXAMPLE.

Roger Wilks. —— 16 *April* 1745.

Whole and Half — } Baſkets, containing 280 Hundred of *Eggs*. N° 2

Whole Baſkets. Tallied

Half Baſkets.

30
8
240
40
280 Hundred deliver'd.
280 Enter'd.

10
4
40

ELEPHANTS TEETH.

17 *April* 1745. ——— —— N° 86.

Saul Turner ——— —— L. 37. 10

221 *Elephants Teeth*, containing —— 40 C.

25 Teeth	9.	1. 0
24	2.	0. 8
17	1.	1. 3
15	4.	3. 25
31	3.	0. 4
33	10.	0. 8
27	9.	0. 11
19	1.	3. 21
21	6.	1. 8
9	1.	0. 7
221	49.	0. 11
	0.	1. 8 — Draught.
Net	48.	3. 3
Enter'd	40.	0. 0
Short	8.	3. 3

Posted 20 *April*, N° 56.

F.

FEATHERS ——— *Tare* 4 lb. *per Cent.*

18 *April* 1745. —— —— N° 29.

James Fitzpatrick. —— —— L. 12. 1

C.

J. P. N° 1 a 6 } 6 Bags, con^{t} 15. 0. 0. of *Feathers* for Beds

N° 1	2. 3. 21	
2	2. 2. 21	
3	3. 0. 20	
4	2. 3. 26	
5	3. 1. 14	
6	2. 3. 20	
6	18. 0. 10	
—	0. 0. 20	— Draught.
	17. 3. 18	
	0. 2. 15	— *Tare* at 4 lb. *per Cent.*
Net	17. 1. 3	
Enter'd	15. 0. 0	
Short	2. 1. 3	Posted 24 *April*, N° 2.

A Feather-Bed to weigh 70 lb Net, 20 lb *Tare* allow'd the Surveyors.

Estridge, or Ostridge Feathers.

Samuel Adams, — — 3d *July*.

A. 1 Case, q^t. 60 lb. of Undrest *Ostridge Feathers*, a *Barbary*.

L. 8. 10

N° Bundles.	*C.* $\frac{7}{}$	
1——30	1. 1. 4.	$\frac{1}{7}$ a Discretionary Tare for the Quills, to which the Surveyors sign, and a Super-Tare for Strings, admit 3 3.
	111	
	32	
Weighed loose	144	
	2 Draught.	
$\frac{1}{3}$	142	
	48 *Tare* for Quills.	30 Bundles.
	94	3
	7 *Tare* for Strings.	16)90
	87 Net.	6 ..4
	60 Enter'd.	
	27 Short.	

FISH { *Cod-fish* and *White Herrings*, the Laſt to con^{t}. 12 Barr
Red Herrings, the Laſt to cont^{t}. 20 Cades of 500 each.
Stock-fiſh, the Laſt to con^{t}. 1000.

Stock-fiſh *are the only ſort of* Fiſh *of foreign Fiſhing (except ſ*
times live Eels) *that are uſually imported; and in the* Books
Rates, *are diſtinguiſhed by 3 different Denominations:* viz.

Titling ——*which are*—— *under* 18 *Inches*
Cropling ——*which are*—— *from* 18 *to* 24 *Inches* } *in Len*
Lub-fiſh ——*which are*—— *about* 24 *Inches.*

But tho' there are theſe three different Diſtinctions, yet as in Delivery it is very difficult to diſtinguiſh them, and there be but very few of the Cropling *and* Lub-fiſh *imported, therefore are in the Port of* London, *all paſſed as* Titling; *in Conſider whereof, the Merchants have not any Allowance for ſuch of ſaid Fiſh as are any ways defective or damaged, as ſome of t always are.*

19 *April* 1745. N^{o} 25.

George Richards —— —— *L.* 1. 8. 8

20 *C.* of Titling *Stock fiſh.*

Tallied at 20

Deliver'd 2
Enter'd 2

Short

Poſted 23 *April* N^{o} 102.

AX — the Last to contain 17 hundred Weight.

20 *April* 1745. N° 37.
ſes Trobridge. — *L.* 6. 16. 2
o *Bobbins* con^t. 40 *C.* of un-dreſt *Flax.*

Bobbins 4. 1. 12
——— 4. 2. 17
——— 4. 1. 18
——— 4. 2. 3
——— 4. 2. 7
——— 4. 1. 19
——— 4. 1. 20
——— 4. 2. 3
——— 4. 2. 1
——— 4. 2. 20
——— 45. 0. 14
0. 1. 12 Draught.
44. 3. 2
1. 3. 4 *Tare* at 4 lb. *per Bob.*
42. 3. 26
er'd 40. 0. 0
rt 2. 3. 26

Poſted 23 *April* N° 10.
re four Pounds *per* Bobbin.
A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

lote, *the Tare is for the* 4 *ds round the Bobbins, and the ds round the ſeveral Heads in Bobbin, which are uſually ei-*9 *or* 12. *Sometimes the Bobbins over'd with Mats, and then whole Tare uſually allowed is* 6 *or* 8 *Pounds per* Bobbin.
bbins *of undreſt* Flax, *if the s be made of* Flax, *no Allowance for* Tare, *but is now free of Duty.*

21 *April* 1745. N° 76.
Jonas Forward — *L.* 3. 18. 10½
J. F. } 6 Bales or Bags con^t.
N° 1 *a* 6 } 25 *C.* of undreſt *Flax.*
N° 1 — 4. 2. 9
2 — 4. 2. 6
3 — 4. 2. 4
4 — 4. 2. 2
5 — 4. 2. 4
6 — 4. 2. 13
6 — 27. 1. 10
— 0. 0. 24 Draught.
27. 0. 14
0. 1. 8 *Tare* at 6 lb. each.
Net 26. 3. 6
Enter'd 25. 0. 0
Short 1. 3. 6

Poſted 27 *April.* N° 20.
Tare ſix Pounds *per* Bale.
A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

FIREWOOD } *vide* WOOD.
FIR-QUARTERS }

FRIZADO, the Piece to contain 24 Yards.
But now not uſually imported.

FRUIT { in Baſkets — *Tare* 4 lb. *per* Baſket. *Vide* Grocery.

FURS.

— the Timber to con^t. - 40 Skins.
— Budge Poults, the *Fur* to contain 4 Panes.

For the Method of the Delivery of all Furs, *ſee* Skins, *it being the ſame.*

FUSTIANS { *Dutch*, the Piece to contain 2 Half-Pieces of 15 Y
the half Piece.
Barmillians, the Piece, to contain two Half-Piec
Naples { *Tripe* or *Vellure*— } The Half-Piece to con^t. 7 Y
Wrought *vocat* }
Sparta Velvet, } The whole Piece to con^t. 15 Y

But are likewise rated by the Yard.

BARMILLIANS.

22 *April* 1745. N° 13.

Jonas Aſton —— *L.* 45. 12. 0

J. A. N° 1 *a* 4 } 4 Caſes con^t. 80 Half-Pieces of *Barmillians*.

N° 1— 20
2— 16
3— 20
4— 24
4— 80 Pieces.

Enter'd and Deliver'd.

VELLURE.

Under this Denomination are comprehended *Shag*, or *Beggar's Velvet*, and *Caſſoy*.

23 *April* 1745. N° 1.

William Hilliard.—*L.* 12.

W. H. N° 3. } 1 Caſe containing Yards of *Vellure*.

48
50
48
49
48
} The Con of the Piec

5 Pieces q^t. 243 Aulns.
5 —2 *per Cent.* ſhortne
¼ 238 Meaſur
59
178 Yards Enter
and Deliv

G.

ULS from *Aleppo* and *Smyrna*.

n double Bags--*Tare* 7 lb. *per* double Bag.

n ſingle Bags— *Tare* 4 lb. *per* Bag.

24 *April* 1745. N° 47.

el Towers —— *L.* 0. 0. 0

J. T. 1 *a* 10 } 10 (double) Sacks or Bags con^{t}. 30 *C.* of *Aleppo Gauls.*

	C.		
° 1—	3.	0.	8
2—	3.	1.	2
3—	3.	0.	5
4—	3.	0.	11
5—	3.	1.	7
6—	3.	1.	21
7—	3.	1.	20
8—	3.	1.	3
9—	3.	1.	11
10—	2.	3.	23
10—	32.	0.	27
—	0.	1.	11 Draught.
	31.	3.	16
	0.	2.	14 *Tare* at 7 lb. *per* Bag.
let	31.	1.	2
nter'd	30.	0.	0
hort	1.	1.	2

Poſted 29 *April.* N° 92.

Glass.

Glaſſes for Windows, *Rheniſh*, the Wey or Web, to contain 60 Bunches.

Looking-Glasses, —*by the Numbers in the Book of Rates, are meant the Sizes.*

Grains of *Guinea.*

25 *April* 1745. N° 18.

Abel Hammet —— *L.* 13. 6. 0

A. H. N° 1 *a* 6 } 6 Caſks con^{t}. 2800 lb. of *Guinea* Grains.

	C.			lb.	
N° 1—	5.	0.	4—	69	*Tare* on the Caſks.
2—	4.	3.	12—	71	
3—	5.	0.	5—	66	
4—	4.	2.	25—	62	
5—	4.	3.	19—	70	
6—	5.	3.	0—	68	
6—	30.	1.	9—	406	
—	30				
	30				
	3037				
	3397				
	24 Draught.				
	3373				
	406 *Tare*	{ *A. B.* / *B. C.* } Survey.			
	2967 Net				
	2800 Enter'd				
	167 Short				

Poſted 29 *April.* N° 10.

GROCERY.

ALMONDS { in Casks —— —— *Tare* 14 *lib. per Cent.*
in Bags —— *Tare* 4 *lib.* per Bag.
in Serns and Bags about 200 Weight.—— *Tare* 18 lb.
and so proportionably.

Note, *when* Almonds *are imported in the Shells, it is the Practice in the Port of* London, *to allow two Thirds for the Shells.*

26 *April* 1745. N° 3.

Roger Pain —— *L.* 42. 10. 6.

R. P. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Casks con^{t}. 30 *C.* of sweet *Almonds.*

N° 1 —	3. 3. 18	
2 —	3. 3. 24	
3 —	4. 0. 0	
4 —	3. 3. 20	
5 —	4. 0. 1	
6 —	3. 3. 26	
7 —	3. 2. 17	
8 —	3. 2. 20	
9 —	3. 3. 10	
10 —	3. 3. 22	
10 —	38. 3. 18	
—	0. 1. 12	Draught.
	38. 2. 6	lb.
	4. 3. 8	*Tare* at 14 *per Cent.*
Net	33. 2. 26	
Enter'd	30. 0. 0	
Short	3. 2. 26	

Posted 30 *April.* N° 28.

27 *April* 1745. N° 52.

Paul Crisp. —— *L.* 17. 0. 2½

P. C. N° 1 *a* 30 } 30 Frails con^{t}. 12 *C.* of sweet *Almonds* in the Shells.

	C.	
3 Frails —	4. 2. 3	
3 ——	4. 2. 1	
3 ——	4. 1. 26	
3 ——	4. 1. 23	
3 ——	4. 2. 0	
3 ——	4. 1. 27	
3 ——	4. 1. 25	
3 ——	4. 2. 1	
3 ——	4. 1. 20	
3 ——	4. 2. 5	
30 ——	44. 3. 19	
—	0. 1. 12	Draught.
	44. 2. 7	lb.
	3. 3. 0	*Tare* at 14 *per* Frail.
⅓ —	40. 3. 7	
Net	13. 2. 11	
Enter'd	12. 0. 0	
Short	1. 2. 11	

Posted 3 *May.* N° 8.

Tare fourteen Pounds *per* Frail.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

ALMONDS BITTER, *vide* in Drugs.

GRO-

GROCERY.

EEDS { from *Smyrna* { in Serns and Bags, about 3 ¼ Hundred — *Tare* 18 lb.
with Felts about 3 ¼ Hundred — *Tare* 20 lb.
without Felts about 3 ¼ Hundred — *Tare* 14 lb.

8 *April* 1745. N° 8.

Woodford — *L.* 21. 5. 3

V. 10 } 10 Bales (*Serns and Bags*) con^{t}. 30 *C.* of *Anniſeeds*.

1—3. 3. 7
2—3. 3. 1
3—3. 2. 25
4—3. 3. 13
5—3. 3. 9
6—3. 3. 1
7—3. 2. 27
8—3. 2. 23
9—3. 3. 4
10—3. 3. 7

10—37. 3. 5
— 0. 1. 12 Draught.

37. 1. 21 lb.
1. 2. 12 *Tare* at 18 *per* Bale.

35. 3. 9
d 30. 0. 0

5. 3. 9

oſted 3 *May*, N° 4.

28 *April* 1745. N° 13.

Charles Maſon — *L.* 42. 10. 6

C. M. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Bales, con^{t}. 60 *C.* of *Anniſeeds*.

N° 1—6. 3. 18
2—6. 3. 24
3—7. 0. 3
4—7. 0. 5
5—6. 3. 27
6—6. 3. 22
7—6. 3. 20
8—7. 1. 7
9—7. 2. 18
10—7. 3. 10

10—71. 2. 14
— 0. 1. 12 Draught.

71. 1. 2 lb.
3. 3. 0 *Tare* at 42 *per* Bale.

Net 67. 2. 2
Enter'd 60. 0. 0

Short 7. 2. 2

Poſted 9 *May*. N° 9.
Tare 42 Pounds *per* Bale.
A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

GRO-

GROCERY.

ALMONDS { in Casks —— —— *Tare* 14 *lib. per Cent.*
in Bags —— *Tare* 4 *lib.* per Bag.
in Serns and Bags about 200 Weight.—— *Tare* 18 *lib.*
and so proportionably.

Note, *when* Almonds *are imported in the Shells, it is the Practice in the Port of* London, *to allow two Thirds for the Shells.*

26 *April* 1745. N° 3.

Roger Pain —— *L.* 42. 10. 6.

R. P. N° 1 *a* 10 { 10 Casks cont. 30 *C.* of sweet *Almonds.*

N° 1 —	3. 3. 18	
2 —	3. 3. 24	
3 —	4. 0. 0	
4 —	3. 3. 20	
5 —	4. 0. 1	
6 —	3. 3. 26	
7 —	3. 2. 17	
8 —	3. 2. 20	
9 —	3. 3. 10	
10 —	3. 3. 22	
10 —	38. 3. 18	
—	0. 1. 12	Draught.
	38. 2. 6	lb.
	4. 3. 8	*Tare* at 14 *per Cent.*
Net	33. 2. 26	
Enter'd	30. 0. 0	
Short	3. 2. 26	

Posted 30 *April.* N° 28.

27 *April* 1745. N° 52.

Paul Crisp. —— *L.* 17. 0. 2

P. C. N° 1 *a* 30 { 30 Frails cont. 12 C. of sweet *Almonds* in the Shells.

	C.	
3 Frails —	4. 2. 3	
3 ——	4. 2. 1	
3 ——	4. 1. 26	
3 ——	4. 1. 23	
3 ——	4. 2. 0	
3 ——	4. 1. 27	
3 ——	4. 1. 25	
3 ——	4. 2. 1	
3 ——	4. 1. 20	
3 ——	4. 2. 5	
30 ——	44. 3. 19	
—	0. 1. 12	Draught.
	44. 2. 7	lb.
	3. 3. 0	*Tare* at 14 *per* Frail.
⅓ —	40. 3. 7	
Net	13. 2. 11	
Enter'd	12. 0. 0	
Short	1. 2. 11	

Posted 3 *May.* N° 8.

Tare fourteen Pounds *per* Frail.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

ALMONDS BITTER, *vide* in Drug.

GRO-

GROCERY.

EEDS { from *Smyrna* { in Serns and Bags, about 3 ¾ Hundred—*Tare* 18 lb.
with Felts about 3 ½ Hundred —— } *Tare* 20 lb.
without Felts about 3 ½ Hundred } *Tare* 14 lb.

8 *April* 1745. N° 8.

Woodford — *L.* 21. 5. 3

N. 10 { 10 Bales (*Serns and Bags*) con^{t}. 30 *C.* of *Anniſeeds.*

1—3. 3. 7
2—3. 3. 1
3—3. 2. 25
4—3. 3. 13
5—3. 3. 9
6—3. 3. 1
7—3. 2. 27
8—3. 2. 23
9—3. 3. 4
10—3. 3. 7

10—37. 3. 5
— 0. 1. 12 Draught.

37. 1. 21 lb.
1. 2. 12 *Tare* at 18 *per* Bale.

35. 3. 9
d 30. 0. 0

5. 3. 9

oſted 3 *May*, N° 4.

28 *April* 1745. N° 13.

Charles Maſon — *L.* 42. 10. 6

C. M. N° 1 *a* 10 { 10 Bales, con^{t}. 60 *C.* of *Anniſeeds.*

N° 1—6. 3. 18
2—6. 3. 24
3—7. 0. 3
4—7. 0. 5
5—6. 3. 27
6—6. 3. 22
7—6. 3. 20
8—7. 1. 7
9—7. 2. 18
10—7. 3. 10

10—71. 2. 14
— 0. 1. 12 Draught.

71. 1. 2 lb.
3. 3. 0 *Tare* at 42 *per* Bale.

Net 67. 2. 2
Enter'd 60. 0. 0

Short 7. 2. 2

Poſted 9 *May*. N° 9.
Tare 42 Pounds *per* Bale.
A. B. / *B. C.* } Surveyors.

GRO-

GROCERY.

29 *April* 1745. —— N° 172.

Joel Jeffs —— —— *L.* 35.

J. J.
N° 1 *a* 9 } 9 Casks containing 50 *C.* of *Anniseeds.*

	C.			
N° 1	4.	3.	14	53
2	7.	2.	25	86
3	8.	3.	7	80
4	7.	0.	11	64
5	6.	2.	4	64
6	7.	2.	25	80
7	8.	2.	4	88
8	7.	0.	16	90
9	9.	3.	0	112

Dutch Tare on the Casks.

9	68.	0.	22	717 *Dutch* Pounds.
Draught	0.	1.	8	55 — 8 lb. per 104 lb.
	67.	3.	14	772 *British* Pounds.
	6.	3.	16	*Tare.*
Net	60.	3.	26	
Enter'd	50.	0.	0	
Short	10.	3.	26	

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

Posted 5 *May*, N° 35.

Note, *The* Dutch *Weight being in Proportion to the* Brit
104 *is to* 112, *therefore* 8 *per* 104 Dutch *Pound*
be added to reduce them to British *Pounds.*

GROCERY.

lb.

AMON { in Gunny about ¾ or 1 Hundred —— *Tare* 12
in Skins about ¾ or 1 Hundred —— *Tare* 14
in Skins and Bags —— —— *Tare* 16

30 *April* 1745. —— N° 76.

mes Garth —— —— *L.* 138. 4. 6

G. a 3 } 3 Packs con^{t}. 12 Bales con^{t} 900 *lib.* of *Cinnamon.*

N° 1 — 0. 2. 25
0. 3. 6
0. 3. 9
0. 3. 4

2 — 0. 3. 9
0. 3. 6
0. 3. 6
0. 3. 4

3 — 0. 3. 7
0. 3. 9
0. 3. 6
0. 3. 9

In Packs of *Cinnamon*, which contain each 4 Bales, are ſtrip'd by the Merchant to the Gunny, with a View for having the greateſt Benefit of the Allowance of *Tare*, which is that of 12 lb. for the Gunny only.

9. 2. 16
999
72

1080
12 — Draught.

1068
144 — *Tare* at 12 lb. *per* Bale.

Net 924
Enter'd 900

Short 24 — Poſted 2 *May*, N° 26.

GROCERY.

CLOVES, in Caroteels, about, 4 ½ Hundreds —— Tare

But are ſometimes paſſed according to the Dutch Tares *mark the Caſks; though uſually the real* Tares *are taken, by emp the Caſks, and taking their Weights.*

1 *May* 1745. —— N° 95.

Thomas Carey —— *L.* 152. 0. 11½

T. C. N° 1 *a* 4 } 4 Caſks, containing *lib.* 1650 of *Cloves.*

	C.	lb.	
N° 1	4. 2. 16	82	*Dutch Tare* on the Caſ
2	4. 2. 7	80	
3	4. 2. 18	83	
4	4. 2. 22	84	
4	18. 2. 7	329	*Dutch* Pounds.
	18	25	8 *lib. per* 104 *lib.*
	18		
	1863	354	*Britiſh* Pounds.
	2079		
	16 — Draught.		
	2063		
	354 — *Tare* { *A. B.* / *B. C.* } Surveyors.		
Net	1709		
Enter'd	1650		
Short	59 — Poſted 2 *May*, N° 81.		

GROCERY.

lb.

RANTS { in Butts and Caroteels ——— *Tare* 16 *per Cent.*
in Quarter Roll ——— *Tare* 20 *per Cent.*
in Bags about 400 Weight — *Tare* 10 *per* Bag.

2 *May* 1745. N° 48.

Sewell — *L.* 112. 15. 9

. S. } 10 Butts, q^t. 140 *C.*
1 *a* 30 } of *Currants.*

° 21—19. 0. 9
22—17. 3. 5
23—18. 1. 16
24—18. 0. 15
25—18. 1. 5
26—19. 0. 12
27—18. 3. 7
28—19 0. 7
29—18. 1. 12
30—18. 1. 9

10 - 185. 1. 13
— 0. 3. 4 Draught.

184. 2. 9 lb.
26. 1. 13 *Tare* at 16 *per Cent.*

158. 0. 24
ei'd 140. 0. 0

rt 18. 0. 24

Posted 8 *May*, N° 9.

3 *May* 1745. N° 33.

Oliver Hunt — *L.* 9. 16. 4¼

T. B. } 10 Barrels, q^t. 8 *C.*
N° 1 *a* 10 } of *Currants.*

N° 1—1. 0. 11
2—0. 3. 25
3—1. 0. 0
4—1. 0. 14
5—1. 0. 21
6—0. 3. 23
7—1. 0. 6
8—1. 0. 16
9—1. 0. 4
10—1. 0. 14

10 - 10. 2. 22
— 0. 0. 18 Draught.

10. 2. 4
1. 2. 12 *Tare* at 18 lb. each.

Net 8. 3. 20
Enter'd 8. 0. 0

Short 0. 3. 20 Posted 3 *May*, N° 18.

Tare 18 Pounds *per* Barrel.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

GRO-

Figs in Barrels ——— ——— lb. *Tare* 14 *per C*

4 *May* 1745. N° 43.

Ralph Hyam. — *L.* 4. 14. 6.

R. H. } 10 Barrels, q^t. 12 *C.*
N° 1 *a* 10 } of *Figs.*

N° 1	1. 2. 18	
2	1. 2. 14	
3	1. 2. 11	
4	1. 2. 9	
5	1. 2. 21	
6	1. 3. 0	
7	1. 1. 18	
8	1. 2. 7	
9	1. 1. 23	
10	1. 3. 4	
10	16. 0. 13	
—	0. 0. 20	Draught.
	15. 3. 21	
	1. 3. 27	*Tare* at 14 lb. *per Cent.*
Net	13. 3. 22	
Enter'd	12. 0. 0	
Short	1. 3. 22	Posted 8 *May*, N° 1.

5 *May* 1745. N° 37.

Henry Hicks — *L.* 2.

H. H. } 24 Baskets, q^t. 6
of *Figs.*

8 Baskets	2. 1. 18	
8	2. 2. 11	
8	2. 1. 21	
24	7. 1. 22	
—	0. 0. 9	Draught.
	7. 1. 13	
	1. 0. 8	*Tare* at 5 each.
Net	6. 1. 5	
Enter'd	6. 0. 0	
Short	0. 1. 5	

Posted 12 *May* N°

Tare five Pounds *per* Baske

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

GROCERY.

6 *May* 1745. N° 88.

ge Haws — *L.* 15. 15. 0

.H. } 10 Casks con^{t}. 40 *C.*
1 *a* 10 } of *Figs.*

1— 4. 3. 0
2— 4. 3. 14
3— 4. 1. 11
4— 4. 2. 9
5— 4. 2. 23
6— 4. 3. 11
7— 4. 3. 9
8— 4. 2. 21
9— 4. 3. 9
10— 4. 2. 23

10—47. 0. 18
— 0. 1. 12 Draught.

46. 3. 6
6. 2. 21 *Tare* at 16 lb. *per Cent.*

t 40. 0. 13
ter'd 40. 0. 0

ort 0. 0. 13

Posted 10 *May*. N° 17.
Tare sixteen Pounds *per Cent.*
A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

11 *May* 1745.
Allowed on 5 Casks, four ndred Weight of *Figs* for amage.
ertified the 17th of *May* 1745.
A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

GINGER.

7 *May* 1745. N° 58.

Jacob Wyett — *L.* 22. 11. 0

J. W. } 90 Bags of *Ginger*,
N° 1 *a* 90 } q^{r}. 60 *C.*

6 Bags	5. 0. 3
6 —	4. 3. 14
5 —	4. 0. 14
6 —	4. 2. 24
6 —	4. 2. 21
1 —	1. 0. 7
7 —	5. 2. 21
3 —	2. 1. 14
6 —	5. 1. 7
2 —	2. 0. 7
48 —	39. 3. 20
8 —	6. 0. 17
1 —	1. 0. 0
4 —	3. 0. 10
8 —	6. 2. 17
6 —	5. 0. 17
7 —	5. 2. 17
6 —	6. 2. 10
42 —	34. 1. 4
48 —	39 3. 20
90 —	74. 0. 24
	0. 2. 6 Draught.
	73. 2. 18
	3. 0. 24 *Tare* at 4 lb. *per* Bag.
Net	70. 1. 22
Enter'd	60. 0. 0
Short	10. 1. 22

Posted 9 *May*. N° 9.
Tare four Pounds *per* Bag.
A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

GRO-

GROCERY.

MACE in *Caroteels* about 300 Weight. —— *Tare* 70

But is ſometimes paſſed according to the Dutch Tares *on the Caſks; tho' uſually the real* Tares *are taken by empty Caſks and taking their Weights.*

8 *May* 1745. N° 85.

Richard Ayres —————— *L.* 152. 0. 11½

R. A. N° 5 *a* 7 } 3 Caſks containing 1100 lb. of *Mace.*

	C.	lb.	
N° 5	4. 0. 23	67	
6	4. 0. 19	66	} *Dutch* Tares on the Caſks.
7	4. 0. 26	69	
3	12. 2. 12	202	*Dutch* Pounds.
	12	16	8 *lib. per* 104 *lib.*
	12		
	1268	218	*Britiſh* Pounds.
	1412		
	12		Draught.
	1400		
	218		*Tare* { *A. B.* / *B. C.* } Surveyors.
Net	1182		
Enter'd	1100		
Short	82		

Poſted 12 *May.* N° 27.

GROCERY.

9 *May* 1746. N° 47.

eorge Shephard ——— — *L.* 89. 16. 12

G. S. N° 1, 2—— 2 Casks q^t. 650 lb. of *Mace.*

	C.	lb.	
N° 1	3. 3. 18	91	Weights of the Casks.
2	3. 3. 26	92	
	7. 3. 16	183	

777
100

884
8 Draught.

876
183 — *Tare* { *A. B.* / *B. C.* } Surveyors.

Net 693
Enter'd 650

Short 43

Posted 15 *May.* N° 3.

Dutch Tares are never passed as such, without adding the proportional Difference of 8 *per Cent.* and then the *Dutch Tare* of

183
14 adding

will be 197 *English Tare.*

NUTMEGS in Caroteels about 6 or 7 hundred Weight.
Tare ——— — — 70 lb.

But are sometimes passed according to the Dutch Tares *marked the Casks, tho' usually the real* Tares *are taken by emptying Casks, and taking their Weights.*

GROCERY.

10 *May* 1746. N° 12.

Kenhelm Woodward ——— L. 138. 4.

K. W. N° 1 a 3 } 3 Casks containing 2000 lb. *Nutmegs.*

N° 1	7. 1. 11	78	} *Dutch* Tares on the Casks.
2	7. 2. 14	83	
3	7. 3. 18	87	
	22. 3. 15	248	— *Dutch* Pounds.
	22	19	— 8 lb. *per* 104 lb.
	22		
	2299	267	*British* Pounds.
	2563		
	12	Draught.	
	2551		
	267	—*Tare.*	A. B. B. C. } Surveyors.
Net	2284		
Enter'd	2000		
Short	284		

Posted 17 *May.* N° 92.

GROCERY.

May 1746. N° 44.

Johnſon *L.* 103. 13. 4 ½

N° 5, 6. — 2 Caſks q^t.
1500 lb. *Nutmegs.*

lb.		
— 8. 0. 2	—94	} Weights of the Caſks.
— 7. 3. 24	—92	
15. 3. 26	-186	
15	—	
15		
15		
110		
1790		
8 Draught.		
1782		
186 *Tare*		
1596 Net.		
1500 Enter'd.		
96 Short.		

Poſted 19 *May*. N°. 53.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

PEPPER in Bags about 300 Weight; *Tare* now ſettled with the Company at 3 lb. *per* Bag.

Bill of Sight 12 *May* 1746.

United *Eaſt-India* Company, *Bond.* — *L.* 10

U. *E. I.* C. } 10 Bags of *Pep-*
N° 91 *a* 100 } *per*, q^ty unknown.

	C.		
N° 91	— 2.	2.	9
92	— 2.	3.	14
93	— 3.	0.	0
94	— 2.	3.	4
95	— 2.	3.	9
96	— 2.	3.	12
97	— 2.	3.	0
98	— 2.	3.	4
99	— 2.	3.	7
100	— 2.	3.	21
10	—28.	0.	24
—	28		
	28		
	2824		
	3160		
	31 Draught.		
	3129		
	30 *Tare* at 3 lb. *per* Bag.		
Net	3099		

GROCERY.

PRUNES in Puncheons, or uncertain Casks—*Tare* 14 lb. *per C*

But this Allowance having by Experience been found to b sufficient, there is now in the Port of London, *usually allow'd* 20 lb. per Cent. *for the* Tare *of the Casks.*

EXAMPLE.

13 *May* 1746. N° 96.

George Gourdon ——— *L.* 18. 16. 1½

G. G. N° 1 *a* 10. — 10 Casks con^{t}. 40 *C.* of *French Pru*

N° 1 —	6. 0. 18	
2 —	5. 3. 10	
3 —	5. 3. 24	
4 —	5. 3. 17	
5 —	6. 0. 10	
6 —	5. 2. 12	
7 —	6. 1. 16	
8 —	6. 0. 13	
9 —	5. 2. 16	
10 —	6. 1. 12	
10 —	60. 0. 8	
—	0. 1. 12	Draught.
	59. 2. 24	
	10. 2. 18	*Tare* at 20 lb. *per Cent.*
Net	49. 0. 6	
Enter'd	40. 0. 0	
Short	9. 0. 6	

Posted 16 *May*. N° 17.

Tare twenty Pounds *per Cent.*

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

GROCERY.

SINS { in Frails ——— *Tare* 6 lb. *per* Frail.
of *Lipra* in Barrels about 100 Weight. *Tare* 14 lb.
Solis in Casks. ——— *Tare* 12 lb. *per Cent.*
Vide FRUIT *in Letter* F.

DENIA RAISINS.

4 *May* 174.6 N° 9.

demus Appleford. L. 6. 7. 10½

Baskets q^t. 20 *C. of Denia Raisins.*

Baskets 2. 1. 14
—— 2. 1. 18
—— 2. 1. 9
—— 2. 1. 14
—— 2. 1. 13
—— 2. 1. 15
—— 2. 1. 14
—— 2. 1. 12
—— 2. 1. 11
—— 2. 1. 17

23. 2. 25
0. 1. 2 Draught.

23. 1. 23 lb
1. 3. 4 *Tare* at 4 *per* Basket.

Net 21. 2. 19
Enter'd 20. 0. 0

Short 1. 2. 19

Posted 19 *May.* N° 17.

four Pounds *per* Basket.

A.B. } Surveyors.
B.C. }

BELVADERA RAISINS.

15 *May* 1746. N° 5.

Joshua Thurmond. — *L.* 6. 11 8

58 Baskets q^t. 20 *C. of Belvadera Raisins.*

5 Baskets 2. 0. 21
5 —— 2. 0. 9
5 —— 2. 0. 11
5 —— 2. 1. 9
5 —— 2. 1. 9
5 —— 2. 1. 0
5 —— 2. 0. 7
5 —— 2. 0. 14
5 —— 1. 3. 13
5 —— 2. 0. 23
50 —— 21. 2. 4
5 —— 2. 1. 7
3 —— 1. 1. 4
8 —— 3. 2. 11
50 —— 21. 2. 4
58 —— 25. 0. 15
0. 1. 6 Draught.
24. 3. 9 lb.
2. 0. 8 *Tare* at 4 each.

Net 22. 3. 1
Enter'd 20. 0. 0

Short 2. 3. 1

Posted 20 *May.* N° 40.

Tare four Pounds *per* Basket.

A.B. } Surveyors.
B.C. }

GROCERY.

16 *May* 1746. N° 78.

Benjamin Travers L. 2. 6. 1

B. T. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Barrels of *Belvadera Raisins*, containing *C.* 7. 0. 0

N° 1	—	1. 0. 11
2	—	1. 0. 13
3	—	0. 3. 23
4	—	0. 3. 23
5	—	1. 0. 4
6	—	0. 3. 25
7	—	0. 3. 21
8	—	1. 0. 4
9	—	1. 0. 21
10	—	1. 0. 4
10	—	10. 1. 9
—		0. 0. 16 Draught.
		10. 0. 21 lb.
		2. 0. 6 *Tare* at 23 each.
Net		8. 0. 15
Enter'd		7. 0. 0
Short		1. 0. 15

Posted 25 *May*, N° 19.

Tare twenty-three Pounds *per* Barrel.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

MALAGA, or *Great R*

17 *May* 1746. N°

Benjamin Barton — L. 10.

B. B. N° 1 *a* 50 } 50 Baskets, q of *Malaga*

		C.
5	Baskets	2. 1. 8
5	—	2. 0. 25
5	—	2. 1. 5
5	—	2. 1. 4
5	—	2. 1. 0
5	—	2. 0. 18
5	—	2. 2. 0
5	—	2. 1. 10
5	—	2. 1. 17
5	—	2. 1. 23
50	—	23. 0. 26
—		0. 1. 2 Dra
		22. 3. 24
		2. 2. 20 *Tare* per B
Net		20. 1. 4
Enter'd		20. 0. 0
Short		0. 1. 4

Posted 21 *May*. N° 19

Tare six Pounds *per* Bas

A. B. } Surveyor
B. C. }

GROCERY.

Lipra Raisins.

18 *May* 1746. N° 55.

rose Hammerton L. 2. 12. 8

H. } 10 Barrels q^r. 8. *C.*
a 10 } *Lipra Raisins.*

1— 1. 0. 9
2— 1. 0. 6
3— 1. 0. 14
4— 1. 0. 7
5— 1. 0. 7
6— 1. 1. 7
7— 1. 0. 21
8— 0. 3. 20
9— 1. 0. 11
10— 0. 3. 18

10—10. 3. 8
18 Draught.

10. 2. 18
1. 2. 12 *Tare* at 18 lb. each.

et 9. 0. 6
nter'd 8. 0. 0

hort 1. 0. 6

Posted 1 *June*, N° 8.

Tare eighteen Pounds *per* Barrel.

A.B. }
B.C. } Surveyors.

Note, *The Merchant is suppo-ed to be dissatisfied with the Al-owance of* 14 lb. *per Barrel by he Table, and therefore several of the Barrels were weighed, and found at an Average to deserve an Allowance of* 18 lb. *per Barrel.*

Raisins Solis.

19 *May* 1746. N° 27.

Robert Finch —— L. 6. 0 9

R. F. } 10 Half-Barrels con^t.
N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 *C.* of *Raisins Solis.*

N° 1— 1. 1. 18
2— 1. 1. 18
3— 1. 1. 21
4— 1. 1. 14
5— 1. 1. 16
6— 1. 1. 18
7— 1. 1. 20
8— 1. 1. 14
9— 1. 1. 18
10— 1. 1. 21

10—14. 0. 10
— 0. 0. 20 Draught.

13. 3. 18 lb.
1. 1. 27 *Tare* at 12 *per Cent.*

Net 12. 1. 19
Enter'd 10. 0. 0

Short 2. 1. 19

Posted 23 *May*, N° 79.

GROCERY.

SMYRNA RAISINS.

The present usual Allowance for Tare *is*

For Fir-Casks —12 lb. *per Cent.*
For Oak-Casks—14 lb. *per Cent.*

20 *May* 1746 — N° 37.

Benjamin Willimot L. 20. 14. 4½

B. W. } 10 Casks q^t. 50 C.
N° 1 *a* 10 } of *Smyrna Raisins.*

N° 1	5.	1.	14
2	6.	3.	10
3	6.	2.	18
4	4.	3.	0
5	4.	0.	4
6	12.	1.	25
7	4.	3.	18
8	12.	0.	7
9	3.	0.	11
10	4.	0.	0
10	64.	0.	23
	0.	1.	18 Draught.
	63.	3.	5 lb.
	7.	3.	25 *Tare* at 14 *per Cent.*
Net	55.	3.	8
Enter'd	50.	0.	0
Short	5.	3.	8

Posted 24 *May*, N° 23.
Tare fourteen Pounds *per Cent.*
{ *A. B.* } Surveyors.
{ *B. C.* }

RAISINS, vide FRUIT *in Letter* F.

RICE, vide *in Letter* R.

SUGAR.

— in Bales from *India* } lb. *Tare* 36
— in Chests — *Tare* ⅓ P
— in Casks — *Tare* ⅓ P
— in Canisters — *Tare* ⅓ P
— in Casks S. *Thome*, *Tare* ⅓ P
— Loaf Sugar in Casks, with Paper, Thread and Straw — } *Tare* *per C*

But the present usual A lowance for Tare *of* Sugars fr *the* British Plantations, *are a cording to the respective Weig following*, viz.

All small Casks under 8 C. w lb.
Tare 14 *per Cent.*

Every Cask
- *from* 8 C. *to* 12 C w^t. c.
  Tare — 1. 0
- *from* 12 C. *to* 15 C. w^t.
  Tare — 1. 1
- *from* 15 C. *to* 17 C. w^t.
  Tare — 1. 2.
- *of* 17 C. w^t. *and upwards.*
  Tare — 1. 3

GRO

GROCERY.

Thomas Haſwell —— *Enters* —— the 21 *May* 1746.

Caſks, qt. 200 *C.* Brown Sugar from *Jamaica.*

T. H.

N°	*C.*				N°	*C.*				N°	*C.*				N°	*C.*			
	9	12.	1.	4		2	Waſht out.				21	2.	1.	21		31	1.	2.	21
	17	11.	3.	21		4	10	2.	21		29	7.	3.	4		22	7.	2.	25
	20	15.	0.	0		9	7	3.	14	*bbd.*	32	1.	2.	7		26	3.	1.	4
	3	9.	3.	7		10	13	1.	4		25	5.	1.	14		23	2.	2.	21
	18	16.	0.	4		14	2	3.	25	*bbd.*	27	0.	3.	21		24	0.	2.	25
	1	8.	0.	0		15	18	1.	21		28	6.		9		30	4.	1.	7
rrels	6	3.	1.	16 *bbd.*		16	12	0.	7										
em-	5	17.	0.	0		19	15				6	24.	0.	20		6	20.	1.	19
	12	14.	2.	7		7	8				6	20.	1.	19					
	13	12.	0.	0		8	11	3.	27										
	10.	120.	0.	3		10	100.	1.	7		12	44.	2.	11					
												1.	8	Dr^{t}.					
Draught						10	120.	0.	3										
C.	*lib.*										$\frac{1}{8}$	44.	1.	3					
	0				*hhds.*	20	220.	1.	10			5.	2.	4	*Tare*				
at 3	is 3						1.	.	4	Dr^{t}.									
at 4	- 20											38.	2.	27	Net.				
at 7	- 84						219.	1.	6										
at 9	- 9	*C.*					23.	1.	.	*Tare.*									
	116	is 1.	0.	4															
							196.	0.	6	Net of the Hogſheads.									
						12	38.	2.	27	Net of the Bls. & Tierces.									
					Cas.	32	234.	3.	5	Net on the Whole.									
							200.	0.	0	Enter'd.									
							34.	3.	5	Short.									

on Sugar.

C.		*C.*	*C.*
8		12	1
12	to	15	is $1\frac{1}{4}$
15		17	$1\frac{1}{2}$
17	and upwards		$1\frac{3}{4}$

Tare for Barrels and Tierces of ugar, 14 *per Cent.* which is work'd taking the one Eighth Part, as ove.

Caſks.	*lib.*
2 at 1 is 2	
2 — 2 —	4
2 — 3 —	6
6 — 4 —	24
	36

Tare at 14 *lib.* *per Cent.*

Poſted the 5th *June*, N° 17

GROCERY.

Bill of Sight 22 *May*, 1746.

United *East-India* Company, *Bond.* —— *L.* 50.

U. *E. I. C.* N° 1 *a* 6 } 6 Casks of *East-Indian* brown Sugar, q^ty unknown.

N° 1	——	4.	2.	11
2	——	4.	2.	3
3	——	4.	1.	27
4	——	4.	2.	4
5	——	4.	2.	13
6	——	4.	2.	10
6	——	27.	1.	12
—		24	Draught.	
		27.	0.	16 lb.
		3.	3.	0 *Tare* at 70 *per Cask.*
Net		23.	1.	16

Tare at seventy Pounds *per* Cask.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

Bill of Sight, 23 *May*, 174

United *East-India* Compa *Bond* —— *L.*

U. *E. I. C.* N° 11 *a* 16 } 6 Tubs of *East-I an* white Sugar C dy, q^ty unknown.

N° 11	——	0.	3.	01
12	——	0.	3.	20
13	——	0.	3.	17
14	——	0.	3.	8
15	——	0.	3.	14
16	——	0.	3.	18
6	——	5.	0	21
—		0.	0.	6 Draug
		5.	0.	15
		1.	2.	0 *Tare* at
Net		3.	2.	15 *per* Tu

Tare twenty eight Pou *per* Tub.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

Ha

Hair called Goats Hair.

—in Canvas —— *Tare* 4 lb. *per Cent.*
—in Hair-Cloth —— *Tare* 7 lb. *per Cent.*

EXAMPLE.

24 *May* 1746. — N° 71

Vill. Hodges — — — *L.* 88. 13. 9
W. H. } 19 Bales (*of Hair-Cloth*) containing 5500 lb. ordi-
N° 1 *a* 19 } nary *Goats-Hair*.

N° 1	3.	1.	9
2	3.	0.	9
3	3.	0.	9
4	3.	2.	18
5	3.	0.	18
6	3.	1.	4
7	3.	0.	4
8	3.	3.	16
9	2.	3.	21
10	3.	2.	7
10	33.	0.	3

N° 11	3.	2.	25
12	3.	1.	2
13	3.	1.	14
14	3.	1.	2
15	3.	1.	6
16	3.	1.	14
17	3.	1.	6
18	3.	1.	14
19	3.	3.	0
9	30.	2.	27
10	33.	0.	3
19	63.	3.	2

63
63
6386

7142
75 Draught.

7067
495 *Tare* at 7 lb. *per Cent.*

Net 6572
Enter'd 5500

Short 1372

Posted 30 *May*, N° 27.

HAIR called *Carmenian Wooll.*

Bill of Sight 25 *May* 1746.

United *East-India* Company, *Bond* ——— *L.* 100

U. E. I. C. N° 95 *a* 104 } 10 Bales of *Carmenian Wooll*, q^ty unknown.

	C.		
N° 95—	3.	0.	7
96—	3.	0.	18
97—	3.	0.	3
98—	3.	0.	13
99—	3.	0.	10
100—	3.	0.	11
101—	2.	3.	27
102—	3.	0.	6
103—	3.	0.	8
104—	3.	0.	4
10—	30.	2.	23

30
30
3079
3439
39 Draught.
3400 lb.
90 *Tare* at 9 each.
Net 3310

Tare nine Pounds *per* Bale,
A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

HANDSPIKES, *vide* WOOD.

HARNESS-PLATES, BREASTS, to be accounted for *Iron Doublets.*

HATS vocat *Straw-Hats.*

26 *May* 1746. N° 26.

Oliver Whitworth L. 0. 11. 6

A. Q. N° 3 }
O. W. N° 1 } 3 Cases con^t. 54 Dozen plain
B. S. N° 6 } Straw Hats.

A. Q. N° 3— 36
O. W. N° 1— 40
B. S. N° 6— 32
108 Bundles.
6 —Hats per Bundle
12) 648

Ent^d & deliv^d 54 Dozen.

Or more concisely, thus;
6—½— 108 Bundles of six
— Hats each.
54 Dozen.

HAY, the Load, to contain 36 Trusses, each Truss being 56 lb.

HEADINGS, *vide* WOOD.

HEMP, called *Steel-Hemp*, in Fats. *Tare* fourteen Pounds *per Cent.* *But now not usually imported.*

ROUGH

Rough Hemp.

27 *May* 1746. N° 5.

John Hudgebout L. 20. 4. 0

J. H. 1 *a* 10 } 10 Bundles con^{t}. 160 *C. of Rough Hemp.*

	C.		
N° 1—	19.	0.	7
2—	21.	3.	0
3—	18.	0.	7
4—	21.	3.	0
5—	19.	0.	7
6—	19.	0.	14
7—	17.	3.	14
8—	12.	1.	7
9—	17.	3.	0
10—	19.	0.	0
10—	185.	3.	0
—	0.	3.	0 Draught.
Net	185.	0.	0
Enter'd	160.	0.	0
Short	25.	0.	0

Posted 3 *June*, N° 58.

Hides.

Such Hides as are in the Hair, and not chargeable with the new Duties, are only to be tallied at the Delivery: But the following Sorts being tann'd, taw'd *or* dreſs'd *are to be* ſtampt *with a proper Stamp (being an Hammer) to denote the Payment of the New Duties granted by the* 9 Anne, Cap. 11, *and the* 10 Anne, Cap. 26.

Buffalo,
Elk,
Loſhee,
Ruſſia,
} and all other Hides dreſs'd in Oil or tann'd.

Cow,
Horſe,
Gelding,
Mare,
Steer,
} and all other Hides dreſs'd in Alum and Salt, or Meal, or otherwiſe taw'd.

All other Hides, and Pieces of Hides tann'd, taw'd or dreſs'd, and all Wares being Manufactures of Hides.

28 *May* 1746.—N° 86.

Mark Shirley — *L.* 82. 3. 10½

510 *Russia* (or *Muscovy*) *Hides* containing 4000 lb.

		C.		
60	*Hides*	5.	1.	4
64	——	5.	2.	18
60	——	4.	3.	26
68	——	5.	1.	6
70	——	5.	2.	18
65	——	5.	3.	2
60	——	5.	0.	8
63	——	5.	0.	6
510	——	42.	3.	4

42
42
4288
4792
32 Draught.
4760

Net 4760
Enter'd 4000

Short 760

Stamped the 30th of *May* 1746.

Posted 1 *June*, N° 48.

29 *May* 1746. — N° 69.

Anthony Woolball — *L.* 53. 4

115 Losh *Hides*, containing 1500 lb.

40	*Hides*	5.	0.	4
36	——	5.	0.	27
39	——	4.	2.	6
115	——	14.	3.	9

14
14
1493
1661
12 Draught.
1649

Net 1649
Enter'd 1500

Short 149

Posted 3 *June*, N° 26.

Stamped the 2d of *June* 174

HONEY.

Note { 12 *Pounds make a Gall*
42 *Gallons make a Barr*

But very little imported.

s in Bags, *Tare* 4 lb. *per Cent.*

EXAMPLE.

30 *May* 1746. N° 51.

uel Jevon. — *L.* 62. 13. 0

J. } 10 Bags q^t. 14 *C.*
a 10 } *Hops.*

	C.		
1	2.	0.	4
2	2.	0.	0
3	1.	1.	13
4	1.	0.	21
5	1.	2.	23
6	2.	0.	14
7	2.	0.	4
8	1.	3.	25
9	2.	0.	4
10	2.	0.	2
10	18.	1.	26
—	0.	0.	26 Draught.
	18.	1.	0
	0.	2.	17 *Tare* at 4 lb. *per Cent.*
t	17.	2.	11
ter'd	14.	0.	0
	3.	2.	11
mage	2.	0.	0
rt	1.	2.	11

Posted 5 *June* N° 2.

Allow'd on 8 Bags two hun-
d Weight for Damage, which
educted from the Foot of the

Account by the Commissioners Order of the 2^d *June*, 1745.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

HUNGARY-WATER.

31 *May* 1746. N° 23.

Joseph Mainwaring. *L.* 1. 2. 6¼

J. M. } 3 Cases q^t. 15 Gall. of
N° 1 *a* 3 } *Hungary-Water.*

		Gall.
N° 1	72 Half-Pint Bottles	4½
2	40 Pint Bottles	5
3	88 Half-Pint Bottles	5½
	Net	15
	Enter'd	12
	Short —	3

Posted 7 *June*, N° 66.

INCLE-ROLLS, the Piece to contain 36 Yards.

But not now imported.

INCLE WROUGHT,

Is always weighed laoſe, and therefore no other Allowance to be made, but for the Papers that contain it; which, according to the preſent Practice, is 2 per Cent.

1 *June*

1 *June*, 1746. N° 18.

Charles Reynolds ——— L. 122. 2.

C. R. } 6 Cases containing 140 Dozen Pounds of Wro
N° 1 to 6 } *Ingle.*

N° 1	—	1. 1. 7	}	Weighed loose.
2	—	1. 1. 19		
3	—	2. 2. 14		
	—	1. 1. 18		
4	—	2. 0. 13		
5	—	2. 0. 2		
	—	1. 2. 17		
6	—	2. 1. 7		
	—	1. 3. 10		
6	—	16. 2. 23		
	—	16		
		16		
		1679		
		1871		
		22	Draught.	
		1849		
		37	— *Tare* for Papers at 2 lb. *per Cent.*	
		12)1812		
Net		151		
Enter'd		140		
Short		11	Dozen.	

Posted 4 *June*. N° 16.

Unwrought Incle.

The Skeins of that Sort of unwrought Incle *which is commonly* Short Spinnal, *are about half an Ell or upwards in Length; of that which is not called* Short Spinnal, *about an Ell in Length.*

When unwrought Incle *is imported in Bales or Round Robins, the* ent *usual Allowance for* Tare, *is for every Bale, or Round Robin* Weighing { *under two hundred Weight* —— 6 lb. / *above two hundred Weight* —— 8 lb.

But if imported in Cases or Chests, it is weighed loose, and there- not *any Allowance for* Tare.

2 *June*, 1746. N° 186.

Richard Fenshaw —— *L.* 31. 2. 3

. F. } 10 Bales containing 1500 lb. of unwrought *Incle*,
1 *a* 10 } commonly called *Short Spinnal.*

N° 1—	1. 1.	18
2—	1. 1.	24
3—	1. 2.	0
4—	1. 2.	3
5—	1. 1.	13
6—	1. 2.	8
7—	1. 2.	13
8—	1. 1.	27
9—	1. 1.	20
10—	1. 2.	4
10—	14. 3.	18

— 14
14
14
102

1670
20 Draught.

1650
60 *Tare* at 6 lb. *per* Bale.

1590 Net.
1500 Enter'd.

90 Short.

Posted 8 *June*. N° 9.

3 *June*, 1745. N° 76.

Francis Poplar — *L.* 31. 2. 3

F. P. N° 7
N. Y. N° 4
R. S. N° 1
} 3 Cases containing 1500 lb. of unwrought *Incle*.

	C.		
F. P. N° 7	— 5. 0. 18	} Weighed loose.
N. Y. N° 4	— 4. 3. 27	
R. S. N° 1	— 4. 2. 26	
	14. 3. 15	
	14	
	14	
	1499	
	1667	
	12 Draught.	
Net	1655	
Enter'd	1500	
Short	155	

Posted 12 *June*. N° 36.

4 *June* 1746. N° 18.

David Thorold — *L.* 40. 5. 7 ¼

D. T. N° 1 *a* 10
} 10 Bales containing 2400 lb. of unwrought *Incle*, called *Short Spinnal*.

N°	C.		
1	— 2. 1. 11		
2	— 2. 1. 9		
3	— 2. 1. 9		
4	— 2. 1. 13		
5	— 2. 1. 9		
6	— 2. 1. 7		
7	— 2. 1. 9		
8	— 2. 1. 11		
9	— 2. 1. 7		
10	— 2. 1. 11		
10	— 23. 1. 12		
	— 23		
	23		
	2340		
	2616		
	30 Draught.		
	2586		
	80 *Tare* at 8 lb.		Bale.
Net	2506		
Enter'd	2400		
Short	106		

Posted 6 *June*, N° 46

INDICO.

—in Chests cover'd with Skins about 1 ¾ Hundred. } *Tare*

—in Bales with Skins, about 1 ½ Hundred. } *Tare*

But now not usually so imp

5 *June* 1746. — N° 115.

Abraham Dunt —— L. 0. 0. 0

D. 14 Casks containing 2000 lb. of *British* Plantation
a 14 *Indico.*

N° 1	2.	0.	2	40
2	1.	3.	23	40
3	2.	0.	0	41
4	2.	0.	2	41
5	1.	3.	18	39
6	1.	3.	21	39
7	1.	3.	18	39
8	2.	0.	6	39
9	2.	0.	7	40
10	2.	0.	7	39
10	19.	3.	20	397

Tare on the Casks.

11	1.	3.	16	38
12	1.	3.	9	38
13	2.	0.	2	38
14	0.	2.	11	14
4	6.	1.	10	128
10	19.	3.	20	397
14	26.	1.	2	525

Tare on the Casks.

— 26
26
2630

2942
34 Draught.

2908
525 — *Tare.*

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

2383 Net.
2000 Enter'd.

383 Short.

Posted 8 *June*, N° 23.

IRON.

The whole Number of Bars to be weighed at proper Draughts; and not after having weighed ſome part, compute the reſt accordingly.

7 *June*, 1746. N° 48.

Charles Coverly. — *L.* 5. 3. 9 ½

131 Bars containing 2 ½ Tons *Swediſh* Iron.

	C.		
15 Bars	5.	2.	1
12 —	5.	1.	14
11 —	5.	1.	12
10 —	5.	1.	0
14 —	5.	0.	14
13 —	5.	0.	5
12 —	5.	0.	4
16 —	5.	1.	2
17 —	5.	1.	4
11 —	5.	1.	12
131 —	52.	2.	12
—	0.	1.	12 Draught.
Net	52.	1.	0
Enter'd	50.	0.	0
Short	2.	1.	0

Poſted 11 *June*, N° 96.

8 *June*, 1746. N° 20.

Alexander Sutton. — *L.* 4

236 Bars containing 2 Tons Spruce *Iron.*

	C.		
19 Bars	5.	0.	4
21 —	5.	1.	4
24 —	5.	0.	18
22 —	5.	1.	18
30 —	5.	1.	14
29 —	5.	0.	21
24 —	5.	0.	18
22 —	5.	0.	21
23 —	5.	1.	25
22 —	5.	0.	14
236 —	52.	1.	17
—	0.	1.	12 Draught
Net	52.	0.	5
Enter'd	40.	0.	0
Short	12.	0.	5

Poſted 17 *June*, N° 56.

Note, German, Iriſh, N way, *and* Spaniſh Irons *deliver'd in the like Manner.*

Old Bushel Iron.

Under this Denomination, t be paſſed only ſuch Iron as d and broken, or otherwiſe der'd unfit for any Uſe, with- new forging.

9 *June* 1745. N° 76.

rge Wentworth—*L.* 2. 16. 9¾

. W. } 10 Caſks, q^r. 6 Tons
1 *a* 10 } of old *Buſhel Iron.*

N° 1—	12.	3.	21
2—	13.	2.	7
3—	14.	1.	0
4—	12.	2.	0
5—	11.	3.	14
6—	12.	2.	18
7—	12.	3.	12
8—	13.	1.	22
9—	12.	3.	7
10—	14.	0.	6
10—	130.	3.	23
—	0.	2.	14 Draught.
	130.	1.	9 lb
	9.	2.	6 *Tare* at 107 each.
let	120.	3.	3
nter'd	120.	0.	0
hort	0.	3.	3

Poſted 13 *June*, N° 5.

Tare 107 lb. *per* Caſk.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

Juice of Limes.

10 *June* 1746. — N° 47.

Adam Somers —— *L.* 2. 17. 9

A. S. } 8 Caſks, q^r. 350 Gal-
N° 1 *a* 8 } lons of *Lime-Juice.*

N° 1—	55	
2—	52	
3—	50	
4—	52	Gallons.
5—	54	
6—	50	
7—	54	
8—	36	
Net	403	*A.B.* Gauger.
Enter'd	350	
Short	53	

Poſted 17 *June*, N° 50.

Note, *the Contents were found by the Diagonal Rule.*

Juice of Lemons.

11 *June* 1746.— N° 9.

William Sims —— *L.* 5. 5. 7

M. O. N° 1, 2 } 6 Caſks, con^t.
S. P. N° 5 } 4 Pipes of *Le-*
W. S. N° 7 *a* 9 } *mon Juice.*

		Head	Bung	Length	Full Contents	Wet Inches	Ullage Contents
M. O.	1	25,3	30,3	46,3	131	27,4	126
	2	25,3	29,9	46,8	129	26,8	123
S. P.	5	25,2	29,8	46,7	128	26,9	122
W. S.	7	27,1	32,5	45,	145	28,3	136
	8	25,4	29,9	41,	113	26,	106
	9	25,2	30,9	47,1	136	27,6	129

Net — *A. B.* Gauger 742
Enter'd —— 504
Short —— 238

Posted 13 *June* —— N° 17.

For Instructions for computing the Contents, vide *the Art of Gauging, in the* Appendix.

KETTLE FATS —— *Tare* 8 lb. *per Cent.*

KILDERKIN STAVES, } — vide *Wood.*
KNEES OF OAK, }

KNIVES, the Dicker to contain 10.

LACE, vocat *Thread Bone-Lace.*

12 *June* 1746. —— N° 25.

Benjamin Jennings. —— *L.* 9. 2. 4½

B. J. N° 7 } 1 Box, containing 162 Yards *Thread Bone-Lace.*

The Contents of the several Pieces.

	1	25,3
	2	25,3
9	3	25,2
9	4	27,1
8,2	5	25,4
9,1	6	25,2
12		9,3
9		8
8,2		9
9		9,2
11		11
9,2		12,2
94 ¾		95

12,3	
29,9	46,8
29,8	46,7
32,5	46,8
29,9	41,
30,9	47,1
8,3	
9,1	
8,3	
9,2	
67,1	
94,3	
95	
257 — Aulns.	
3	
4) 771	
Deliver'd 192 ¾ — Yards	
Enter'd 192	
Short ¾	

Or thus:

¼ ——— 257 ——— Aulns.
64 ¾

192 ¾ — Yards.

13 *June* 1746. — N° 22.

David Forward — *L.* 5. 17. 9½

W. T. N° 3 } 1 Packquet, con^t. 124 Yards of *Thread-Bone-Lace.*

The Contents of the ſeveral Pieces.

12
18
19,7
18,2
16,5
12,3
15,2
18,4
19
15,3

¼ — 165 ⅜ — Aulns.
41 ⅜

Ent^d and del^d — 124 — Yards.

LATHWOOD, vide WOOD.

LATTEN, or *Round Bottoms*, in Fats. — *Tare* 8 lb. *per Cent.*

EXAMPLE.

14 *June* 1746. — N° 48.

Arthur Collins — *L.* 33. 1. 6

C.

A. C. N° 1, *a* 3 } 3 Fats, con^t. 70. 0. 0 of *Black Latten.*

C.

N° 1 — 27. 2. 14
2 — 26. 3. 7
3 — 27. 3. 6
3 — 82. 0. 27
— 0. 0. 27 Draught.
82. 0. 0
5. 3. 12 *Tare* at 8 *per Cent.*
Net 76. 0. 16
Enter'd 70. 0. 0
Short 6. 0. 16

Poſted 22 *June*, N° 73.

LEMONS and ORANGES. *Whether rotten or ſound, are always paſſed at*

500 — *per Cheſt*, and
250 — *per Box*, if they come ever ſo many, provided the Cheſts are of theſe Dimenſions as *viz*,

Feet. Inches.
3 — 2 in Length.
1 — 8 — Breadth, and
1 — 2½ Depth; and the Boxes in Proportion, to contain half as many.

15 *June* 1746 — N° 48.

Henry Bignal — *L.* 1. 8

H. B. N° 1 *a* 20 } 20 Cheſts, q^t. *Lemons.*

|||| |||| |||| |||| 20

per Cheſt 500

Enter'd and deliver'd 10,000

LINEN

LINEN.

ſh and *Dutch* Meaſure, to be allow'd 2 *per Cent.* for Short-*ſs of Meaſure.*

But tho' the ſaid 2 per Cent. *be generally allowed a ſufficient llowance for Shortneſs of Meaſure, yet if the Merchant or Offi-rs are diſſatisfied therewith, ſeveral of the Pieces may be mea-red, and an Allowance made at an Average, which may be metimes* 3, 4, 5, *or* 6 per Cent. (*in* Hammels *and* Rolls *there as been* 8 per Cent. *allow'd*;) *and ſometimes no Allowance at all.*

e, When Linens *are contented in* Engliſh *Ells, there muſt not be any Allowance.*

LOCKRAMS (*French*) to be allowed 2 *per Cent.*

FLEMISH AND HOLLAND'S LINENS.

s they are always contented either in *Dutch* Aulns or *Engliſh* , therefore the Merchant, in order to make an Entry muſt up the Contents in his Invoice, and the Land-Waiters at Delivery muſt take down the Contents, as inſerted on each icular Piece.

if they are { *Engliſh Ells*, the Total is the Quantity to be enter'd and deliver'd. / *Flemiſh* or *Dutch Aulns*, after having deducted 2, &c. *per Cent.* from the Total, reduce the Remainder to *Engliſh Ells*; which will be the Quantity to be enter'd and deliver'd.

ote, Sometimes both the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Contents are in-ſerted in the Merchant's Invoice; but in that Caſe, the *Engliſh* only are regarded.

as the Duties on *Flemiſh* and *Holland's Linens* vary according to the Breadth, therefore it muſt be carefully regarded;

whether { not exceeding — 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ Ell *Engliſh* / above — 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ and under 2 Ells *Engliſh*. / of — 2 or upw. and und. 3 Ells *Eng.* / of — 3 or upwards Ells *Engliſh*. } in Breadth.

2 *per Cent.* is not ſufficient for Shortneſs of Foreign Meaſure, Piece muſt be meaſured; but if that is found inconvenient, or acticable (thro' the Quantity) it muſt be done by a parcel in ction: therefore any Allowance above 2 *per Cent.* for Short-of Foreign Meaſure is erroneous.

A Description of the several sorts of Flemish *and* Holland Linens, *that are now most usually imported; with Exam of the Manner of their Delivery.*

ISINGHAM { The whole Pieces are contented from 38 to *English* Ells. The half Pieces are contented from 19 to 20 *English* Ells.

16 *June* 1746. —— N° 118.

Benjamin Obrian —— *L.* 19. 3. 4½

B. O. N°. 5 } 1 Case, con^{t}. 30 half Pieces of plain *Isingham Li* con^{t}. 580 Ells, under 1 ½ Ell wide.

The Contents.

19,3	19,1	20,3
19,7	19,5	19,1
19,1	19,	19,1
19,2	20,1	19,1
19,	19,7	19,3
19,5	19,3	19,2
19,5	19,5	19,5
19,5	19,1	19,1
19,3	19,2	19,1
19,1	19,7	19,2
194	195	193,4
		194,
		195,

Deliver'd — 582 ½

Enter'd — 580

Short —— 2 ½ Posted 18

TISH { The whole Pieces, which are Ell-wide and upwards, are contented from about 42 to 47 *English* Ells.
The half Pieces, which are between Yard and Ell-wide, are contented from about 21 to 23 *Engliſh* Ells.

17 *June* 1746. —— N° 25

Charles Daws —— —— £. 50. 19. 11 ½

C. D. N° 7. } 1 Caſe, con^{t}. 35 whole Pieces of plain *Gentiſh Linen*, con^{t}. 1543 Ells, under 1 ½ Ell-wide.

The Contents.

42,7	44,3	41,5	44,1
41,4	45,	46,2	43,2
43,	43,5	44,4	45,3
42,5	42,1	43,1	41,7
45,1	46,3	46,3	43,3
43,2	42,6	43,	
46,3	43,5	44,	218
47,	45,4	44,7	
45,2	42,7	45,	
43,5	46,1	43,2	
440 5/8	442 1/4	442	

440,5
442,3
442,
218,

1543

er'd and deliver'd —— —— Ells.

18 *June* 1746. N° 59.

Bartholomew Grice, L. 14. 1. 7 ½

B. G. N° 2 } 1 Case, con^{t}. 20 half Pieces of plain *Gentiſh Linen*, c
426 Ells, under 1 ⅛ Ell-wide.

The Contents.

21,4	21,4
21,	21,
21,4	22,
21,4	21,
21,4	21,4
22,	21,
21,4	20,4
20,4	21,
20,4	22,
22,	21,
213 ⅝	212 ⅝
	213 ⅝

Enter'd and deliver'd — 426 —Ells.

BAG HOLLANDS { The whole Pieces are contented from abou
to 53 *Aulns*, or from about 30 to 33 Ells
The half Pieces are contented from about
26 ½ *Aulns*, or from about 14 to 16 *Eng.*

Ditto, Ell wide { The whole Pieces are contented from about
37 Ells *Engliſh*, or from about 56 to 61

19 *June* 1746. —— —— N° 32.

Andrew Millet —— —— *L.* 40. 2. 6

M. } 2 Cases of plain *Bag Holland*, containing 1214 Ells,
8, 9. } under 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ Ell-wide.

The Contents.

N° 8.		N° 9.	
51,4	51,4	51,4	52,
52,	52,	53,	52,
52,	51,4	52,	51,4
51,4	52,	51,4	51,
52,	51,	51,	52,
51,4	51,4	52,4	51,
51,4	51,4	51,	52,
51,	51,4	51,	52,4
51,4	52,	50,4	51,4
51,	50,4	51,4	52,4
515 $\frac{4}{8}$	515	515 $\frac{4}{8}$	518

515,4
515,
515,4
518,

2064—Aulns.
,6

1238,4
25, — 2 *per Cent.* for Shortneſs of Measure.

er'd and deliv^{d} 1213 — Ells.

GILLIX,

Gulix { The whole Pieces are contented from about 28 to *Engliſh* Ells, or from about 49 to 50 *Aulns*. The half Pieces are contented from about 14 to 15 *liſh* Ells.

20 *June* 1746 —— N° 146.

David Cuthbert —— —— *L.* 19. 1. 5

D. C. N° 1, 2 } 2 Cafes of plain *Gulix Holland*, con^{t}. 577 Ells, 1 ¼ Ell-wide.

The Contents.

N° 1.	N° 2.
28,7	29,2
29,1	29,
28,7	28,2
29,2	28,6
29,1	29,
29,1	28,4
28,6	29,1
29,	28,4
28,6	29,2
28,5	28,5
289 ⅝	288 ⅝
	289 ⅝

Deliver'd —— 577 ⅝
Enter'd —— 577

Short —— ⅝

CORT OP CORT.

e half Pieces are contented from about 19 to 20 *Engliſh* Ells, or from about 32 to 34 *Aulns.*

10 half Pieces of *Cort op Cort* Linen con^{t}. 191 ½ Ells.

The Contents.

		Aulns.
19	19 ⅜	65 ½
20	19 ⅝	67 ½
19	19	64 ½
19	18 ⅞	64 ½
19	18 ⅝	64
96	95 ½	
95 ½		

191 ½ Ells *Engliſh.*

EEZE Cloth, contented from about 28 to 31 Ells *Engliſh.*

ALCUMORE HOLLANDS,

e either ⅞ or Ell wide, and the Pieces contented from about 34 to 38 *Engliſh* Ells.

21 *June*, 1746. N° 14.

Charles Long L. 23. 2. 0 ¾

. L. } 1 Caſe of plain *Alcumore Hollands*, con^{t}. 699 Ells, un-
° 1 } der 1 ⅛ Ell wide.

The

The Contents.

35,7	36,1
34,4	34,3
35,	34,
35,3	35,
36,5	34,2
36,1	34,4
36,	34,4
34,3	35
34,	34
35,1	34,2
353	346
	353

Entd and Deld 699 Ells.

STRIPE'D HOLLANDS.

The Pieces are not contented, but are uſually paſſed at 11 ½ Ells *Engliſh*.

22 *June* 1746. N° 10.

Roger Shaw —— *L.* 40. 0. 1

R. S. N° 5. One Caſe containing 50 Pieces cont. 575 Ells Stripe'd Holland's Linen, under 1 ⅛ Ell wide, valued for the New Duties at twenty eight Shillings *per* Piece.

Told 50 Pieces.
11 ½ Ells each.

550
25

Entd and Deld 575 Ells.

It's not material or req
to give *Holland* Linen
Name of the Place, where
made, ſo regard is had
Breadth, and being plain;
is required to be expreſs'd
the Numbers of Pieces in
Entry.

*Stripe'd with Colour, dye
ſtain'd Linens, of what
Denomination, muſt be ſta
which the Importer, for hi
ſafety, will take care to hav
form'd.*

CAMBRICKS.

The whole Piece to co
13 Ells *Engliſh*. The half P
to contain 6 ½ Ells *Engliſh*.

23 *June* 1746. N° 50.

Richard Ruſſel — *L.* 104 3

R. R. N° 1, 2 } 2 Bales { containing whole, a
3 — 1 Box { half Piece
4 — 1 Caſe { plain *Cambr*

N° 1 — 172 N° 4 — 80
2 — 123 Entd and D
3 — 59

Enter'd and deliver'd { 354 whole.

LAWNS.

The whole and half Pie
contain the ſame as *Cambri*

MASK and DIAPER of *Holland's* making, are uſually imported in Pieces; the *Napkening* ſufficient to make 6 half Dozens of *Napkins*, and the *Tabling* ſufficient to make 6 Table Cloths, and ſometimes they are imported in ſingle Table Cloths and Napkins; and the ſaid Pieces being ſcarce ever contented, therefore one or more muſt be meaſured, and will be found to contain, *viz.*

ABLING—the Piece, about 11, 11 ¼, or 12 Yards.

Note, *Tabling* is an Ell *Engliſh*, or upwards in Breadth.

WELLING and PKENING } the Piece about 37, 38, or 39 Yards.

Note, *Towelling* and *Napkening* are under an Ell *Engliſh* in Breadth.

24 *June*, 1746. N° 8.

rge Acres —— —— £. 20. 2. 6 ¼

A. 5. } 1 Caſe containing 144 Yards of Diaper Tabling, above 1 ⅛, and under 2 Ells wide, and 468 Yards of Diaper Napkening under 1 ⅛ Ell wide; of *Holland's* making.

Told —— 12 Pieces of Tabling.	Told —— 12 Pieces of Napkening.
Meaſured—12 Yards —— each.	Meaſured 39 Yards —— each.
er'd and deliv^d. 144 Yards.	108 36
	Enter'd and Deliver'd 468 Yards

25 *June* 1746. — N° 97.

Adam Downing ——— L. 14. 9.

A. D. N° 9. } 1 Case containing 408 Yards of Napkening 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ Ell wide, and 85 Yards of Tabling 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ Ell, and under 2 Ells wide, of *Holl.* Diaper.

Told — 34 dozen of Napkins.
12

408 Napkins.
Measured — 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ Yard each.

408
51

Deliver'd 459 Yards.
Enter'd 408

Short 51

Posted 29 *June*, N° 5.

Told ——— 34 Table Cloths.
Measured — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards each.

68
17

Enter'd and Deliver'd 85 Yards.

BORELAPS { The whole Pieces are contented from about 40 to 65 *Aulns*. The half Pieces are contented from about 20 to 33 *Aulns*. Are not to exceed 28 ½ Inches in Breadth, nor 12 *d.* an *Engliſh* Ell in Value. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. cap. 10. §. 16. Therefore if above that Breadth and Value, to paſs as *Holland's* Linen.

26 *June* 1746. N° 5.

Edwin Gregory ——— *L.* 4. 8. 9 ½

E. G. N° 8 } 1 Bale containing 40 half Pieces, containing 595 Ells. of *Borelaps*.

The Contents.

Aulns.

25,	26,	25,4	25,
24,4	25,	25,	24,
26,	25,	25,	26,
25,	25,	26,	25,4
25,	25,4	25,4	25,
25,4	25,	25,4	25,
26,	25,4	25,	26,
25,	26,	25,	25,
25,	26,	25,4	25,4
25,4	25,	25,4	25,
252 ½	254	253 ½	252
			252,4
			254
			253,4
			1012
			,6
			607,2
			12 — 2 *per Cent.* for ſhortneſs of Meaſure.

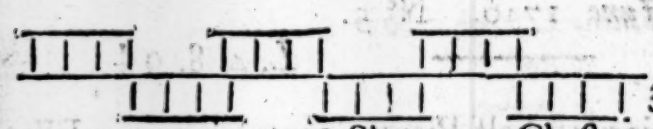
Enter'd and Deliver'd 595 Ells.

OLD SHEETS *from* Holland, *are imported in Chests, contain always* 65 Sheets *each.*

27 *June*, 1746. N° 5.

How and *Good* ——— L. 26. 3. 10

H. G. N° 1 *a* 30 } 30 Chests containing 1950 *Old Sheets.*



30 Chests.

Sheets *per* Chest 65

150
180

Entered and Delivered 1950 Sheets.

SAIL-CLOTH, commonly called *Holland's Duck*, the Pieces of Bolts usually contain 28 Ells *Engliſh* each; but one or more Pieces muſt be meaſured, and the reſt computed accordingly.

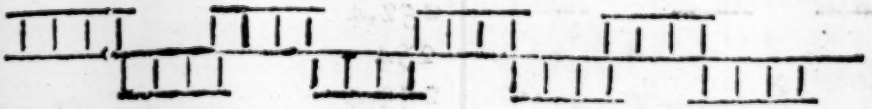
28 *June* 1746. N° 7.

William Tong. ——— L. 10. 16. 8 ½

C.

W. T. looſe, 40 Bolts containing 9. 1. 10.

Holland's-Duck, under 1 ⅛ Ell wide.



40 Bolts.

Ells *per* Bolt 28 Meaſ.

320
80

12 : 0) 112.0

C.

Enter'd and Deliver'd 9. 1. 10

Holland's

Holland's Duck, always made up at 28 Ells to the Bolt, and n Bales, 4 *per Cent*, for every ſingle Hundred is allowed for rappers, by the printed Rules, the 21ſt *Auguſt* 1735.

29 *June* 1746. N° 56.

ſeph Higgins ——— ——— *L.* 33. 17. 3 ¼

J. H. } 5 Bales containing *C.* 29. 0. 20 of *Holland's-Duck*,
1 *a* 5 } under 1 ⅛ Ell wide.

Told ——— 25 Bolts *per* Bale.
5 Bales.

125 Bolts.
28 Ells *per* Bolt,

1000
250

12,0)350.0
C.
29. 0. 20 Enter'd and Deliver'd.

Note, *Sometimes the Bales contain but* 20 *Bolts each.*

Or thus:

ſeph Higgins ——— ——— 29 *June* 1746.

ales, q^t. 28 *C.* Ells of *Holland's-Duck*, under Ell ⅛ wide.

J. H. N° ⅕ N° 56 of the Warrant, *L.* 32. 13. 7¾

5 Bales.
25 Bolts in each.

25
10

125
at 28 Ells.

1000
250

3500
140 Ells for Wrappers.

12|0)336|0

28 *C.* Ells deliver'd.
28 Enter'd.

For the Allowance of 4 *per* every ſingle hundred E as by the Printed Rules.

3500
4

140)00

But if brought looſe in the Ship, no Allowance for Wrapp

There are other Sorts of *Flanders* and *Holland's* Linens i ported, but as the Method of their Delivery will be the ſa with the ſeveral Examples before given, I think it unneſ to exemplify them.

Each Caſe, Cheſt, or Parcel from *Holland* and *Flanders*, to be ſtrictly examined, by a late Order of the Board.

A Deſcription of the ſeveral Sorts of Germany *and E Country Linens, that are now uſually imported; with E amples of the Manner of their Delivery.*

Spruce Canvas.

Under this Denomination are enter'd, *Crocus*, and (Fla Headen and Hempen) *Rolls*.

Cro

ocus { The Pack or Bale, uſually contains Fifty Pieces.
The Pieces are not contented, therefore one or more muſt be meaſured, and will be found to contain about 22 or 23 Ells *Engliſh*.

Crocus, *Spruce*, or *Heſſens* Canvas, no Pieces allowed at the rection of the Officer for Wrappers, as heretofore has been Practice, but are all taken in (except the Outſide, which nerally is a Piece of Hamel) and an Allowance of 4 *per Cent.* *Crocus* and *Spruce* Canvas, and 3 *per Cent.* on *Barras* and *ſſens* Canvas for Wrappers, according to the Board's Directions the Printed Rules.

Andrew Mills ——— 30 *June* 1746.

Packs, q^t. 25 *C.* Ells of *Spruce Canvas*, *L.* 10. 9. 2½
9 *a Dantzick.*

A. M. N° ⅓	N°	Pieces		
	1	50		
	2	50	at 22 Ells.	
	3	50		For Wrappers.
3		150		28. 15
			22 ½ Ells Meaſured	4
		300		112
		300		1
		75		113
		12|0)337|5		
		28. 15		
		113	for Wrappers.	
		C. 27. 22	Ells Deliver'd	
		25.	Enter'd.	
		2. 22	Short.	Poſted 10 *July*, N° 14.

Flaxen, Headen, and Hempen Rolls.

The Pieces are contented from 40 to 120 *Aulns.*

Walter Johnson ——— 1 *July* 1746.

3 Packs of Rolls, q^t. 30 *C.* $\frac{4}{1/2}$ *C.* Ells of *Spruce* Canvas, a *Dantzick.* N° 84. *L.* 12, 11.

W. J. N°	Pieces.	*Aulns.*
1	36	2520
2	36	2570
3	36	2600
3		7690

Only one Pack or Ba in three, if found righ is examined.

	Aulns	76	to find t Allowan for Wrapp
7690	7690	2	3[1. 4]
	154-2 *per Ct.*	152	4
		2	124
	½ 7536	154	2
			12)6
	12|0) 376|8 Ells *Eng.*		1.6

N° 2. Ex.

79	70	70	69
69	74	71	71
86	78	72	60
73	71	71	72
72	72	72	70
69	69	71	69
72	69	66	——
69	70	71	411
84	69	70	743
70	69	71	711
——	——	——	705
743	711	705	——

C. 31. . 48 Ells.
1. . 6 for Wrappers.

30. . 42 Deliver'd.
30. . 40 Enter'd.

2570 Agreeable to the Contents given.

Wrappers are now included, and an Allowance of 4 *per Cent.* on the Whole.

Note, *it is usual, in* Contented Linens, *not to examine more than one* Pack, &c. *in three; and if it be found to agree exactly with the Merchant's Invoice, the rest are passed by the Contents in the said Invoice.*

Dutch

BARRAS { The Pieces are not contented, therefore one or more muſt be meaſured, and will be found to contain about 27 or 28 Ells *Engliſh.*

Heſſens Canvas and *Dutch Barras*, only three *per Cent.* is ed for Wrappers, and the Officer is to take every Piece; Inſtance.

mund Shore —— 2 *July.*

ks, q^t. 32½ *C.* Ells of *Dutch rras.* N° 18. *L.* 18. 10. 10

N° 1 *a* 3.

Pieces.
—50 } Ells.
—50 } at 27
—48 }

	For Wrappers.
—	34. ½
—148	3
28 Meaſured	—
—	102
1184	2
296	—
—	104
)4I4|4	—
—	
34. 64	
104 Wrappers.	
—	

C. 33. 80 Ells Deliver'd.
32. 60 Enter'd.

1. 20 Short.

Poſted 4 *July.* N° 17.

Herbert Fiſher —— 3 *July.*

2 Bales, q^t. 28¼ *C. Barras a Holland.* N° 58. *L.* 16. 10. 10½

H. E. N° 1 *a* 2.

N° Pieces
1 —— 65 } Ells.
2 —— 65 } at 27

	For Wrappers.
— —	
2—130	30
— 27¾ Meaſured	3
—	—
910	90
260	—
65	
32	
—	
12|0)360|7	
—	
30. 7	
90 Wrappers.	
—	

C. 29. 37 Ells Delivered.
28. 30 Enter'd

1. 7 Short.

Poſted 10 *July.* N° 10.

HES-

HESSENS CANVAS. { The Pieces are not contented, therefore or more must be measured, and wi found to contain about 27 or 28 *English*.

Joseph Bell ——— 4 *July*.

1 Pack, q^t. 21 3/4 C. Ells *Hessens Canvas*, a *Bremen*.

N° 96. *L.* 12. 12. 11

J. B. N° Pieces.
3——100 at 26 1/2 Ells.
27 1/4 Measured.

	For Wrappers.
700	22. 85
200	3
25	—
	66
12|0)272|5	2
	—
C. 22. 85	68

68 Wrappers.

22. 17 Deliver'd
21. 30 Enter'd

107 Ells Short.

Posted 5 *July*, N° 2.

John Lutterel. ——— 5 J

1 Pack, q^t. 12 C. Ells H *Canvas*, a *Hambro'*.

N° 27. *L.* 6.

J. L. N° Pieces.
8——60 at 26 1/4 Ells.
27 1/4 Measured.

	For Wr
420	1
120	
15	—
	5
163|5	2
	—
13. 75	4

41 Wrappe

13. 34 Ells Del
12. . . Enter'd.

1. 34 Short.

Posted 8 *July*, N° 1

LING { The Pieces are not contented, therefore one or more muſt be meaſured, and will be found to contain about 17 Ells *Engliſh*.

6 *July* 1746. ——— N° 33.

Joſhua Brooks ——— *L.* 2. 13. 6½.

C.

B. N° 5. — 1 Bale, con^t. 8. 0. 0 of *Drilling*.

Told —— 61 —— Pieces.
Meaſured — 17 — Ells each.

427
61

12. 0) 103.7

Deliver'd *C.* 8. 2. 17
Enter'd 8. 0. 0

Short 0. 2. 17 — Poſted 10 *July* — N° 8.

MASK and DIAPER of *Sileſia* making, are uſually imported n Pieces; the *Napkening* ſufficient to make 6 half Dozens of *Napkins*, and the *Tabling* ſufficient to make 6 *Table-Cloths*, nd ſometimes in ſingle *Table-Cloths*; and the ſaid Pieces eing ſcarce ever contented, therefore one or more muſt be meaſured, and will be found to contain, *viz.*

TABLING — the Piece, about 11, 11½, or 12 Yards.

Note, *Tabling* is an Ell *Engliſh* or upwards in Breadth.

OWELLING and APKENING } ——— The Piece about 37, 38, or 39 Yards.

OUTING is comprehended under this Title, and the Pieces contain, *viz.*

If

If Half-Yard wide——about 14 Yards.
If Yard wide —— about 7 Yards.

Note, *Towelling*, *Napkening*, and *Clouting* are under a *Engliſh* in Breadth.

7 July 1746. —— N° 8.

Timothy Fiſh —— —— *L.* 172. 12.

T. F. N° 1 *a* 6 } Six Caſes, containing { 759 Yards *Diaper Tabling*, 1986 Yards *Damaſk Tabling*, 7615 Yards *Diaper* and *Damaſk Napkening*, } of Sa maki

	Diaper Tabling.	*Damaſk Tabling.*	*Diaper* and D *Napkenin*
N° 1	30		30
2		35	35
3	26	14	40
4	10	35	45
Told	66 Pieces.	84 Pieces.	150 Pieces.
Meaſur'd	11½	12	38 Yards a
	66	1008	1200
	66	N° 5— 1020	450
	33		
			5700
			N° 6 — 2065
Delivered	759	2028	7765
Enter'd	759	1986	7615
Short	——	42	150

N° 5 —Told —— 510 —— *Table-Cloths*,
Meaſured 2 —— Yards each.

1020

N° 6.——Told——295 Pieces of *Diaper Clouting.*
Meaſur'd —. 7 Yards each.

2065 Poſted 13 *July* N° 92.

HINDERLINDS.

The Pieces are contented at about 40 Aulns each:
But are ſeldom imported.

Whited from *Pruſſia, Polonia,* or any Part of the *Eaſt* Coun-
except *Ruſſia*) under the Breadth of $\frac{7}{8}$ of a Yard, to paſs as
Eaſt Country *Linen.* 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* Cap. 5.

MINSTERS, or *Popes Minſters.*

Roll to contain for the Cuſtoms —— 1500 Ells.
Pieces contain from 28 to 38 *Engliſh* Ells.
But are not uſually imported.

from *Bremen* is called, either *Sprig Linen,* or *Ozenbrigs.*
one paying Duty by the great Hundred; the other, by
ſingle Hundred. The Town Seals, denote either *Linen,*
ch is to be the Guide to the Officers. *Sprig Linen* or
nbrigs, never imported in Cheſts, but in Bales.

Benjamin Mein —— 8 *July.*
Bale, q^t. 883 Ells of *Ozenbrigs.* *L.* 5. 18. 2½
M. N° 9. N° 70.

nted in *Engliſh.* In *Dutch* Characters.

Ells.			N°.	N
113	2 ½ Ells *per Cent.* is the	113	1 is	ꝺ
95	Allowance for	94	2	z
107	Wrappers on	10A	3	3
86	*Ozenbrigs.*	86	4	8
86		86	5	4
86	is	86	6	6
87		8A	7	A
85		84	8	8
86		86	9	9
75		A4	10	ꝺO
906		906		

23 Wrappers.
883 Ells.

Ben-

Benjamin Mein. ——— 8 *July* 1746.

1 Bale, q^t. 14 ½ C. Ells of plain narrow *German* Lin

B. M.	N° 1.	Pieces.	Ells.
		20	1785

Ells.	Ells.
95	67
111	109
84	88
76	110
67	79
53	87
108	99
98	113
112	65
87	77
891	894
	891
	1785

12|0) 178|5 Ells.

14. 105

45 Wrappers.

C. 14. 60 Ells delivered.

14. 60 Enter'd.

For W

The Number of Pieces and Conten
Linen, is given by the Importer,
Face of the Warrant.

Note, When *Ozenbrigs* are not ſealed, they are paſſ
narrow *Germany Linen.*

SILESIA LAWNS.

The Piece to contain for the Cuſtoms, between 4 and 8 Y
And are uſually imported in Pieces containing about 7 ½ Y

9 *July* 1746. N° 55.

Jaſper Cookſon ——— *L.* 131. 10.

J. C. N° 8 *a* 11 ——— 4 Cheſts, con^t. 1572 *Sileſia L*

N°		
8	———	440
9	———	332
10	———	410
11	———	390
4		1572

Enter'd and deli
Si

LESIA NECKCLOTHS —— are imported in Pieces, containing one Dozen each.

ENS, commonly ed, *narrow Ger-*y, and *narrow* -*Country Linens*, { *Polonia, Ulſters, Hanovers, Lubecks, narrow Sileſia, narrow Weſtphalia, narrow Hartfords, plain Napkening*, and all other *narrow Linen Cloth*, of *Germany* or *High-Dutch-Land*, *Pruſſia*, or any Part of the *Eaſt-Country*, (except *Ruſſia*) white or brown, (and not otherwiſe rated) not being above $\frac{7}{8}$ of a Yard broad.

When any of the aforeſaid *Linens* are imported in *Bales*, *s*, *&c.* and are contented, they are to be charged with full Number of Pieces contained therein, including the *ppers*; but in Conſideration of charging the ſaid *Wrappers*, o have an Allowance of one hundred Ells on every *Bale*, of forty great hundred Ells or upwards, and three *per* . of the whole Content of each *Bale*, *&c.* containing leſs forty great hundred Ells.

nd when any of the aforeſaid *Linens* are imported in *Cheſts*, *Caſes*, or the like, they are not to have any Allowance tſoever for *Wrappers*.

he ſeveral ſorts of Linens *comprehended under the Denomina-s of* Narrow Germany, *and* Narrow Eaſt-Country Linens, *are now moſt uſually imported, are theſe following*, viz.

DOWLASS.

e Pieces are not contented, therefore one or more muſt be meaſured, and will be found to contain, *viz.*

e $\frac{3}{4}$ wide —— about 25 or 26 Ells *Engliſh* each.

e $\frac{7}{8}$ wide { The ſingle or demy Piece——about 25, 25½, or 26 Ells *Engliſh*. The double Piece—about 50, or 51 or 52 Ells *Eng.*

Linen

Linen in Bales, to have an Allowance for Wrapper

As per EXAMPLE.

Giles Harrington. ——— 10 *July* 1746.

3 Bales, q^t. 65 *C.* Ells of plain Narrow *Germany Lin*
1 ¾ *C.* Ells of *Heſſens Canvas.*

N° 46. *L.* 43. 10. 3½

G. H. N° Pieces

3—194
7—192
16—108
— — Ells.
3—314 at 25
— 25½ Meaſured.

1570
628
157

12|0) 800|7

66. 87

Allowance for 1. 80 Wrappers.

C. 65. 7 Deliver'd.
65. . Enter'd.

7 Short, which is

under a Poſt; for what does not amount to a Shilling Cuſtom, the Merchant may decline, paying the Duty of it.

For Wrappers.

C.
66. 87
3
198
2

12|0) 20|0

1. 80

But if pack'd wit
or two Pieces o
ſens about each
muſt be charg
2 Pieces of *Heſ*
3 Bales.
2 Pieces.

6 Pieces at 2

27
42
12

12|0) 16|2

1. 42
4 for Allow
of Wrap
C. 1. 38 Ells, w
muſt b
ter'd with the Linen, or
feited. According to
10th Article of the P
ed Rules.

11 *July* 1746. — N° 9.

Christopher Thorn — — *L.* 79. 13. 3½

T. a 3 R. 9 } 3 Fats } of 7/8 *Dowlass*, containing 119 *C.* of plain narrow *Germany Linen.*
2 Chests }

N° 1 — 112
2 — 104
3 — 141

Told — 357 Pieces.
Measur'd — 25 Ells each.

1785
714

8925 Ells.

N° 5 — 53
9 — 57

Told — 110 — Double Pieces.
Measur'd — 50 — Ells each.

2 Chests 5500
3 Fats 8925

12.0) 1442.5

Deliver'd — *C.* 120. 0. 25
Enter'd — 119. — —
Short — 1. 0. 25

Posted 15 *July*, N° 8.

GARLIX.

The Pieces are not contented, therefore one or more must be measured, and will be found to contain, *viz.*

The ¾ Wide—about 24, 25, or 26 Ells *Engliſh.*
The ⅞ Wide—about 18 or 19 Ells *Engliſh.*

12 *July* 1746. —— N° 40.

John Jeffs —— —— *L.* 33. 9.

J. J. N° 1, 2 } 2 Cheſts of ¾ *Garlix*, containing 50 *C.* of plain narrow *Germany Linen.*

N° 1—120
2—120

240
2 — Wrappers.

Told — 242 — Pieces.
Meaſured — 25 ¼ — Ells each.

1210
484
60

12.0) 611.0

Deliver'd *C.* 50. 3. 20
Enter'd 50. 0. 0

Short 0. 3. 20

Poſted 12 *July*, N° 85.

13 *July* 1746. —— —— —— N° 13.

Daniel Brights —— —— —— *L.* 10. 1. 2½.

D. B. N° 7. } 1 Bale of ⅞ *Garlix*, containing 16 *C.* of plain narrow *Germany Linen.*

Told —— 102 —— Pieces.
Meaſur'd —— 19 —— Ells each.

918
102

12.0) 193.8

For Wrappers at 3 *per Cent.*

C. 16. 18 Ells.		16 ½
49 Wrappers		3
C. 15. 89 Ells deliver'd.		48
16. . . Enter'd		1
31 over Enter'd		49

Poſted 19 *July*. N° 27.

HAMMELS, narrow and broad.

The whole Pieces are contented, from about 60 to 70 Aulns.
The half Pieces are contented, from about 30 to 35 Aulns.

When the Wrappers of each Pack are only of coarſe Barras, the ſame are not charged; but when there are two Pieces of *Hammels* beſides for Wrappers, they are charged.

Benjamin Finch. ——— 14 *July.*

1 Pack of *Hammels*, q^t. 30 ½ *C.* Ells of plain *East* Country Linen.

N° 57. *L.* 20. 1. 8.

B. F. N° 3. The Practical Form is in this manner.

Contented in Aulns.

31	62	61	62	63	62	61
30	60	61	61	60	67	71
31	60	63	66	31	51	60
32	62	30	31	30	64	61
30	60	29	30	31	63	60
30	34	30	31	30	58	61
30	30	30	30	61	62	62
30	60	30	31	29	60	60
62	61	31	60	30	67	61
59	63	31	61	62	61	59
365	552	396	463	427	615	616
59	62	60	30	63	30	60
62	58	60	60	36	29	61
62	60	59	60	59	60	61
61	59	59	60	63	59	68
60	59	59	30	60	59	65
63	60	60	60	61	60	62
59	59	60	61	59	59	61
59	59	60	61	60	61	60
62	59	60	60	59	60	61
60	60	60	59	60	60	62
607	595	597	541	580	537	621
972	1147	993	1004	1007	1152	1237

Being *East* Country Linen, 4 *per Cent.* is allowed for Wrappen, as by Printed Rules.

60 } Wrappen.
60 }
62 }

182
972
1147
993
1004
1007
1152
1237

To find the Allowance for Wrappers.

C. Ells.
31. 50.
4
124
2
12.6
1. 6

7694 Aulns.
154 2 *per Ct.*
½ 7540
12.0) 377.0 Ells *Eng.*
31. 50
1. 6 Wrappers.
C. 30. 44 Ells d^o.
30. 40 Ent^d.

In Linens contented, the Merchant makes his full Entry, and no Poft is allowed without leave from the Commiffioners.

HARTFORDS.

HARTFORDS.

The Pieces are contented, from 30 to 100 and upwards Ells *Engliſh* each, and have the Word *Hartford* ſtamped thereon with Ink.

15 *July* 1746. — N° 4.

Short and *Grove*. ——— L. 32. 16. 1

S. G. N° 2. } 1 Bale of *Hartfords*, containing 49 ½ C. of plain narrow *Germany Linen*.

The Contents.

92	92	79	70	79	86	84
85	87	71	79	71	86	86
89	94	86	86	73	86	87
85	93	72	72	78	84	88
72	102	86	86	86	92	87
79	71	72	72	92	86	87
88	87	86	86	86	92	87
92	87	78	78	87	83	87
92	87	87	85	85	90	89
71	87	86	86	72	87	90
845	887	803	800	809	872	872

12.0) 606.2

C. 50. 2. 2
1. 0. 0 for Wrappers

Deliver'd 49. 2. 2
Enter'd 49. 2. 0

No Poſt due.

101 } Wrap-
73 } pers.

174
845
887.
803
800
809
872
872

6062—Ells.

16 *July* 1746. — N° 32.

Travers and *Crew* ——— L. 15. 4. 7½

C.

T. C. } 1 Pack of *Hartfords*, q^t. 22. 3. 0 of plain narrow *Germany Linen*.
N° 1. }

The Contents.

95	103	105	
83	94	92	
106	97	92	
91	69	99	
114	86	85	
91	85	67	
106	104	84	
86	91	78	
101	85	84	
93	95	56 } Wrappers.	
		83 }	
966	909		
		925	
		966	
		909	

12.0) 280.0 — Ells.

C. 23. 1. 10

3 *per Cent.* for Wrappers 0. 2. 10

Enter'd and deliver'd 22. 3. 0

LUBECK.

The Pieces are not contented, therefore one or more must be measured, and will be found to contain about 28 Ells *English* each.

Henry

Henry Morrice ——— 17 *July.*

1 Bale, q^{t}. 32 *C.* Ells plain narrow *East Country Linen.*

N° 112. *L.* 21. 8. 5

M. N° 1. ✓ *The Tick denotes the Bale being landed by the Land-Waiter.*

N°	Pieces.		For Wrappers
1 ———	142 at 27 ½ Ells.		33. 16
	28 Measured.		4
	1136		132
	284		1
	12.0) 397.6		13.3
	33. 16		1. 13
	1. 13 Wrappers.		
	C. 32. 3 Ells deliver'd.		
	32. . . Enter'd.		

Silesia Cloth in blue Papers, called *Blue Paper Silesia's.*

The Pieces are not contented, therefore one or more must be measured, and will be found to contain about 6, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 7 Ells *Engliſh* each, and the double Pieces twice as much.

18 *July* 1746. ——— N° 85.

George Shrimpton ——— *L.* 21. 15. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *C.*

G. S. N° 8 *a* 10 } 3 Cheſts of *Blue Paper Silesia's*, containing 32. 2. 0 of plain narrow *Germany Linen.*

N° 8—200
9—200
10—200

Told ——— 600 Pieces.

Measured ——— 6 ½ Ells each.

3600
300

12.0) 390.0

Enter'd and deliver'd *C.* 32. 2. 0

There are many other ſorts of *Narrow Germany* and *Eaſt Country Linens* imported, as

Pomerania Linens,
Polonia Linens,
Patterbones,
Ravenſburgh Linens,
Broad or long *Lawns*.
Crown Cloth,
Ticklingburgh Linens,
Munſters,
Sprig *Linen*,
Unſealed *Oſnaburghs*,
&c.

But as the Method of their Delivery is the ſame with ſeveral Examples before given, I think it unneceſſary to exemplify them.

Linens, commonly call'd *Broad Germany*, and *Broad Eaſt-Country Linens*, are, —— *Hamburgh* and *Sileſia Cloth*, white, brown; all *Linens* of *Pruſſia*, *Pomerania*, or any Part of the *Eaſt-Country* (except *Ruſſia*) being above ¾ of a Yard broad.

Under which Denominations are comprehended the following particular ſorts, *viz.*

GARLIX, Yard-wide and Ell-wide.

The Pieces are not contented, therefore one or more muſt be meaſured, and will be found to contain from 19 to 20 Ells *Engliſh* each.

9 *July*, 1746. — N° 71.
bard Smith — *L.* 52. 19. 11½

S. 1, 2 { 2 Chefts of Yard wide *Garlix* con^t. *C.* 31. 2. 20 plain Broad *Germany Linen.*

N° 1—100
2—100

d— 200 Pieces.
aſured 19 Ells each.

1800
200

12.0) 380.0

& D^d *C.* 31. 2. 20

owance for Wrappers, to be llowed on the Bales, *viz.*

rge Hampton — 20 *July.*
ale, q^t. 18 ⅔ *C.* Ells, narrow *Germany Linen* plain.
N° 43. *L.* 31. 4. 9½
0. N° Pieces.
9—118 at 19 Ells,
19¼ Ells Meaſur'd

	For Wrappers.
1062	18. 111
118	3
29	54
12.0) 227.1	3
18. 111	57
ppers 57	
ver'd 18. 54	
r'd 18. 80	
Ent^d 26	

Mark Shute——— 21 *July.*

1 Bale, q^t. 19 *C.* Ells broad *Germany Linen* plain.

N° 56. *L.* 31. 16. 0

W. R. N° Pieces.
17—120 at 19¼ Ells
19¾ Ells Meaſur'd

	For Wrappers.
1080	19. 90
120	3
60	57
30	2
12.0) 237.0	59
19. 90	
59 Wrappers.	

C. 19. 31 Ells deliv^d.
19. . Enter'd.
31 Short.

Poſted 22 *July.* N° 5.

HOCKENFIELDERS.

The Pieces are not contented, therefore one or more muſt be meaſured, and will be found to contain, *viz.*

The whole Pieces from 36 to 40 Ells *Engliſh.*

The half Piece from 18 to 20 Ells *Engliſh.*

But are not very frequently imported otherwiſe than in Wrappers.

IRISH

Irish Linen.

The Lengths of the Pieces, *viz.* { The $\frac{1}{8}$ and Yard wide, from about 15 25 Yards. / The 1 $\frac{1}{8}$, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yard wide, from 60 to 75 Yards.

22 *July* 1746. N° 7.

James Obrian ——— L. 0. 0. 0

J. O. N° 1 *a* 3 } 3 Bales N° 4 — 1 Truſs } containing 6406 Yards of plain *Iriſh Li* as *per* Certificate from *Dublin*, dated 8th Inſtant.

	Pieces.		*Yards.*
N° 1 —	80 con^{t}.	(at 25 Yards each.) —	2000
2 —	100 —	(at 20 Yards each.) —	2000
3 —	75 —	(at 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Yards each.) —	1406
4 —	50 —	(at 20 Yards each.) —	1000
		Enter'd and Deliver'd —	6406

Muscovia or Russia Linen.

Narrow — does not exceed half an *Engliſh* Ell in Breadth.

Broad — is above half an *Engliſh* Ell in Breadth ; and pays D *ad Valorem.*

Damaſk and *Diaper-Napkening* and *Towelling*, of the Ma facture of *Ruſſia*, not to exceed half an *Engliſh* Ell Breadth.

Damaſk and *Diaper of the* Manufacture of *Ruſſia*, above half *Engliſh* Ell in Breadth, to pay Duty *ad Valorem.*

Ruſſia or *Muſcovia-Linens* are not contented, therefore the M chant muſt produce a Copy of his Invoice, and make O to the Number of *Aſhins* contain'd therein (including Wrappers ;) which being reduced to *Engliſh* Ells or Ya is the Quantity to be enter'd and deliver'd.

s, or *Ruſſia* Meaſure, muſt multiplied by 57, then cut the two laſt Figures of t Product, reduces them to ls *Engliſh*; add a fourth rt to the Ells, makes them ards.

rence Hammond—23 *July*.

ales, q^t. 254 ½ *C.* plain nar- narrow *Ruſſia Linen*.

N° 97. *L.* 113. 10. 0½

H. as by Invoice.

. Archeens. Wrappers.

20—52274——1267.
1267 Wrappers.

53541
57

374787
267705

) 3051|8|37

C. 254. 38 Ells.
254. 30 Enter'd.

Practice, and not by taking Parts of 57.

Edmond Harwood—24 *July*.

6 Bales, q^t. 15632 Yards *Ruſſia Diaper Napkening*.

N° 38. *L.* 43. 12. 1

W. M. as by Invoice.

Bales. Archeens. Wrappers.

6 —21700 — 240.
240 Wrappers.

21940
57

153580
109700

¼) 12505|80
3126

15631 Yards deliver'd,
15632 Enter'd.

If *Ruſſia Linen*, or *Diaper*, is above ¼ Ell in Breadth, to be accounted Broad, and muſt be enter'd at Value, by the Ell, or Yard.

Russia (or *Muscovia*) Sail-Cloth.

The Pieces or Bolts, generally contain about 56 which make 28 ½ *English* Ells, at which Rate the Q be enter'd is usually computed; for the Merchant does make Oath to his Invoice, in order to have them pass the *Ashins* therein mention'd, as is practised in other L And at the Delivery, one or more Pieces or Bolts, are mea and the rest computed according to what they make out.

25 *July* 1746. ——— N° 83.

Benjamin Bowles. ——— L. 62. 16.

B. B. N° 1 *a* 4 } 4 Bales containing *C.* 47. 0. 0. of *Russia Cloth.*

N°	1 —	50
	2 —	100
	3 —	40
	4 —	10
Told —		200 Pieces.
Measured —		28 ½ Ells each.
		1600
		400
		100
		12.0) 570.0
		C.
Deliver'd		47. 2. 0.
Enter'd		47. 0. 0.
Short		0. 2. 0

Posted 3 *August.* N° 8.

Russia Sail Cloth comes in loose Pieces, therefore no W are allowed to them.

Note, Sometimes the Pieces or Bolts contain from 46 to 52

if any of the aforesaid, or any other Sorts of *Linen*, *Lawns*, striped or chequer'd *Linens* being all white, Neckcloths striped at the Ends only, *Barras* or *Packing-*, and *Buckrams*) are *chequer'd*, *striped*, *printed*, *painted*, or *dyed*, after the Manufacture, or in the Thread or before the Manufacture, in any foreign Parts, each Piece at the Delivery, be marked with a Seal or Stamp, to the Payment of the new Duties, granted by 10 *Ann.* 9. & 12 *Ann. cap.* 9.

ICOES { of the Breadth of one Yard and a Quarter, or under, the Piece not to exceed 10 Yards in Length; and above that Breadth 6 Yards in Length. 4 *and* 5 *W.* & *M. Cap.* 5. *Sect.* 11.

sorts of plain *Muslins* and *Callicoes* are comprehended this Denomination, for Payment of the Subsidies, addi- Duty and Impost; therefore in order to compute the er of *Callicoes* contain'd in any Bale, &c. of any parti- ort, the Length and Breadth of one or more Pieces, must asured: But as there is but little Variation in the Lengths, here added the usual Lengths of all the several sorts that w commonly imported.

d as all *Muslins* are by the 11 and 12 *W.* 3. *Cap.* 3. charge- with a Duty of fifteen *per Cent.* and all *White Callicoes*, ies, and other Manufactures of *Cotton*, are by the 3 and e, *Cap.* 4. also chargeable with another Duty of fifteen *per* both according to the Price sold for at the Candle; I ise have distinguished under which of those two Branches particular sort is comprehended.

ough the *East-India* Company, never takes out a Sight t, but for the Whole of each Ship's Cargo, and by Virtue Sight, the whole Cargo belonging to them, Super-cargo's, rs, or Passengers; are all landed, examined, and placed Company's Account, keeping the Account of the Com- Goods distinct by themselves, which according to their inations, are sent to particular Warehouses, provided and ted to receive them; in like manner the private Trade with Marks and Numbers, are likewise after Landing,

sent

ſent to a particular Warehouſe for that purpoſe, the King's Company keeping a Lock and Key, on each Warehouſe p after Examination is made, for which there is a Surveyor, his Aſſiſtant, appointed for that particular Branch of Buſ who is aſſiſted by a Land-Surveyor, accompanied with o the Land-Waiters appointed to the Ship, and the Huſban the Company, who viſits each Warehouſe where there are Go the Warehouſe-keeper delivering a Pileing Bill to each Office the ſeveral Sorts of Species under his Care, diſtinguiſhing each and Package: Upon which they then proceed to meaſure licoes, Tare, Drugs, *&c.* and make Allowances for Dam This done, the Land-Waiter prepares his Account of the tal Groſs of the Ship's Cargo, diſtinguiſhing each Package u its proper Head, and ſome time after, when all Things are pared, the Huſband of the Company gives Notice to the veral Officers, for the making up of ſuch a Ship, which is at the Cuſtom-Houſe, in an Office appointed particularly that Purpoſe, where they all meet, each having the L Waiters Totals of the Ship's Cargo, with the Warehouſe-kee Pileing Bills, by which they bring all to a Net Account, t its proper Head, on a Sheet of Imperial Paper. This done, Surveyor and his Aſſiſtant, make out Bills for all the R and Unrated, and Prohibited Goods, and for the 15 *per C* on Muſlins, and Callicoes; to which each Officer ſigns. T their Bills are deliver'd to the Collector, who after Com tation of the Duties are made, ſends to the Caſhier of the C pany for the Money, and paſſes thoſe Bills into Warrants.

For Inſtance.

United *Eaſt-India* Company, —— 26 *Jul*

Sight for
10 Bales of *Doreas*, 10 Bales *Sallempores*, 10 Bales *Mul*
10 Bales *Long Cloths*; and 10 Bales *Humhums*, *Quan*
unknown

U. *E. I.* C. *Bonds* for 50 Bales from the Pileing Bills. { —Rated Duties — *L.* 15 *per Cent.* on *Muſlins* 15 *per Cent.* on *Callicoes*

10 Bales, *Doreas*, q^r. 1007 Pieces, Measured 20 Yards.
10 ditto, *Sallempores*, 840 ditto, —— 16 ditto.
10 ditto, *Mulmuls*, 980 ditto, —— 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
10 ditto, *Long Cloths*, 310 ditto, —— 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
10 ditto, *Humbums*, 650 ditto, —— 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, & 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ broad.

Reduced all under one Head in this manner.

Bales.	Callicoes at 20 Yards.	Bales.	Callicoes at 16 Yards.	Bls.	Callicoes at 20 Yds. 1 half.	Bls.	Callicoes at 36 Yds. 1 half.	Bls.	Callicoes at 12 Yds. 1 half. & 1 q^r. broad.
10	1007	10	840	10	980	10	310	10	650
	20		16		20 $\frac{1}{2}$		36 $\frac{1}{2}$		12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	20140		5040		19600		1860		7800
10	13440		840		490		930		325
10	20090						155		8125
10	11315		13440		20090			6)	
10	13541						11315		13541
50	17852 $\frac{6}{10}$								

Which are Pieces of Callicoes.

Whereof Allowances for Damages, are placed underneath from a $\frac{1}{64}$ Part, to $\frac{63}{64}$ Parts, with great Acuteneſs. After which, or when the many other Variety of Goods, as *Coffee*, *Tea*, and *Drugs*, are charged, the 15 *per Cent.* on *Muſlins* and *Callicoes*, are made out in this Manner.

For the 15 *per Cent.* on *Muſlins*.

Doreas Pieces.	*Mulmulls* Pieces.
1007	980

For the 15 *per Cent.* on *Callicoes*.

Sallempores Pieces.	*Long Cloths* Pieces.	*Humbums.* Pieces.
840	310	650

This Illuſtration I hope will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the Curious, it being impoſſible to make him a judicial Officer in this Branch, without being inſtructed, and initiated by Practice; for which Reaſon it has been the Method of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, to appoint four Land-Waiters for that particular Branch of Buſineſs.

The

The uſual Lengths of the ſeveral ſorts of plain *Muſlins* and *Callicoes* that are now commonly imported, *viz.*

Muslins.

Addaties, the Piece 10 ½ or 11 Yards.

Allaballies, the Piece 21 Yards.

Bettelles, the Piece, 15, 16, 20, or 25 Yards.

Coſſaes, the Piece, 19 ½, 20, 20 ½, or 21 Yards.

Doreas, the Piece, 20 Yards.

Mulmuls, the Piece 20, 20 ½ or 21 Yards.

Nainſooks, the Piece, 22, or 22 ½ Yards.

Seerhaudconnaes, the Piece 20, 21, or 22 Yards.

Seerbands, the Piece 20, or 21 Yards.

Seerbetties, the Piece 20, 21, or 21 ½ Yards.

Tainſooks, the Piece, 20 ½ or 21 Yards.

Tanjeebs, the Piece, 20, 20 ½ or 21 Yards.

Terrindams, the Piece 20, 20 ½ or 21 Yards.

Callicoes.

Anabatches, the Piece, 18 or 20 Yards.

Anacatches, the Piece 18 Yards.

Anjengo-Cloths, the Piece, 12, 14, 16, 18, 30, 32 Yards.

Baftaes, the Piece, 18 Yards.

Chowtars, the Piece, 10, or 10 ½ Yards.

Dimities, the Piece 12 Yards.

Doorguzzees, the Piece 18 Yards.

Dooſooties, the Piece 14 ½, 15, or 15 ½ Yards.

Dungarees, the Piece 16 Yards.

Emerties, the Piece 13 Yards.

Gurrahs, the Piece, 14, 15, or 18 Yards.

Humbums, the Piece, 12, 12 ½ Yards.

Izzarees, the Piece, 8 Yards.

Lacowries, the Piece, 11 Yards.

Long-Cloths, the Piece, 36, 36 ½ or 37 Yards.

Moorees, the Piece, 9, 9 ½, or 10 Yards.

Photaes white, the Piece, 20 Yards.

Salampores, the Piece, 16 Yards.

Sannoes, the Piece, 11, 11 ½, or 12 Yards.

Succatums, the Piece, 20 Yards.

But if any of the aforesaid, or any other sorts of *Callicoes* are *painted*, *dyed*, *printed* or *stained*, in *Persia*, *China*, or *East-India*, they are prohibited to be worn or used in *Great-Britain*, and are to pay only the half Subsidy, that remains after Exportation. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 10. §. 1, 10.

When *Callicoes* are *painted*, *printed*, or *stained*, they are then called CHINTS; the several most usual sorts whereof, and their usual Lengths and Breadths are as follows, *viz.*

		Lengths.	Breadth.
CHINTS	*Caddy* — —	8½ or 9 Yards	⅞ Yard.
	Bulbul — —	9 Yards	⅞ Yard.
	Doorguzzees —	9 Yards	⅞ Yard.
	Kerriabauds —	13, or 14 Yards	¾ Yard.
	Madrass —	9 Yards	above an Ell.
	Moorees —	9 Yards	above an Ell.
	Naffermany —	9 Yards	⅞ Yard.
	Persia — —	9 Yards	⅞ Yard
	Ponabaguzzees	9 Yards	above an Ell.

EXAMPLE.

Bill of Sight the 27th of *July* 1746.

United *East-India* Company, —— *Bond L.* 100.

E. I. C. N° 1 *a* 10. —10 Bales of *Chints Caddy*, q^ty unknown.

N° 1	——	200
2	——	200
3	——	200
4	——	200
5	——	200
6	——	200
7	——	200
8	——	200
9	——	200
10	——	200
10	——	2000 —Pieces—Deliver'd.

000 *Chints Caddy* (measuring 9 Yards each) make 1800 *Callicoes*, for Payment of the half Subsidy.

CALLICOES *dyed*, are ſuch as,

GURRAHS blue, } &c.
LONG CLOTHS blue, }

Whoſe Lengths and Breadths are the ſame, as the like Species of Goods, *white*.

Bill of Sight, 28 *July* 1746.

United *Eaſt-India* Company, —— —— *Bond L.* 30.

U. *E. I.* C. N° 11 *a* 20.—10 Bales of blue *Long Cloths*, q^ty. unk^n.

N° 11	——	30
12	——	40
13	——	30
14	——	30
15	——	30
16	——	30
17	——	40
18	——	30
19	——	30
20	——	30
10	——	320—Pieces.

320 Blue *Long Cloths* (meaſuring in Length 36 Yards each and not exceeding in Breadth 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Yard) make — 1152 *Callicoes* for Payment of the half Subſidy.

But if any of the ſaid *painted*, *dyed*, *printed* or *ſtained Callicoes*, are made into Furniture or Apparel, then the half Subſidy muſt be paid *ad Valorem*.

As if they are,

Banyan Coats of *Chints*,	*Chints* for Beds,
Beds of *Callicoe*,	Gowns and Petticoats of *Chints*,
Counterpains of ſtained *Callicoe*,	Shirts of blue *Callicoe*.

The following Sorts of MUSLINS, CALLICOES, *&c.* being *ower'd, ſtriped, ſtitch'd, quilted, &c.* cannot be comprehended nder the Denomination of *Callicoes*, as rated in the *Book of ates*; therefore pay the ſeveral Duties *ad Valorem*: but muſt be ſtinguiſhed for the two different Duties of 15 *per Cent.*

Viz.

MUSLINS.

- *Ballaſore.*
- *Bettelle* { plain. / ſtriped with Silk or Gold.
- *Coſſa Jura.*
- *Muſlin* { plain. / ſtitched with Thread or Silk. / ſtriped with Gold. / flower'd with Silk, Thread, Gold or Silver.

ttellees ſtriped.

- flower'd.
- ſtitched with Cotton, Thread or Silk.
- quilted and flower'd.

reas { Gold ſtriped. / flower'd. / Romals.

- *Ballaſore.*
- *Bettellee* { plain. / ſtitched. / ſtriped with Gold.
- *Coſſa Jura.*
- *Dorea.*
- *Muſlin* { plain. / flower'd with Silk, Thread, Gold or Silver. / ſtriped with Gold or Silver. / ſtitched with Silk, Thread, Gold, or Silver. / border'd with Gold.

MUSLINS.

Jamdannies { plain. / flower'd.

Mulmuls { flower'd. / ſtitched with Silk.

Muſlins { flower'd with Thread, Gold or Silver. / ſtriped with Silver.

Neckcloths of Muſlin { plain. / flower'd with Gold, Silk or Thread.

Tanjeebs { flower'd. / ſtitched with Silk.

CALLICOES.

Aprons of Callicoe { plain. / ſtitched. / flower'd with Silk, Gold or Silver.

Baftaes { chequer'd / Gold ſtriped. / white, flower'd with Gold.

Callicoes { flower'd with Gold. / ſtitched with Silk.

Dimities { ſtriped with Gold. / flower'd. / ſtitched with Silk. / quilted and ſtitched with Thread.

Ginghams, white.

Fuſtians, flower'd.

Humhums. { flower'd. / quilted. / ſtitched with Cotton, Thread or Silk. / quilted and flower'd, or ſtitched.

CALLICOES.

Handkerchiefs of Callicoe { plain. / flower'd with Gold, Silver, Silk or Thread. / ſtitched with Silk or Thread.

Mobobuthbannees.

Photaes, white.

Quilts of *Callicoe*, ſtitched with Silk, Gold or Silver.

Sannoes { flower'd with Gold. / ſtriped. / ſtitched with Silk or Thread. / quilted and ſtitched with Silk or Thread.

Serbaſts ſtriped with Gold.

Sheets { *Callicoe.* / *Dimity.* / *Gingham.* / *Gurrah.*

Shirts { *Callicoe.* / *Gingham.*

But if any of the aforeſaid, or any other *Callicoes*, &c. pay- Duty *ad Valorem*, are *painted*, *dyed*, *printed*, or *ſtained* in *Perſia*, *China*, or *Eaſt-India*, they are prohibited to be worn uſed in *Great Britain*; and whether made up into Furniture Apparel, or not, are to pay only the half Subſidy that re- ins after Exportation.

As if they are,

Cabannies.

Cowls, or *Boralchawders.*

Dampauts, blue and red.

Dutapauts.

Ells of ſtained *Dimity.*

Peeches of *Gingham*, ſtriped.

Romps { *Niccanee.* / ſtitched with Silk.

Saradarries.

Chelloes, blue and red.

Chillaes.

Chucklaes.

Coats of *Niccanee.*

Calliapores.

Coopees.

Cuſhtaes.

Dimity ſtained.

Ginghams { chequer'd. striped.
Guinea Stuffs.
Handkerchiefs *Cotton-Romal.*
Lungees.
Niccanees.
Pallampores.
Photaes.

Photaes Lungee.
Quilts of *Callicoe* ſtained.
Romals { *Chillae.* *Cotton.* *Sutt.*
Shirts *Chilloe.*
Tapſeils.
Waiſtcoats of *Gingham* ſtriped

MADDER { in Bales, great and ſmall, ſingle and double Bags. —— *Tare* 28
in Fats —— —— —— *Tare* 10 *lib. per C*

EXAMPLE.

29 *July* 1746. —— N° 25.

Giles Horſewell —— —— *L.* 0. 0. 0

G. H. N° 1 *a* 10. —— 10 Caſks, con^{t} 60 *C.* of *Crop Mad*

N° 1	8.	1.	7
2	8.	1.	0
3	7.	3.	6
4	8.	1.	1
5	8.	2.	7
6	5.	2.	4
7	8.	0.	20
8	7.	0.	25
9	7.	0.	4
10	8.	1.	3
10	77.	1.	21
	0.	1.	12 Draught.
	77.	0.	9 lb.
	6.	3.	15 *Tare* at 10 *per Cent.*

Net —— C. 70. 0. 22
Enter'd — 60. 0. 0

Short — 10. 0. 22 Posted 5 *August* N° 8.

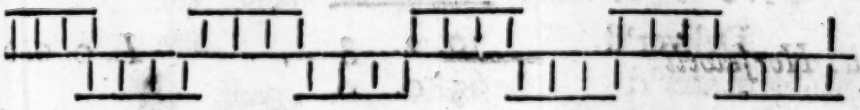
MASTS, *vide* WOOD.

MATTING.

30 *July* 1746. —— N° 57.

Randolph Shorting —— —— L. 4. 5. 2½

R. S. —— 51 Rolls *Dutch Matting*, containing 900 Yards,



5[1]

Measured —— 19 Yard[s] each.

459
51

Deliver'd —— 969
Enter'd —— 900

Short —— 169

Posted 8 *August*, N° 15.

MEAL, the Laſt to contain 12 Barrels.

MESSELANES { The Piece to contain 30 Yards.
The ſingle Piece of *Sileſia* making to con[t]. 14 Y[ds].
But are not now uſually imported.

METAL prepared for Battery.

It is the Practice in London, *to allow the ſame* Tare *as for* Battery, *which is* —— 8 *lib. per Cent.*

EXAMPLE.

31 *July* 1746. —— —— N° 4.

Arthur Fetherſtone —— —— L. 70. 16. 2½

A. F. N° 1 } 3 Fats, containing C. 65. 0. 0. of *Metal* prepared.

	C.	
N° 1	25.	3. 21
2	19.	0. 0
3	31.	1. 0
3	76.	0. 21
	0.	0. 27 Draught.
	75.	3. 22
	5.	1. 19 *Tare* at 8 lb. *per Cent.*
Deliver'd	70.	2. 3
Enter'd	65.	0. 0
Short	5.	2. 3

Poſted 2 *Auguſt*, N° 75.

Here it is neceſſary to be obſerved, of three Diſtinctions of Duties for almoſt one Sort of Goods, that is, *Black Latten*, which is in Sheets, pays *L.* 0. 9. 5. $\frac{8}{20}$ *per C.* Metal prepared 1. 1. 9½ and Battery, the two laſt Diſtinctions, which are commonly called *Kettle Fats*, pays *L.* 1. 10. 4 $\frac{1}{20}$ the higheſt Duty, being Manufactur'd. This laſt is known by the dent of the Mill-Hamper on the *Kettles*.

LEAF METAL (except of *Leaf-Gold*) the Pacquet to contain 250 Leaves.

EXAMPLE.

1 *Auguſt* 1746. —— N° 2.

Roger Stone —— —— L. 1. 17. 10 ½

R. S. N° 1. —— 1 Box containing 400 Pacquets of *Leaf-Metal*.

Told

Told — 40 — Bundles.
10 — Pacquets *per* Bundle.
Enter'd and deliver'd 400 — Pacquets.

MUM, the Barrel to contain, *viz.*

For the Cuſtoms — 42 } Wine Gallons.
For the Exciſe — 32 }

Mum *is imported in Caſks of a certain Size*, viz.

Barrels *containing when full* — 48 } Gallons.
Half Barrels *containing when full* — 24 }

According to which Contents they are always paſſed, it being impracticable to gauge them by reaſon of the Froth, and the Bung's not being in the Middle; tho' if a new Bung was to be bored, and the Dimenſions exactly taken, and the Content computed as for other Caſks, they would be found to be very little different from what follows, viz.

Head.	*Bung.*	*Length.*	*Full Content.*
18,5 —	22 —	— 32,2 —	— 48 — Gallons.

But as the ſaid Barrels and Half-Barrels *are never imported quite full, therefore ſome are uſually empty'd to fill up the reſt; and if there is any part of a Caſk remaining, which is not uſed in filling up, the Ullage Content of it is found by taking the full Content by the* Diagonal Rule, *and the Bung and Wet Inches as uſual; and then proceed as taught for finding the Ullages of Caſks in the* Appendix.

Sometimes the ſaid Caſks are not filled up, and then uſually about one in ten is allowed in Conſideration of what they want of being full; and ſometimes they are fill'd up before gauging, and then there is not any Allowance at all.

1 *Auguſt* 1746. — N° 35.

Richard Chambers — *L.* 9. 13. 5

R. C. N° 1425. { 18 Whole, 7 Half } Barrels, containing 22 Barrels of Mum.

Whole Barrels. *Half Barrels.*



18 7

Emptied to fill up 2 — 24 — Gallons each.

16 28

48 Gallons 14

128 each. 168

64

Whole Barrels 768

Half Barrels 168

Remain. Ullage 17

42) 953

84

113

84

29

The Dimensions and remaining Ullage Content of one of the two Barrels used in filling up, viz.

Wet Bung.	Inches.	Full Content.	Ullage Content.
22	8,8	48	17 Gallons.

(22 Barrels — 29 Gallons — Deliver'd.

22 — — Entr'd.

— 29 Gallons — Short.

Posted 3 *August*, N° 25.

MUSTARD-SEEDS:

2 *August* 1746. — N° 23.

Jonas Hughs — — *L.* 1. 5. 7½

J. H. N° 1 *a* 10 — 10 Bags, con^t. 18 *C* of *Mustard-Seed.*

N° 1	C. 2.	0. 21
2	2.	0. 20
3	2.	0. 21
4	2.	0. 21
5	2.	0. 18
6	2.	0. 21
7	2.	0. 20
8	2.	0. 21
9	1.	3. 20
10	2.	0. 20
10	21.	2. 7
—	0.	1. 1 — Draught.
	21.	1. 6
	0.	0. 20 *Tare* at 2 lb. per Bag.

Net — C. 21. 0. 14
Enter'd 18. 0. 0

Short 3. 0. 14

Posted 9 *August*, N° 17.
Tare two Pounds *per* Bag. {*A. B.*} Surveyors.
{*B. C.*}

N.

NECKLACES, vide BRACELETS.

NUTS, *vocat.* Small-Nuts *and* Wall-Nuts —— *are rated by the Barrel, which is 3 Bushels, and are generally imported loose; but after having been measured on board by a City Meter, are put into Bags, containing (generally) one Barrel each, in order to be brought on shore.*

NUTS, vocat. *Small Nuts.*

3 *August* 1746. —— N° 9.

Benjamin Swift —— —— *L.* 9. 19. 6

Loose, 140 Barrels of *Small-Nuts.*

Bags of one Barrel each. Barrels.

34
41
40
32

Deliver'd — 147
Enter'd — 140

Short — 7

Posted 5 *August* N° 7.
One hundred forty-seven Barrels of *Small Nuts.*

A. B. Meter.

CHESS-

CHESS-NUTS } are delivered in the same manner as *Small-Nuts*.
WALL-NUTS }

O.

OAK { *Boards*, *Plank*, *Timber*, } vide WOOD.
OARS ——— }

OLIVES.

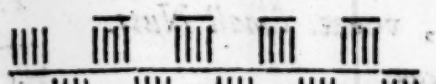
If imported in large Casks, must be gauged, but in small Casks or Jars, the Contents may be computed; and according to the present Practice in the Port of London, *have an Allowance of* $\frac{1}{3}$ *part in Consideration of the Liquor.*

EXAMPLE.

Edmund Hammond. ——— 4 *August.*

100 Casks. } containing 5 Hogsheads of *Olives*, —— a *Cadiz*.
18 Jars. }

E. H.



Half Kegs, tallied each.

N° 51 *a* 100



is Kegs.

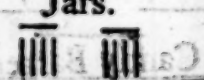
N°	Cask.	Gall.
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	70
Allowance for		23 Liq^{r}.
		47 Gall.

N° 2 *a* 50 Casks or Kegs.

49
at 6 Gall.
294
150
$\frac{1}{3}$ 444
148 for Liquor
296 Gallons

50
at 3 Gallons.
150

Jars.



18 at 3 Gallons each.
$\frac{1}{3}$ 54
for 18 Liquor.
36 Gall.

Casks 99 —— 1 ——
Jars 18 ——
18 100

47
36

63) 379 Gallons.
Hogsheads 6. 1 Gallon.
5. . . Enter'd.
1. 1 Short.

Olives pay Duty by the Hogshead.

'Tis not proper to exclude the Allowance for Liquor.

ORANGES.

ORANGES.

Whether rotten or sound, are always passed at

500 *per Chest.*

250 *per Box.*

EXAMPLE.

5 *August* 1746. ——— N° 20.

George Evans ——— ——— L. 3. 11. 3.

A. S. 30 Chests, 40 Boxes } containing 25 *Mill.* of *Oranges.*

Chests.

30

500

15,000

Boxes.

40

250

2000

80

40—Boxes ——— 10,000

30—Chests ——— 15,000

Enter'd and deliv^{d} 25,000

OILS, { in Candy Barrels ——— *Tare* 29 lb. *per* Barrel. in uncertain Casks ——— *Tare* 18 lb. *per Cent.*

Note, { $7\frac{1}{2}$ ——— Pounds—make—a Gallon. 152 ——— Gallons—make—a Ton.

Tho' Oils of all sorts pay Duty by Measure, yet it is not the Practice to gauge them, but if imported in uncertain Casks, they are weighed, and the Gross Weights (after the Deductions of Draught and Tare) are reduced to Measure by accounting $7\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds to the Gall.

For

For the Operation whereof, take the following Rules.

RULE the First.

Multiply the Groſs Hundreds Weight (after Deduction of Draught) by the Net Pounds in one Hundred Weight, after the Deduction of the Tare, that is, by 94; *and the Product will be the Total Net Pounds: or the Tare may be deducted from the Groſs Weight, and the Remainder be reduced to Pounds.*

Which may be multiplied by 2, *to bring them into half Pounds, and divided by*

15 *the half Pounds in a Gallon*;

Or the Net Pounds may be divided by 7,5;

Or the Net Pounds and their $\frac{1}{7}$ *part may be added together, and the laſt Figure (towards the Right hand) of the Total cut off.*

All which Methods will reduce them to Gallons; and theſe Gallons being divided by 252, *will produce Tons.*

RULE the Second.

Divide the Groſs Hundreds Weight (after Deduction of Draught) by 20, *and the Quotient will be Tons, eſteemed each* 5 *Hundreds Weight in the Remainder, as* 63 *Gallons; and each ſingle Hundred Weight, as* $12\frac{1}{2}$ *Gallons, which being added together, from the Total deduct* $1\frac{1}{7}$ *Gallon for each Ton, and the Remainder will be the Net Quantity.*

The Truth of which Operation appears thus:

	C.	
Suppoſe —	20	Groſs wt. after Deduction of Draught.
	94	The Net Pounds *per* Hund. wt.
	80	
	180	
$\frac{1}{7}$	1810	— The Net Pounds.
	626,66	
So that 20 C. are =	250,666	Gallons.
Which are —	1,334	or $1\frac{1}{7}$ Gall. leſs than a Ton.
	252	the Gall. *per* Ton.

The

The Methods in the first Rule, being so plain, I presume need no Demonstration.

EXAMPLES.

6 August, 1746. —— N° 25.

Thomas Younghusband —— *L.* 22. 16. 0

Y. N° 1 *a* 10 —— 10 Casks con^t. 5 Tons of *Portugal* Oil.

	C.		
1	11.	2.	0
2	10.	2.	7
3	11.	2.	7
4	11.	2.	4
5	10.	0.	14
6	11.	1.	16
7	11.	2.	7
8	11.	1.	27
9	11.	2.	21
10	11.	1.	18
10	112.	3.	9
	0.	2.	14
	112.	0.	23
	94		
	448		
	1008		
	19 — for 23 lb.		
	10547 — Net Pounds.		
	2		
	21094 — Half Pounds.		

15 = { 5) 21094 Half Pounds.
3) 4218
1406 Gallons.

Tons.	Gall.	
252) 1406	(5.	146 Del^d.
1260	(5.	—— Ent^d.
146		146 Short.

Posted 8 *August*, N° 7.

7 *Aug.* 1746. N° 127.

Hugh Travers. — *L.* 36. 9. 7.

B. A. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Casks con^t. 8 Tons of *Gallipoly* ordinary Oil.

	C.	
N° 1	—	18. 0. 18
2	—	12. 1. 16
3	—	17. 3. 11
4	—	11. 2. 14
5	—	17. 3. 18
6	—	18. 0. 25
7	—	17. 3. 25
8	—	18. 0. 11
9	—	18. 2. 18
10	—	17. 3. 13
10	—	168. 3. 1
—		0. 2. 22 Draught.
		168. 0. 7
		94
		672
		1512
		6 for 7 lb.
		7,5) 15798,0 (2106 Gall.
		150
		79
		75
		480
		450
		30

Tons. Gall.

252) 2106 (8. 90 Deliver'd.
2016 (8. — Enter'd.
90 — 90 Short.

Posted 12 *August.* N° 18.

The usual Method for reduc *Oil* into Measure is by following Example.

Benjamin Giffard — 8 *Aug.*
8 Cask, q^t. 3 Tons ordinary O *a Legho*

N° 97.

B. G. Casks. *C.*
8 — 65. 2. 23
1. 4 Draugh
65. 1. 19
94
260
585 q^r. lb.
39 — for 1. 19
$\frac{1}{3}$ 6149
2049
252) 819|8 Gallons.
Tons 3. 63 Gallons Deliver'd
3. . Enter'd.
63 Short.

Posted 15 *Aug.* N° 48.

But when the Casks are much leak'd out, and the *Tare* of 1 *per Cent.* is not sufficient, the Merchant has liberty to have them gauged; but the allowing of one Cask in twenty for Leakage, is not the Practice now.

Or thus:

65. 1. 19 Groſs.
10. 2. 2 *Tare* at 18 lb.
——— *per Cent.*

54. 3. 17
54
54
54
101

⅓ 6149 lb. as before.
2049

819,8
——— *Tons. Gall.*

252) 819 (3. 63 Deliver'd.
756 3.——— Enter'd.

63 63 Short
——— ———

Poſted 15 *Auguſt.* N° 48.

TRAIN-OIL of the *Britiſh Plantations.*

In uncertain Caſks, is allow'd 8 lb. per Cent. *as directed by the Table; but in certain Caſks, Barrels, it is the Practice in the Port of* London, *to allow* 50 lb. *per Barrel, for Tare.*

EXAMPLE.

10 *Auguſt*, 1746. N° 23.

Ironbelm Baker. —— *L.* 0. 2. 10

K. B. N° 1 *a* 10. } 10 Barrels con^t. 1 Ton of *Britiſh* Plantation *Train-Oil. Sufferance for* Rotherhith.

C.

N° 1——2. 1. 25
2——2. 2. 0
3——2. 1. 21
4——2. 1. 0
5——2. 2. 0
6——2. 1. 0
7——2. 1. 11
8——2. 1. 9
9——2. 1. 4
10——2. 1. 18
— ———
10——23. 3. 4
— 0. 1. 2 Draught.
———
23. 2. 2
23
23
2358
———
2634
500 *Tare* at 50 lb. *per*
——— Barrel.
⅓ 2134 Net Pounds.
711
———
284,5
——— *Ton. Gall.*

252) 284, (1. 32 Deliv^d.
252 1——Ent^d.
——— ———
32 32 Short.
——— ———

Poſted 18 *Auguſt*, N° 49.

Oil in Jars and Chests.

The whole Jars of *Oil*, have been passed for many Years at 24 Gallons, and whole Chests at 8 Gallons; the Half Jars and Half Chests at half the Quantity.

EXAMPLE.

11 *August.* 1746. N° 49.

Richard Tomkins. —— — *L.* 12. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$

R. T. N° 1 *a* 20 } 10 whole, 10 half } Chests,
W. B. N° 1 *a* 14 } 6 whole, 8 half } Jars, } containing 350 Gallons of Sallet *Oil.*

Whole Chests.

10
8
—
80
—

Half Chests.

10
4
—
40
—

Whole Jars

6
24
—
24
12
—
144
—

Half Jars.

8
12
—
96 half Jars.
80 whole Chests.
40 half Chests.
144 whole Jars.
—
Deliver'd 360 Gallons.
Enter'd 350
—
Short 10
—

Posted 20 *Aug.* N° 46.

P.

PACKTHREAD in Skeins.

Note, Packthread *is three times twisted*, vide TWINE.

12 *Auguſt*, 1746. N° 75.

Paul Rivers ——— ——— *L.* 12. 16. 6

P. R. N°. 1 *a* 6 } 6 Caſks containing 3000 lb. of *Packthread*, in Skeins.

	C.		
N° 1	5.	1.	20
2	5.	1.	22
3	5.	1.	17
4	5.	1.	25
5	5.	1.	10
6	5.	1.	21
6	32.	2.	3
—	32		
	32		
	3259		
	3643		
	24 Draught.		
Deliver'd	3619		
Enter'd	3000		
Short	619		

Weighed looſe.

Poſted 16 *Auguſt*. N° 99.

PAPER.

The Ream to contain	——— ———	20 Quires.
The Quire to contain	——— ———	24 Sheets.
The Bundle of *Brown Paper* to contain	———	40 Quires.

All Papers *which are imported in the true Quires of* 24 *Sheets each, have an Allowance of* 6 *Sheets in every Ream, in conſideration*

tion of the Out-sides being damaged; but in all Papers imported in Quires of 25 Sheets each, (being generally the Printing Papers) there must be an Addition of 12 Sheets to every Ream.

The several Species of Paper *being pretty difficult to distinguish, there is in the Port of* London, *a particular Surveyor appointed for the Assistance of the Land-Waiters; and in the Out-Ports they are furnished with Samples of the several sorts, distinguished by the several Names, by which the New Duties are charged by the Acts of the 10th and 12th* Annæ, *and the 11th* Georgii. *But tho' the several sorts of* Paper *are particularly distinguished for the said New Duties, yet many of them are comprehended under the same general Name for the Old Duties; therefore care must be taken that they be truly distinguished for the Old, as well as the New Duties, according to the following Directions.*

A Distinction of the Denominations under which all Sorts of *Papers* are to be Enter'd for the Old and New Duties.

For the New Duties.			*For the Old Duties.*
Atlas	fine		Royal.
	ordinary or second		Atlas ordinary.
Bastard, or double Copy.			Ordinary.
Blue	Paper for Sugar-Bakers		Blue
	Royal		
Brown	Paper		Brown.
	Cap		Cap.
Cartridge			Cartridge.
Chancery double			Chancery double.
Crown	*Genoa*	fine	Ordinary.
		second	
	German		
	Printing	fine	
		second ordinary	
Demy	fine		Demy.
	second		
	Printing		Ordinary
	Genoa	fine	
		second	
	German		

For

For the New Duties.			*For the Old Duties.*
Elephant	fine		Royal.
	ordinary		Elephant ordinary.
Pool's Cap	fine		Ordinary.
	ſecond		
	Genoa	fine	
		ſecond	
	German		
	Printing	fine	
		ſecond ordinary	
Imperial	fine		Royal
	ſecond Writing		
Lombard *German*			Ordinary.
Medium	fine		Medium
	ſecond Writing		
	Genoa	fine	*Genoa* Medium fine.
		ſecond	*Genoa* Medium ſecond.
Painted Paper			Painted Paper.
Poſt	fine large		fine large Poſt, weighing *per* Ream { 15 *lib.* and upwards, or under 15 *lib.*
	ſmall		Ordinary.
Pot	ſuperfine		Ordinary.
	ſecond fine		
	ordinary		
	Genoa	fine	
		ſecond	
Preſſing *Paper*	as Paſteboards		Preſſing *Paper.*
Royal	Super-Royal fine		Royal
	Royal fine		
	ſecond Writing	Super-Royal	
		Royal	
	Hollands	fine	Fine *Hollands* Royal.
		ſecond fine	Second fine *Holl.* Roy.
	Ordinary		Royal ordinary.
	Genoa	fine	Fine *Genoa* Royal.
		ſecond	Second *Genoa* Royal.

13 *August*, 1746 —— N° 107.

Jonathan Palmer —— *L.* 304. 12. 2½

J. P. N° 1 a 9——9 Bales
N° 10, 11—2 Bundles } of *Paper*, con^t. as follows, viz.
Loose— 200 Reams

For the old Duties,

Reams.	*Quires.*	
996.	17½	——Ordinary *Paper*
197.	10	——Demy.
98.	15	——Royal.
197.	10	——Blue.
1490	—12½	

For the new Duties,

98.	15	——Fine Fools Cap.
98.	15	——Second Fools Cap.
49.	7½	——Superfine } Pot.
98.	15	——Second fine } Pot.
197.	10	——Ordinary } Pot.
153.	15	——Fine printing Crown.
98.	15	——Baſtard.
98.	15	——Small Poſt.
102.	10	——Demy printing.
39.	10	——Demy fine.
158.	—	——Demy ſecond.
29.	12½	——Atlas fine.
49.	7½	——Elephant fine.
19.	15	——Imperial fine.
148.	2½	——Blue Royal.
49.	7½	——Sugar-Baker's blue.
1490.	—12½	

The Contents of each particular Bale, &c. *to be endorsed on the Back of the* Warrant, *for a Guide to the Officers in the Delivery.*

Thus,

N°	Reams by Tale	Quantity enter'd Reams.	Quires.	For the old Duties.	For the new Duties.
1	100	98.	15	Ordinary	Fine Fools Cap.
2	100	98.	15	Ditto	Second Fools Cap.
3	50	49.	7½	Ditto	Superfine Pot.
	100	98.	15	Ditto	Second fine Pot.
4	180	177.	15	Ditto	Ordinary Pot.
5	20	19.	15	Ditto	Ordinary Pot.
	150	153.	15	Ditto	Fine printing Crown.
6	100	98.	15	Ditto	Baſtard.
7	100	98.	15	Ditto	Small Poſt.
	50	51.	5	Ditto	Demy printing.
8	50	51.	5	Ditto	Demy printing.
	40	39.	10	Demy	Demy fine.
9	160	158.	—	Demy	Demy ſecond.
10	30	29.	12½	Royal	Atlas fine.
	50	49.	7½	Ditto	Elephant fine.
11	20	19.	15	Ditto	Imperial fine.
Looſe	150	148.	2½	Blue	Blue Royal.
Looſe	50	49.	7½	Ditto	Sugar-Baker's Blue.
	1500	1490.	12½		

Deduction of 6 Sheets *per* Ream, of 24 Sheets to the Quire.

Bale. Reams.
1. 4) 100
2|0) 2|5 Quires.
Ream 1. 5 Quires.

Reams. Qrs.
100,
1. 5 Deducted.
Reams 98. 15 Quires.

Addition of 12 Sheets *per* Ream, of 25 Sheets to the Quire.

Bale. Reams.
1. 2) 150
2|0) 7|5 Quires.
Reams 3. 15 Quires.

Reams. Qrs.
150.
3. 15 Add.
Reams 153. 15 Quires.

By which it pays Duty.

13 *August*, 1746 —— N° 107.

Jonathan Palmer —— L. 304. 12. 2½

J. P. N° 1 a 9——9 Bales
N° 10, 11—2 Bundles } of *Paper*, con^t. as follows, viz.
Loose— 200 Reams

For the old Duties,

Reams.	*Quires.*	
996.	17½	——Ordinary *Paper*
197.	10	——Demy.
98.	15	——Royal.
197.	10	——Blue.
1490	—12½	

For the new Duties,

98.	15	——Fine Fools Cap.
98.	15	——Second Fools Cap.
49.	7½	——Superfine } Pot.
98.	15	——Second fine
197.	10	——Ordinary
153.	15	——Fine printing Crown.
98.	15	——Baſtard.
98.	15	——Small Poſt.
102.	10	——Demy printing.
39.	10	——Demy fine.
158.	—	——Demy ſecond.
29.	12½	——Atlas fine.
49.	7½	——Elephant fine.
19.	15	——Imperial fine.
148.	2½	——Blue Royal.
49.	7½	——Sugar-Baker's blue.
1490.	—12½	

The Contents of each particular Bale, &c. *to be endorsed on the Back of the* Warrant, *for a Guide to the Officers in the Delivery.*

Thus,

Nº	Reams by Tale	Quantity enter'd Reams.	Quires.	For the old Duties.	For the new Duties.
1	100	98.	15	Ordinary	Fine Fools Cap.
2	100	98.	15	Ditto	Second Fools Cap.
3	50	49.	7½	Ditto	Superfine Pot.
	100	98.	15	Ditto	Second fine Pot.
4	180	177.	15	Ditto	Ordinary Pot.
5	20	19.	15	Ditto	Ordinary Pot.
	150	153.	15	Ditto	Fine printing Crown.
6	100	98.	15	Ditto	Baſtard.
7	100	98.	15	Ditto	Small Poſt.
	50	51.	5	Ditto	Demy printing.
8	50	51.	5	Ditto	Demy printing.
	40	39.	10	Demy	Demy fine.
9	160	158.	—	Demy	Demy ſecond.
10	30	29.	12½	Royal	Atlas fine.
	50	49.	7½	Ditto	Elephant fine.
11	20	19.	15	Ditto	Imperial fine.
Looſe	150	148.	2½	Blue	Blue Royal.
Looſe	50	49.	7½	Ditto	Sugar-Baker's Blue.
	1500	1490.	12½		

Deduction of 6 Sheets *per* Ream, of 24 Sheets to the Quire.

Bale. Reams.
1. 4) 100
2|0) 2|5 Quires.
Ream 1. 5 Quires.

Reams. Qrs.
100.
1. 5 Deducted.
Reams 98. 15 Quires.

Addition of 12 Sheets *per* Ream, of 25 Sheets to the Quire.

Bale. Reams.
1. 2) 150
2|0) 7|5 Quires.
Reams 3. 15 Quires.

Reams. Qrs.
150.
3. 15 Add.
Reams 153. 15 Quires.

By which it pays Duty.

The Account of the Examination and Delivery to be taken
Manner, *viz*,

Marks and Numbers.	Old Duties.				New Duties				
I. P.	Ordinary.	Demy.	Royal.	Blue.	Fine Fools Cap.	Second Fools Cap.	Super-fine Pot.	Second fine Pot.	Ordinary Pot.
Bale — N° 1	98.15				98.15				
2	98.15					98.15			
3	148. 2½						49.7½	98.15	
4	177.15								177.15
5	173.10								19.15
6	98.15								
7	150								
8	51. 5	39.10							
9		158							
Bundles 10			79						
11			19.15						
Loose —				148.2½					
Loose —				49.7½					
Ent[d] and Del[d]	996.17½	197.10	98.15	197.10	98.15	98.15	49.7½	98.15	197.10

nd inſerted in the Land-Waiters Books, in the following

New Duties.

Fine printing Crown.	Baſtard.	Small Poſt.	Demy Print.	Demy fine.	Demy ſecond.	Atlaſs fine.	Elephant fine.	Imperial fine.	Blue Royal.	Sugar blue.
153.15										
	98.15									
		98.15	51. 5							
			51. 5	39.10						
					158					
						29.12½	49.7½			
								19.15		
									148.2½	
										49.7½
153.15	98.15	98.15	102.10	39.10	158...	29.12½	49.7½	19.15	148.2½	49. 7½

18 *Auguſt* 1746.

Allowed on (the Bale N° 1, con^t.) ninety-eighty Reams fifeen Quires of ordinary *Paper* for the old Duties, and fine Fools Cap for the new Duties, one ſixth Part for Damage.

Certified the 27 *Auguſt* 1746.

A. B. — Surveyor for *Paper*,
B. C. — Land-Surveyor.

PARCH-

PARCHMEMT, the Roll to contain 6 Dozen.
PAILING-BOARDS, *vide* WOOD.

PICTURES.

A Picture { *of 4 Feet ſquare (or 16 ſuperficial Feet) or upwards, or of Dimenſions which being reduced will produce ſuch Square*
of 2 Feet ſquare (or 4 ſuperficial Feet) and under 4 Feet ſquare (or 16 ſuperficial Feet.)
under 2 Feet ſquare (or 4 ſuperficial Feet.)

Pay Duties and are enter'd and examined in this Manner.

Samuel Green — — — 14 *Augt.*

3 Caſes, q^t. 3 Pictures, above 4 Feet Square.
3 Ditto, above 2 Feet and under 4, and
3 Ditto under 2 Feet Square.

S. G. N° 1 a 3. N° 29. L. 18. 0.

N°	Length. F. I.	Breadth. F. I.	Superficial Contents. F. I.	above 4 or 16 ſuperficial Feet.	above 4 & under 16 ſuperficial Feet.	under 2 Feet ſquare, or 4 Feet ſuperficial.
1	5. 4	3. 10	20. 5	1		
1	7. 10	5. 5	42. 5	1		
1	6. 2	4. 6	27. 9	1		
2	3. 8	3. 1	11. 3	—	1	
2	3. 10	3. 2	12. 1	—	1	
2	4. 6	3. 2	14. 7	—	1	
3	1. 6	1. 2	1. 9	—	—	1
3	2. 1	1. 7	3. 3	—	—	1
3	1. 4	0. 11	1. 2	—	—	1
				3	3	3 Deliver'd.
				3	3	3 Enter'd.

For the Workmanſhip.

N° 1. in Feet,	by Inches.	N° F. I.	by Inches.
5. 4 L.	64 L.	2—3. 8 L.	44 L.
3. 10 B.	46 B.	3. 1 B.	37 B.
15. . .	384	9. . .	308
1. . .	256	2. .	132
4. 2		3	
3	144) 2944		144) 1628
20. 5—	20. 64	11. 4	11 44

N°	F. I.	by Inches.
3	2. 1 L.	25 L.
	1. 7 B.	19 B.
	2. 1	225
	1. 2	25
	3. 3	12) 475
		12) 39
		Feet 3. 3 Inches.

Which I hope is sufficiently Exemplified.

PIEMENTO.

The *Tares* on the Casks of *Piemento*, if the Country are taken, two or three Casks are examined, and if found true, are passed as such; but generally each Cask are tared.

15 *August* 1746. —— N° 56.

Matthew Evans —— —— *L.* 8. 10 5¼

M, E. N° 1 *a* 8, —— 8 Barrels, containing 1800 lb. of *Piemento*.

N°	C.	lb.	
1	1. 0.	23	37
2	2. 2.	10	51
3	2. 2.	3	52
4	2. 2.	20	47
5	3. 1.	0	70
6	2. 2.	7	62
7	6. 1.	0	115
8	1. 0.	2	37
8	22. 0.	9	471
	22		
	229		
	22		
	2473		
	24 —Draught.		
	2449		
	471— *Tare*		
Net	1978		
Enter'd	1800		
Short	178—Posted 28 *August*, N° 88.		

Tare on the Casks.

A. B. *B. C.* Surveyors.

PITCH.

PITCH.

The Laſt——to contain——12 Barrels.

16 *Auguſt* 1746. —— —— —— N°. 271.

Rowland Jeffs —— —— *L.* 0. 17. 9½

30 Barrels, con^{t}. 2½ Laſts *Britiſh Plantation Pitch.*

Sufferance for Deptford.

Barrels.

30

12) 30 Barrels.

Enter'd and deliver'd 2½ Laſts.

Note, Swediſh, Ruſſia, *and other* Pitch, *are deliver'd in the like manner.*

There is a Bounty upon Pitch *imported from the* Britiſh *Plantations in* America, *or from* Scotland, *after the Rate of L.* 1. *for every Ton containing* 20 *hundred Groſs Weight (Net* Pitch) *in* 8 *Barrels; and is to be weighed, with an Allowance of* 42 lb. *for the* Tare *of every Barrel, but no Allowance for Draught.*

EXAMPLE.

	C.	
1	2. 2. 14	For the *Tare.*
2	2. 2. 0	10
3	2. 3. 21	42
4	2. 2. 0	—
5	2. 3. 7	20
6	3. 0. 0	40
7	2. 2. 11	—
8	2. 3. 7	420
9	2. 2. 25	336
10	3. 0. 11	84
	27. 2. 12	*C.* 3. 3. 0

3. 3. 0 *Tare* at 42 lb. *per* Barrel.

Net 23. 3. 12

Ton. C. q^{r}. lb.

1. 3. 3. 12 Certified for the Bounty. { *A. B.* / *B. C.* } Land-Surveyors.

And by { *A. T.* / *R. H.* } Land-Waiters.

PLAISTER

PLAISTER of *Paris*, the Mount to contain 3000 Weight.

17 *August* 1745 ——— N° 19.

enjamin Powell ——— ——— ——— L. 2. 10. 1¼

Looſe, 2 Mounts of *Plaiſter* of *Paris*.

Sufferance for Fleet-Ditch.

	C.
Draughts	5. 0. 8
	5. 1. 2
	5. 0. 7
	5. 0. 10
	5. 1. 0
	5. 0. 9
	5. 0. 7
	5. 0. 19
	5. 0. 12
	5. 0. 7
	51. 0. 25
Draughts	5. 0. 2
	5. 0. 19
	5. 2. 6
	5. 1. 17
	21. 0. 16
	51. 0. 25
	72. 1. 13

72
72
7241
8105
56—Draught.
3.000) 8.049
Deliver'd $2\frac{2049}{3000}$ Mounts.
Enter'd 2———
Short 0,2049 lb.

Poſted 23 *Auguſt*. N°. 17.

PLAT

PLAT, vocat. BERMUDAS-PLAT.

18 *August*, 1746. N° 83.

Leonard Torver ——— *L.* 4. 0. 6.

S. A. N° 1 à 8. ———8 Casks, q^t. 850 lb. *Bermudas-Plat.*

	C.	lb.	
N° 1	2.	1. 18 — 80	
2	3.	1. 0 — 108	
3	0.	2. 21 — 23	
4	2.	1. 14 — 90	*Tare* on the Casks.
5	2.	1. 21 — 92	
6	0.	1. 0 — 14	
7	0.	1. 2 — 14	
8	1.	1. 0 — 47	
8	12.	3. 20 — 468	

12
12
12
104

1448
18 Draught.

1430
468 *Tare*

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

Deliver'd 962
Enter'd 850

Short 112

Posted 19 *August*. N° 42.

Bermudas-Plat are generally weighed loose.

PLATE wrought—may be batter'd on Board the Ship; but landed, before 'tis batter'd, must pay the Duty.

PLANKS, vide WOOD.

PLATES (TIN) single and double, the Barrel to contain 300 *Plates*.

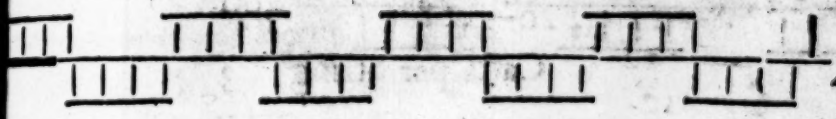
EXAMPLE.

George Aynsworth ——— 19 *August.*

Barrels, q^t. 18450 single *Tin Plates*.
ditto, q^t. 6000 double *Tin Plates*.

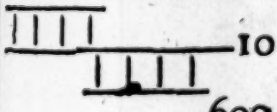
N°. 58. *L.* 93. 18. 2½

G. A. N° 1 *a* 41 single Barrels



41
450
2050
164
Plates delivered 18450
Enter'd 18450

Double Barrels.



10
600
6000 Plates deliver'd.
6000 Enter'd.

Single *Tin Plate* Barrels are mark'd with 4-I

Ditto, double Barrels, which contain 600, with *.

PLATTERS

PLATTERS of WOOD, the Shock to contain 60.

POTS of EARTH or STONE uncover'd, the Caſt to contain Gallon, whether in one Pot or more.

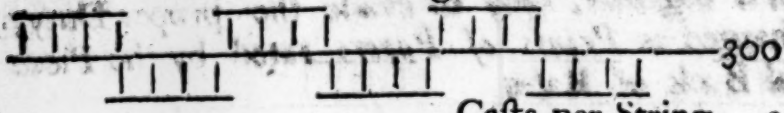
Stone-Pots uncover'd are uſually imported on Strings, each String generally containing three Caſts.

20 *Auguſt*, 1746. N° 7.

Oliver Oſborn ——— ——— L. 3. 4. 1

300 Strings containing 900 Caſts of *Stone-Pots* uncover'd.

Strings tallied at 10.



Caſts per String 3

Enter'd and deliver'd 900 Caſts.

POTS, vocat. *Melting-Pots* for *Goldſmiths.*

21 *Auguſt*, 1746. N° 8.

Charles Willis ——— L. 4. 0. 9½

C. W. N° 1 a 6. } 6 Fats containing 18900 *Melting-Pots* for *Goldſmiths.*

N° 1——1000
2——2700
3——2200
4——2100
5——5400
6——5500

18900 Enter'd and deliver'd.

PRINTS

PRINTS of PAPER.

But printed Collections of Medals, Architecture, and Mathematicks, *&c.* which are properly Books or Treatiſes upon thoſe Subjects, though intermixt with *Prints* to explain or illuſtrate the ſeveral Parts of them, or perhaps the whole printed off from Copper-Plates, are to be deemed as *Books*, and to pay Duty only as ſuch, according to the old Book of Rates.

And Collections of Statues, Palaces, Ruins, Churches, *&c.* if they are entire Collections, bearing the Name of ſome particular Author, or ſuch as are uſually bound up together, or ſold together as one Book, are to pay Duty only as Books: But if they appear to be miſcellaneous *Prints*, proper for Furniture, and put or ſtitch'd together only to evade the proper Duty, they muſt be charged as *Prints of Papers* rated by the Piece in the additional Book of Rates.

Q.

QUARTERS, vide WOOD.

R.

RAPESEED, the Laſt to contain 10 Quarters.
But not uſually imported.

RASHES, the ſingle Piece to contain 15 Yards.
But now not uſually imported.

RATTANS, vide CANES.

RICE.

21 *Auguſt*, 1746. N° 38.

Ralph Bellamy —— —— —— *L.* 7. 11. 6.

R. B. N° 1 a 10 } 10 Barrels containing *C.* 30 of *Rice.*

	C.	lb.	
N° 1	4. 0.	4	59
2	3. 3.	18	66
3	3. 3.	0	59
4	3. 3.	11	60
5	4. 1.	14	62
6	4. 0.	4	52
7	4. 1.	11	60
8	4. 1.	18	53
9	4. 1.	0	59
10	4. 1.	14	55
10	41. 1.	10	585
—	0. 1.	12	Draught.
	40. 3.	26	
	5. 0.	25	*Tare*.
Deliver'd	35. 3.	1	
Enter'd	30. 0.	0	
Short	5. 3.	1	

Tare on the Casks.

C.
112)585(5
560
25

Posted 29 *August*. N° 27.

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

But sometimes when the Merchant has been dissatisfied with the *Tare* on the Barrels, several of them have been tared, and found upon an Avarage, to deserve a Super-Tare of one Pound or more *per* Barrel. To *Tare* one Barrel in ten, is now the Practice.

Bill of Sight, 23 *August*, 1746.

United *East-India* Company. —— —— *Bond* L. 10. 0 0.

U. *E. I.* C.
N° 1 *a* 5—5 Casks } of *Rice*, Quantity unknown,
N° 6 *a* 10—5 Bags }

N°	C.		
1	4.	1.	7
2	4.	1.	2
3	4.	2.	0
4	4.	1.	9
5	4.	0.	27
6	1.	2.	0
7	1.	1.	14
8	1.	0.	21
9	1.	1.	7
10	1.	1.	18
	28.	2.	21
	0.	1.	2—Draught.
	28.	1.	19
	4.	1.	19—*Tare*.
Net	24.	0.	0

Casks
Bags

Tare ninety Pounds *per* Cask, and nine Pounds *per* Bag.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

O 2 Rum,

Rum.

23 *August*, 1746. N° 1.

Richard Salter. ——— ——— ——— *L.* 9. 10. 1½

R. S. N° 1, 2
A. R. N° 3
B. L. N° 4, 7
C. D. N° 1 *a* 3
} 8 Casks containing 600 Gallons of *Rum*.

	N°	Head.	Bung.	Length.	Full Contents.	Wet Inches.	Ullage Contents.
R. S.	1	26,8	32,1	34,3	108	28,4	102
	2	27,2	32,	36,8	116	26,	103
A. R.	3	26,7	32,4	33,6	107	28,5	101
B. L.	4	27,4	32,6	33,	108	28,8	102
	7	28,	32,4	34,6	113	27,6	104
C. D.	1	26,8	31,7	32,7	101	28,6	97
	2	...	...	...	...	...	28
	3	...	...	...	...	...	27

A. B. Gauger. Deliver'd 664
Enter'd 600

Short — 64

Posted 31 *August*. N° 5.

Note, the two last Numbers were Gauged by the Diagonal Rule.

For Instructions for computing the Contents, vide *the Art of Gauging in the* Appendix.

Round-wood, *vide* Wood.

Sackcloth of single Thread, the Piece to contain 15 Yards.

But never imported.

Safflore.

—in Bales about 6 Hundred w^t. ——— *Tare* 84 lb.
—in Bags from 2 to 3 Hundred w^t. *Tare* 16 lb. *per* Bag.

24 *August* 1746. N° 27.

Walter Williamson — *L.* 0. 0. 0

W. W. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Bags containing 3000 lb. of *Safflore*.

	C.		
N° 1	3.	1.	0
2	3.	1.	25
3	3.	1.	11
4	3.	0.	4
5	3.	2.	11
6	2.	1.	11
7	3.	1.	18
8	3.	0.	21
9	3.	1.	7
10	2.	3.	24
10	31.	3.	20
	31		
	31		
	31		
	104		
	3576		
	38 Draught.		
	3538 lb.		
	180 *Tare* at 18 *per* Bag.		
Net	3358		
Enter'd	3000		
Short	358		

Posted 26 *August*. N° 8.

Tare eighteen Pounds *per* Bag.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

SAGO.

Bill of Sight 25 *August* 1746.

United *East-India* Company, *Bond* — — — — *L.* 100

U. *E. I.* C. N° 1 *a* 60 } 60 Bags of *Sago*, quantity unknown.

	C.		
6 Bags	5.	0.	4
6	5.	0.	24
6	4.	3.	17
6	5.	0.	10
6	5.	0.	13
6	4.	3.	27
6	5.	1.	0
6	5.	0.	18
6	4.	3.	12
6	5.	1.	3
60	50	3.	16
	0.	1.	12 Draught.
	50.	2.	4
	1.	2.	12 *Tare* at 3 lb. each.
Net	48.	3.	20

Tare three Pounds *per* Bag.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

SCALE-BOARDS, *vide* Wood.

SALT.

—the Wey to contain ——— 40 Bushels.
—the Bushel of Foreign Salt to weigh 84 Pounds. 1 *A.* cap. 21. §. 6.

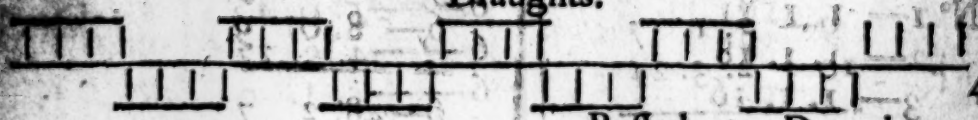
Salt in the Port of London *is weighed by a City Salt-Meter in Draughts of* C. 1. 2. 0 *each, which make* 2 *Bushels.*

26 *August* 1726. N° 59.

Henry Morgan ——— *L.* 0. 16. 11½

2 Weys of *Spanish*-Salt.

Draughts.



44
Bushels *per* Draught 2
88
4.0) 88 Bushels
Deliver'd 2 Weys 8 Bushels.
Enter'd 2
Short ——— 8 Bushels.

Posted 27 *August*, N° 22.

A. B.
B. C.

SALT-

Salt-Petre.

—in Casks—*Tare* 12 lb. *per Ct.*
—in Gunny, about 1¼ Hundred ——*Tare* 16 lb.

Bill of Sight, 27 *August* 1746.

United *East-India* Company, *Bond.* —— L. 10

U. *E. I. C.* N° 1 *a* 10. } 10 treble Gunny Bags of *Salt-Petre*, quantity unknown.

	C.		
N° 1—	1.	1.	11
2—	1.	1.	18
3—	1.	1.	16
4—	1.	1.	21
5—	1.	1.	16
6—	1.	1.	16
7—	1.	1.	20
8—	1.	1.	14
9—	1.	1.	11
10—	1.	1.	11
10—	13.	3.	14
—	0.	0.	20 Draught.
	13.	2.	22 lb.
	1.	2.	12 *Tare at* 18 each.
Net	12.	0.	10

Tare eighteen Pounds *per* Bag.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

Scamoty, the Piece to contain 7½ Yards.

Shavings for Hats.

28 *August* 1746.—N° 7.

Abel Harvey —— L. 10. 13. 0½

A. H. N° 1 *a* 6 } 6 Bags, q^t. 45 C. of *Shavings* for Hats.

	C.		
N° 1—	8.	0.	16
2—	8.	0.	4
3—	8.	0.	14
4—	8.	0.	7
5—	8.	0.	13
6—	8.	0.	9
6—	48.	2.	7
—	0.	0.	24 Draught.
	48.	1.	11
	0.	3.	0 *Tare* at 14 lb. each.
Net	47.	2.	11
Enter'd	45.	0.	0
Short	2.	0.	11

Posted 3 *September* N° 48.

Tare fourteen Pounds *per* Bag.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

Shavings for Hats from *Holland*, none have been imported for some Years past.

SHUMACK in Bags.

——about 3½ Hundred —— *Tare* —— 10 lb.
——from 2 to 3 Hundred —— *Tare* —— 8 lb.
——about 7 Hundred —— *Tare* —— 14 lb.

EXAMPLE.

29 *August* 1746. —— N° 18.

Benjamin Stone —— —— *L.* 0. 0. 0.

B. S. N° 1 a 10 } 10 Bags, containing *C.* 30. 0. 0 of *Shumack.*

	C.			
N° 1	3.	2.	17	
2	3.	3.	10	
3	3.	1.	18	
4	3.	3.	2	
5	3.	2.	10	
6	3.	2.	1	
7	3.	3.	7	
8	3.	2.	14	
9	3.	2.	18	
10	3.	3.	15	
10	36.	3.	0	
	0.	1.	12	Draught.
	36.	1.	16	lb.
	0.	3.	16	*Tare* at 10 *per* Bag.
Net	35.	2.	0	
Enter'd	30.	0.	0	
Short	5.	2.	0	

Posted 3 *September.* N° 9.

SILK THROWN, or *Orgazine.*

Tare on Bales of *Italian* Silk, whether thrown, or raw; if *Bologna* Package, the Practice now is, to avoid Diſputes, by taking the ¼ Part, and not from the Book of *Tares*, which is not 14 *per Cent.*

Cent. but the $\frac{1}{8}$ Part of a ſingle Hundred: And when the remaining Fraction is $\frac{4}{8}$, or more, the Pound is taken in, for the Benefit of the Merchant; leſs than $\frac{4}{8}$, in favour of the Crown.

In Bales of Silk from *Meſſina*, 11 *per Cent.* ſingle Hundred for *Tare*; for what pays Duty by the Groſs Hundred, Allowances are made, by the Groſs Hundred, and ſo on the ſingle Hundred.

30 *Auguſt* 1746. N° 25.

Giles Hopkins L. 315. 12. 6

G. H. N° 1 4 10 } 10 Bales, containing 2000 lb. of *Bologna* thrown *Silk.*

		C.		
N°	1	2.	1.	6
	2	2.	1.	7
	3	2.	1.	7
	4	2.	1.	6
	5	2.	1.	4
	6	2.	1.	6
	7	2.	0.	4
	8	2.	1.	2
	9	2.	1.	2
	10	2.	1.	0
	10	22.	2.	16
		22		
		22		
		2272		
		2536		
		30—Draught.		
		2506		
		313—*Tare* $\frac{1}{8}$.		
		2193 Net.		
		2000 Enter'd.		
		193 Short.		

Poſted 5 *September.* N° 9

31 *August* 1746. N° 48.
Humphry Townson L. 94. 13. 9

H. T.
N° 1 *a* 4 } 4 Bales, containing 600 lb. of *Naples* thrown *Silk*.

C.

N° 1	1. 2. 13	
2	1. 2. 16	
3	1. 2. 12	
4	1. 2. 17	
4	6. 2. 2	
	666	
	58	
	730	
	8 — Draught.	
	722	lb. lb.
	65 — *Tare* at 9 *per* 100.	
Net	657	
Enter'd	600	
Short	57 — Posted 8 *Sept.* N° 2.	

1 *September* 1746. N° 22.
William Hosier L. 94. 13. 9

W. H.
N°. 1 *a* 6 } 6 Bales, containing 600 lb. of *Messina* thrown *Silk*.

C.

N° 1	1. 1. 18	
2	1. 1. 7	
3	1. 1. 6	
4	1. 1. 11	
5	1. 1. 14	
6	1. 1. 9	
6	8. 0. 9	
	888	
	9	
	905	
	12 Draught.	
	893	
	99 *Tare* at 11 lb. *per* 100 lb.	

Net 795 ——
Enter'd 600 ——
Short 195 — Posted 3 *Sept.* N° 10.

Silk Raw.

—— the Pound to contain 24 Ounces.

To reduce { great Pounds of 24 Ounces, into Pounds of 16 Ounces, add —— —— $\frac{1}{3}$ Part.
Pounds of 16 Ounces, into great Pounds of 24 Ounces, ſubtract —— —— $\frac{1}{3}$ Part.

ures on *Turkey Raw Silk*, are ſettled in this manner; and is now the Practice in the Port of *London*.

Draught not deducted.

Smyrna and *Cyprus* Package.

C.		*C.*	lb.
—— 2. 3. 3	and upwards	——	16
from 2. 3. 2	to	—— 2. 0. 3	14
from 2. 0. 3	excluſive	——	12

In *Aleppo* long Bales.

—— 2. 2. 18	and upwards	——	32
from 2. 0. 18	to	—— 2. 2. 17-24	
from 1. 2. 17	to	—— 2. 0. 17-20	
from 1. 0. 17	to	—— 1. 2. 16-18	

In *Ardas* Silk, with Cotton Wooll, ſhort Bales.

from *C.* 3. 1. 4 to *C.* 2. 3. 3 —— 30 lb.

'Tis uſual to mark the Package of the Bale, with the initial Letters of the Name of the Package, againſt the Weight of the Bale, as A. *for* Aleppo, C. *for* Cyprus, *and* S. *for* Smyrna, *and ſpecially to keep each ſort of Package by themſelves.*

Of *Meſſina*, vide *Silk thrown.*

Of *Perſia*, in Bales of 1½ Hundred —— *Tare* 20 lb.

Of *Bologna* and *Piedmont* { *according to the Practice of the Port of* London, *has the ſame Allowance for* Tare, *as* thrown Silk *of* Bologna, *that is* $\frac{1}{3}$ *Part of* 100 lb.

2

2 *September* 1746. ——— N° 33.

Daniel Brown ——— *L.* 128. 5. 0

D. B. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 long Bales, with Cotton Wooll, containing 1800 lb. of *Aleppo Raw Silk.*

	C.		
N° 1	2.	3.	2
2	2.	3.	12
3	2.	2.	25
4	2.	3.	7
5	2.	3.	4
6	2.	2.	5
7	2.	3.	4
8	2.	2.	16
9	2.	3.	7
10	2.	2.	14
10	27.	1.	12

27

27

2740

3064

30 Draught.

3034

320 *Tare* at 32 lb. *per* Bale.

$\frac{1}{3}$—2714—small Pounds.

$904\frac{2}{3}$

Net ——— $1809\frac{1}{3}$ — great Pounds.

Enter'd — 1800

Short ——— $9\frac{1}{3}$

Posted 5 *September*, N° 18.

3 *September* 1746. N° 103.

Andrew Shaw ——— L. 106. 17. 6

A. S. } 11 Fangots or Bales of *Aleppo* Raw Silk, 29.
1 a 11 } 1500 lb.

	C.			
N° 1	2. 2. 14			
2	2. 2. 9	} *Tare* 24 *per* Fangot.		
3	2. 1. 0			
4	2. 1. 13			
5	1. 3. 18			
6	1. 3. 16			
7	1. 3. 21			
8	1. 3. 21	} *Tare* 20 lb. *per* Fangot.		
9	1. 3. 16			
10	1. 3. 14			
11	1. 3. 18			
			20	24
11	23. 0. 20		7	10 4 Bales.
	23			
	23		140	96
	2320			140
	2596			236
	26 Draught.			
	2570			
	236 *Tare.*			
½	2334 small Pounds.			
	778			
Deliver'd	1556 great Pounds.			
Enter'd	1500			
Short	56			

Posted 4 *September.* N° 44.

4 *September* 1746. N° 75.

Sarah Vernon —— L. 128. 5. 0

P. S. V. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 short Bales of *Aleppo Ardas* Silk, q^t. 1800 lb.

	C.		
N° 1	2.	3.	18
2	3.	0.	2
3	2.	3.	20
4	2.	3.	14
5	2.	3.	14
6	2.	3.	14
7	2.	3.	11
8	2.	3.	26
9	2.	3.	6
10	3.	0.	14
10	29.	0.	27

29
29
2927

3275
32 Draught.

3243 lb.
300 *Tare* at 30 each.

⅓ 2943 sm. Pounds.
981

Net 1962 great P^ds.
Enter'd 1800

Short 162

Posted 7 *Sept.* N° 96.

9 *September* 1746. N° 10

Robert Jackson ——

R. J. N° 1 *a* 3 } 3 Bales of Raw Silk, 250 lb.

	C.		
N° 1	1.	1.	25
2	1.	1.	13
3	1.	2.	9
3	4.	1.	19

444
47

495
6 Draught.

489
54 *Tare* at 11 *per* 100 lb.

⅓ 435 small Pounds
145

Net 290 great Pounds
Enter'd 250

Short 40

Posted 12 *September*, N° 9

6 September 1746. N° 18.

Samuel Richardson L. 57. 0. 0

S. R. N° 143 } 3 Bales of *Smyrna* } Raw-Silk, con^t. 800 lb.
B. D. N° 7. 8 } 2 Bales *Cyprus* }

C.

N°				N°	lb.	N°	lb.	N°	lb.
1	2.	3.	10						
2	2.	2.	7	1	16	2	14	8	12
3	2.	2.	20	7	16	3	14		
7	2.	3.	4						
8	1.	3.	9	2	32	2	28		
5	12.	2.	22	2	28				
	12			1	12				
	12								
	1278			5	72				
	1422								
	14 Draught.								
	1408								
	72 *Tares.*								
	1336 small Pounds.								
1/3	445 1/3								
Net	890 2/3 great Pounds.								
Ent^d	800								
Short	90 2/3								

Posted 6 *September*. N° 47.

7 *September* 1746. N° 65.

Richard Mason — L. 49. 17. 6

R. M. N° 1 a 5 — 5 Bales of *Bologna* Raw-Silk con^{t}. 700 lb.

C.

N° 1—2. 0. 9
2—2. 1. 20
3—2. 1. 18
4—2. 1. 21
5—2. 0. 16

5 - 11. 2. 0
— 11
11
1156
1288
15 Draught.
1273
159 *Tare* $\frac{1}{8}$ Part.
$\frac{1}{3}$ 1114 ſmall Pounds.
371 $\frac{1}{3}$

Net 742 $\frac{2}{3}$
Enter'd 700
Short 42 $\frac{2}{3}$

Poſted 18 *Sept.* N° 50.

Bill of Sight, 8 *Sept.* 1746.

United *East-India* Company *Bond* —

U. E. I. C. N° 1 a 10 — 10 Bales of Raw-Silk, [illegible] unknown.

N° 1—27. 3. 14
2—2. 3. 11
3—2. 3. 0
4—2. 3. 11
5—2. 3. 9
6—2. 3. 11
7—2. 1. 21
8—2. 3. 11
9—2. 3. 7
10—2. 3. 11

10—27. 3. 22
27
27
27
106
3130
30 Draught.
3100
260 *Tare* at 26 lb each.
$\frac{1}{3}$ 2840 ſmall Pounds
946 $\frac{2}{3}$

Net 1893 $\frac{1}{3}$ great Pounds

Theſe *Tares* are generally from 26 to 29 lb. *per* Bale; which are agreed to, and placed on the Pile ing Bill, and not ſigned by the Surveyors in the Land-Waiter's Book.

9 September 1746. N° 48.

Luke Smithson ——— L. 99. 15. 0.

L. S. N° 4, 5
A. S. N° 1 — 4
B. — N° 1, 2
V. R. N° 7, 8

} 10 Bales of *Aleppo* Raw-Silk containing 1400 lb.

		C.		Tare.
L. S. N°	4	3. 0.	2	32
	5	1. 3.	17	20
A. S.	1	3. 0.	6	32
	2	2. 2.	0	24
	3	1. 3.	13	20
	4	1. 1.	24	18
B.	1	2. 1.	11	24
	2	1. 1.	18	18
V. R.	7	2. 1.	19	24
	8	1. 3.	24	20
	10	21. 3.	22	232

21
21
21
106

2458
27 Draught.

2431
232 *Tare.*

2199 ſmall Pounds.
733

Net 1466
Enter'd 1400

Short 66

Poſted 11. *September*, N° 1.

Turkey Silk cannot be imported from *Italy*, only from the Place of the Growth.

Thomas Singleton ——— 10 *September*.

N° 25. L. 99. 15.

Bales, q^t. 1400 lb. Raw Silk from *Turkey*.

A *for* Aleppo *Package*.

T. S.	N°	C.		lb.
N° 6	1	2. 2. 18	A.	32
	2	2. 2. 17	ditto	24
	3	2. 0. 18	ditto	24
	4	2. 0. 17	ditto	20
	5	1. 2. 17	ditto	20
	6	1. 2. 16	ditto	18
6		12. 3. 19		138

12
12
12
103

1447
16 Draught.

1431
138 *Tare*.

$\frac{1}{3}$ 1293
431

6 — 862 Net.
4 — 661 $\frac{1}{3}$

10 — 1523 $\frac{1}{3}$ Net, great Pounds deliver'd.
— 1400 Enter'd.

123 $\frac{1}{3}$ Short.

For Smyrna *and* Cyprus *Package*.

A. T.	N°	C.		lb.
N° 2.	1	2. 3. 3	S.	16
	2	2. 3. 2	ditto	1
H. D. N° 2.	1	2. 0. 2	ditto	1
	2	1. 3. 14	C.	1
4		9. 1. 21		5

999
49

1057
11 Draught.

1046
54 *Tare*.

$\frac{1}{3}$ 992
330 $\frac{2}{3}$

661 $\frac{1}{3}$ Net.

Posted 15 *Sept.* N° 19.

SILK-NUBS, or HUSKS, the Pound to contain 21 Ounces.

To reduce { *Pounds of* 21 *Ounces, to Pounds of* 16 *Ounces, add* $\frac{1}{4}$ *more of that.*
Pounds of 16 *Ounces, to Pounds of* 21 *Ounces, subtract* $\frac{5}{21}$ *or multiply by* 16, *and divide by* 21.

11 *September* 1746. N° 32.

Abraham Jennings ——— *L.* 8. 11. 0

A. J. N° 1 *a* 4 } 4 Bales of *Silk-Nubs*, and *Husks*, containing 600 lb.

	C.			
N° 1	2.	0.	18	81
2	2.	1.	14	
3	2.	2.	12	
4	2.	1.	5	
4	9.	0.	19	

999
19
1027
12 Draught.
1015
96 *Tare* at 24 lb. each.
919 small Pounds.
16
5514
919
lb.

21) 14704 (700—Net.
147 (600—Enter'd.
004—100—Short.

Posted 19 *Sept.* N° 7.

Tare twenty four Pounds *per* Bale. { *A. B.* / *B. C.* } Surveyors.

WROUGHT SILKS.

Are never examin'd on the Keys, but always sent to the Ware-House.

12 *September* 1746. N° 10.

Andrew Bell ——— L. 182. 14. 9

A. B. N° 1
G. S. N° 2 } 2 Cases, containing 300 lb. of *Dutch wrought Silk.*

13 *September* 1746.

Sent to the Ware-House in Charge of A. B. *Weigher, the two Cases above-mentioned.*

The Examination in the Ware-House.

	C.		
N° 1	1.	2.	21
2	1.	3.	8
	3.	2.	1
	333		
	57		
	393		
	4 Draught.		
	389		
	21 *Tare.*		
Net	368		
Enter'd	300		
Short	68		

	lb.	ʒ.
30 P^{s}——for Papers and Packthreads, at 6 *oz. per* Piece——	11.	4
18 P^{s}——for Pasteboards, Papers, and Packthreads at 6 ʒ. *per* Piece.	6.	12
6 P^{s}——for Boards, Papers, and Packthreads, at 8 ʒ. *per* Piece.	3.	
Tare——	21	

Examined in the Ware-House by B. C. *and short* 68 *Pounds, as appears by his Certificate on the Warrant.*

Posted 14 *Sept.* N° 18. *Eas.*

East-Indian Wrought *Silks*, &c.

All wrought *Silks*, *Bengals*, and *Stuffs* mix'd with *Silk* o *Herba*, of the Manufacture of *Persia*, *China*, or *East-India*, are prohibited to be worn or used in *Great-Britain*; and are to pay only the Half Subsidy that remains after Exportation. 11 & 12 *W.* III. *Cap.* 10. §. 1, 10.

Wrought *Silks* of *Persia*, *China*, or *East-India*, pay Duty by the Pound-weight; and the sorts that are now most usually imported, are of the following Denominations. *viz.*

Damasks { Bed. / Crimson.

Gelongs.

Gorgoroons { Black. / White. / Crimson. / Colour'd.

Goshes.

Handkerchiefs of *Silk* in whole Pieces.

Hannoes.

Lampasses.

Paunches.

Pelongs.

Poises — { Plain { White. / Colour'd. } / Crimson. / Striped.

Poises — { flower'd { White. / Crimson. / Colour'd. / two colour'd. } / Striped & flower'd.

Sattens — { Striped. / Striped & flower'd.

Shagreens.

Silk Lungee Romals.

Taffaties — { Black. / White. / Colour'd. / Crimson. / Striped. / Sprigg'd.

Velvet

At the Delivery whereof, the several Packages are to be weighed, with an Allowance for *Draught*, and likewise for *Tare*, at the Discretion of the Surveyors, as is practised in other weighable Goods; and the Net Pounds Weight will be the Quantity for which the Half Subsidy is to be paid.

But if any of the aforeſaid, or any other *Eaſt-Indian* wrought *Silks*, are made up into *Furniture* or *Apparel*, or are *flower'd*, *ſtitch'd*, *&c.* then the ſeveral ſorts muſt, at the Delivery, be particularly diſtinguiſhed, in order to have them ſold for Payment of the Half Subſidy *ad Valorem*.

As if they are,

Aprons { of *Satten* ſtitched with *Silk*. / of *Taffaty*.

Beds of *Silk*.

Banyan Coats of ſtriped *Taffaty*.

Breeches of *Paunch*.

Coats— { of *Paunch*. / of *Satten*.

Counterpanes of *Satten* ſtitched with *Silk*.

Gauſe painted.

Gorgoroons flower'd with Gold and Silver.

Gowns and *Petticoats* { *Damaſk*. / *Lampaſs*. / *Paunch*. / *Taffaty* flower'd. / *Satten* ſtitched with *Silk*.

Handkerchiefs { *Caſſambuzzar*. / of *Silk* ſingle { plain. / flower'd.

Jamwars { flower'd with Gold and Silver. / ſtitched with *Silk*.

Kincobs.

Lampaſſes flower'd with Gold.

Lem-

Lemmanees.

Pelongs painted.

Quilts of *Silk* ſtitched.

Sattens { ſtitched for Beds. / ſtitched with *Silk*.

Silks, brocaded, flower'd with Gold and Silver.

Bengals and *Stuffs* mixed with *Silk* or *Herba*, of the Manufacture of *Perſia*, *China*, or *Eaſt-India*, pay the Half Subſidy *ad Valorem*, and are of the following Denominations, *viz.*

Allajars plain and ſtriped.

Atchbannies.

Atlaſſes { Straw. / Gold. / Flower'd with Gold.

Banyan Coats { *Atlaſs Cuttanee.* / *Cuttanee.* / *Elatch.*

Bengal Stuffs.

Bombay Stuffs.

Cherconnaes.

Curtains and *Vallans* of *Sooſey.*

Cuttanees { *Atlaſs.* / plain and flower'd.

Elatches.

Ginghams colour'd.

Gowns and *Petticoats* of { *Cuttanee.* / *Sooſey.*

Handkerchiefs { *Cherconnae Romal.* / *Sooſey.*

Kiſſaſoys.

Lungees Herba.

Neganepauts.

Nillaes.

Peniaſcoes.

Romals { *Cherconnae.* / *Gurrub.* / *Lungee.*

Seerſuckers.

Shallbafts.

Sooſeys.

Taffaties Herba { flower'd with *Silk*. / striped. / painted.

Tepoys.

So that at the Delivery, the Officers are only to return the Number of Pieces of each ſort, that are contained in the ſeveral Bales, *&c.* in order to have them ſold for Payment of the Half Subſidy.

SKINS.

Such Skins *as are in the Hair, and not chargeable with the New Duties, are only to be tallied at the Delivery; but the following Sorts being* tanned, tawed, *or* dreſſed, *are to be* ſtamped *with a proper* Stamp (*being an Hammer*) *to denote the Payment of the New Duties granted by the* 9 Ann. Cap. 11. *and the* 10 Ann. Cap. 26.

Cordivants.

Calve, *Lamb*, *Sheep* } *Skins* tanned.

Deer Skins, perfectly ——— }
Dog Skins, however ——— }
Goat Skins, however ——— } Dreſs'd.
Lamb Skins, *Sheep Skins* } in Oil, or otherwiſe }
Slink Calve Skins, however ——— }

Lamb, *Sheep*, *Calve*, *Kip* } *Skins*, dreſs'd in Allum and Salt, or Meal; or otherwiſe tawed.

Kid Skins, dreſs'd or undreſs'd, or not perfectly dreſs'd.

All other *Skins*, and Pieces of *Skins*, *tann'd*, *taw'd*, or *dreſſed*, and all Wares being Manufactures of *Skins*.

13 *Sept.* 1746. N° 25.

Mark Harriſon — — — *L.* 120. 4. 7¾

30—Black *Bear Skins* } in the Hair.
1913—*Bever Skins* — }
118—*Buck* (or *Deer Skins*) in the Hair.
81—D°—dreſs'd, con^t. 180 lb.
26—*Cat Skins* in the Hair.
1665—*Deer Skins*, *Indian* half dreſſed, containing 3400 lb.
20—*Elk Skins* —
35—*Fiſher Skins* —
27—*Fox* (ordinary) *Skins* —
66—*Martron* (Martin) *Skins*
25—*Mink Skins* —
14—*Muſquaſh Skins* —
55—*Otter Skins* —
154—*Raccoon Skins* —
9—*Wolf Skins* —
17—*Wolvering Skins* —
} in the Hair.

M. H. N° 1 *a* 5—5 Caſks.
W. L. N° 6, 8—2 Caſks.
N. R. N° 1 *a* 3—3 Caſks.
B. T. N° 8, 12—2 Caſks.
D. G. N° 4 *a* 7—4 Caſks.
O. N. N° 1, 2—2 Caſks.

The

The Account of the Examination and Delivery to be tak inser
Manner, *viz*,

		Bear.	Beaver	Deer in the Hair.	Deer dressed. N°	Deer dressed. Weight.	C
M. H. N°	1	3	72	30	8	0. 0. 21	
	2	...	97	...	...	...	
	3	...	171	...	4	0. 0. 7	
	4	7	120	...	...	...	
	5	...	227	18	...	...	
W. L. —	6	1	...	...	12	0. 1. 3	
	8	...	23	10	...	...	
N. R. —	1	...	159	...	...	...	
	2	4	168	8	...	...	
	3	...	147	24	16	0. 1. 8	
B. T. —	8	...	30	...	18	0. 1. 12	
	12	2	50	...	...	...	
D. G. —	4	...	37	...	...	...	
	5	8	174	7	...	...	
	6	...	41	1	23	0. 2. 1	
	7	1	...	12	...	...	
O. N. —	1	...	284	...	...	...	
	2	4	113	8	...	...	
Enter'd and deliver'd—		30	1913	118	81	1. 2. 24	

112
56

192
6 D

Deliver'd 186
Enter'd 180

Short 6

inſerted in the Land-Waiters Books, in the following

half dreſt. Weight.	Elk.	Fiſher.	Fox.	Martin.	Mink.	Muſquaſh.	Otter.	Raccoon.	Wolf.	Wolverine.
C.										
2. 1. 0	2	14	10	..	12	..		6	1	6
0. 0. 18	..	..	1	22	..	..	23	..	..	..
1. 2. 0	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	21	..	..
0. 1. 6	..	4	..	..	2	..	8	43	..	1
2. 3. 10	1	..	3	4	..	4	5	..	2	..
0. 1. 10	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	16	..	..
3. 0. 0	3	..	..	2	..	..	7	15	..	3
1. 0. 8	1	6	..	3	..	..	..	19	..	..
1. 1. 7	..	3	5	..	1	..	6	..	..	..
2. 2. 0	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	4	1	..
1. 3. 25	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	2
1. 0. 18	.	2	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..
2. 3. 0	8	..	1	4	..	..	1	13	2	..
1. 2. 0	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3
1. 1. 20	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
4. 3. 0	..	..	7	1	..	10	2	..	..	2
.....	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..
1. 3. 22	..	1	..	1	2	..	4	..	..	..
30. 3. 4	20	35	27	66	25	14	55	154	9	17

130
30
3088

3448
39 Draught.

3409
3400

9

Poſted 18 *September*. N° 102.

14 *September* 1746. N° 35.

Benjamin Missing L. 54. 10. 3

B. M. N° 1 *a* 3. } 3 Bales containing 70 dozen of *Turkey* C divants.

	Doz.	*Sk.*
N° 1	23	2
2	23	6
3	24	3
Delivered	70	11 Stampt the 16 *Sept.*
Entered	70	
Short	0	11

Posted 18 *Sept.* N° 27.

15 *September* 1746. N° 4.

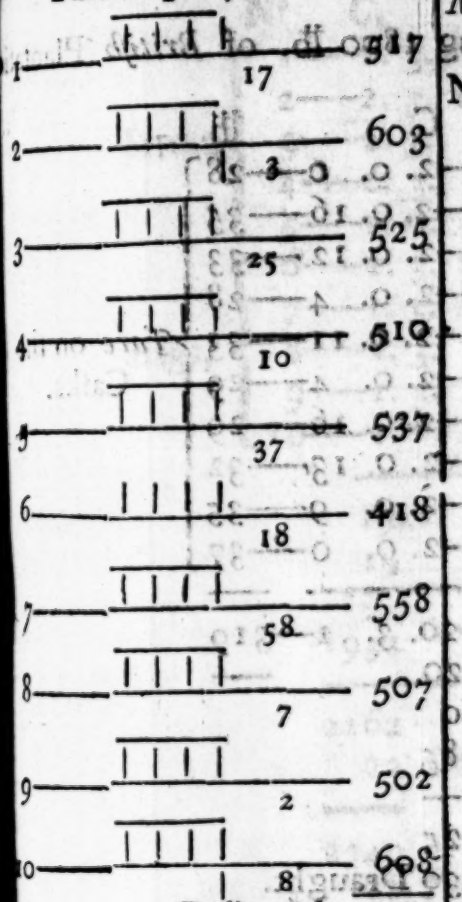
Aaron Lopez, Alien. L. 60. 18. 1½

A. L. N° 1 *a* 3. } 3 Bales of tann'd Goat Skins, q^t. 75 dozen, containing 700 *lib.* *a Barbary.*

	Doz.	*C.*
N° 1	25	2. 0. 23
2	25	2. 1. 0
3	25	2. 0. 19
	75	6. 2. 14
		666
		70
		742
		9 Draught.
Delivered	733	Stampt the 19 *Sept.*
Entered	700	
Short	33	

Posted 23 *Sept.* N° 1.

16 *Sept.* 1746. N° 27.
ancis Atkinſon.—*L.* 40. 14. 4½
F. A. } 10 Bales con^{t} 5000
1 *a* 10. } *Spaniſh* Kid Skins
in the Hair.
Tallied *per* 100.



Deliver'd 5285
Enter'd 5000
Short 285
mpt the 18 *Sept.*
ted 24 *Sept.* N° 18.

19 *Sept.* 1746.
owed on three thouſand Kid
Skins, ⅓ part for Damage.
Certified the 27 *Sept.* 1746.
A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

SMALTS, or *Powder Blue*, in Caſks.
Tare—10 lb. *per Cent.*

EXAMPLE.

17 *Sept.* 1746. N° 40.
Mary Woodhouſe—*L.* 42. 15. 0
M. W. } 10 Barrels q^{t}. 4000 lb.
N° 1 *a* 10 } of Smalts.

C.
N° 1—3. 3. 24.
2—4. 0. 8
3—3. 3. 19
4—4. 2. 7
5—4. 1. 16
6—3. 3. 27
7—3. 2. 18
8—4. 1. 10
9—3. 3. 16
10—4. 0. 13
10—40. 3. 18
40
40
40
102
4582
40 Draught.
4542 lb.
454 *Tare* at 10 *per Cent.*
Net 4088
Entered 4000
Short 88

Poſted 24 *Sept.* N° 13.
SNUFF.

14 *September* 1746. —— N° 35.

Benjamin Missing —— L. 54. 10. 3

B. M. N° 1 *a* 3. } 3 Bales containing 70 dozen of *Turkey* C divants.

	Doz.	*Sk.*
N° 1	23	2
2	23	6
3	24	3
Delivered	70	11 Stampt the 16 *Sept.*
Entered	70	
Short	0	11

Posted 18 *Sept.* —— N° 27.

15 *September* 1746. —— N° 4.

Aaron Lopez, Alien. —— *L.* 60. 18. 1½

A. L. N° 1 *a* 3. } 3 Bales of tann'd Goat Skins, q^t. 75 dozen, containing 700 *lib.* *a Barbary.*

	Doz.	*C.*
N° 1	25	2. 0. 23
2	25	2. 1. 0
3	25	2. 0. 19
	75	6. 2. 14
		666
		70
		742
		9 Draught.
Delivered		733 Stampt the 19 *Sept.*
Entered		700
Short		33

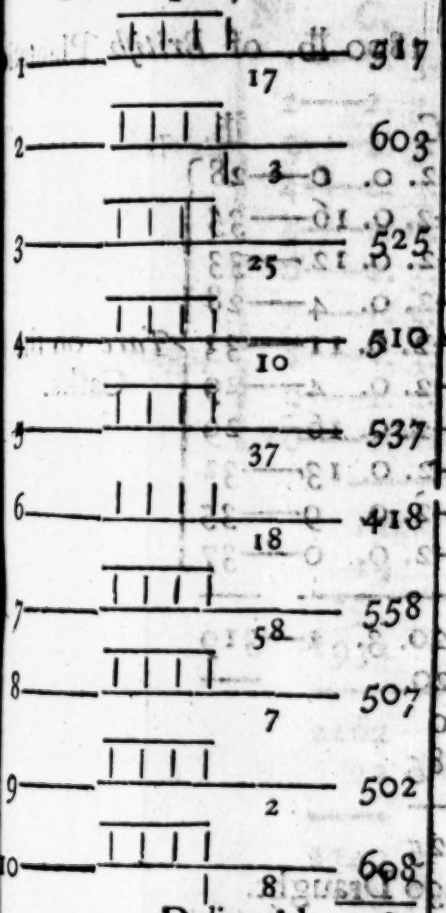
A. B. } Surveyors
B. C. }

Posted 23 *Sept.* N° 1.

16 *Sept.* 1746. N° 27.
ancis Atkinson.—*L.* 40. 14. 4½

F. A. } 10 Bales con^t 5000
1 a 10. } *Spaniſh* Kid Skins
in the Hair.

Tallied *per* 100.



Deliver'd 5285
Enter'd 5000

Short 285

mpt the 18 *Sept.*
ted 24 *Sept.* N° 18.

19 *Sept.* 1746.

owed on three thouſand Kid
Skins, ⅓ part for Damage.
Certified the 27 *Sept.* 1746.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

SMALTS, or *Powder Blue*, in Caſks.

Tare——10 lb. *per Cent.*

EXAMPLE.

17 *Sept.* 1746. N° 40.

Mary Woodhouſe—*L.* 42. 15. 0

M. W. } 10 Barrels q^r. 4000 lb.
N° 1 a 10 } of Smalts.

	C.
N° 1	3. 3. 24.
2	4. 0. 8
3	3. 3. 19
4	4. 2. 7
5	4. 1. 16
6	3. 3. 27
7	3. 2. 18
8	4. 1. 10
9	3. 3. 16
10	4. 0. 13
10	40. 3. 18
	40
	40
	40
	102
	4582
	40 Draught.
	4542 lb.
	454 *Tare* at 10 *per Cent.*
Net	4088
Entered	4000
Short	88

Poſted 24 *Sept.* N° 13.

SNUFF.

SNUFF.

18 *Sept.* 1746. N° 20.

Richard Truby ——— L. 42. 12. 2¼

R. T. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Barrels containing 1800 lb. of *British* Plantat Snuff.

	C.		lb.	
N° 1	2.	0.	0 — 28	
2	2.	0.	16 — 35	
3	2.	0.	12 — 33	
4	2.	0.	4 — 28	
5	2.	0.	11 — 33	*Tare* on the
6	2.	0.	4 — 29	Casks.
7	2.	0.	16 — 29	
8	2.	0.	13 — 32	
9	2.	0.	9 — 35	
10	2.	0.	0 — 37	
10	20.	3.	1 — 319	
	20			
	20			
	2085			
	2325			
	30 Draught.			
	2295			
	319 *Tare.*			
Net	1976			
Entered	1800			
Short	176			

Posted 20 *Sept.* N° 16.

A.B. }
B.C. } Surveyors.

19 *Sept.* 1746. N° 14.

South-Sea Company L. 47. 6. 10½

S. S. C. N° 1 a 5 } 5 Serons, } containing 2000 lb. of *Havana* Snuff.
N° 6 a 10. 5 Bags. }

N°		C.	
Serons	1	2.	3. 7
	2	2.	3. 15
	3	2.	3. 2
	4	0.	3. 1
	5	1.	0. 4
Bags,	6	1.	3. 10
	7	1.	3. 15
	8	1.	3. 8
	9	1.	3. 1
	10	1.	2. 27
		19.	1. 6
		19	
		19	
		1934	
		2162	
		22	Draught.
		2140	
		88	*Tare*.

				lb.	
Net	2052	5	Bags at 4		20
Entered	2000	1	Seron		6
		1			8
Short	52	3	at 18		54
					88

Posted 28 *Sept.* N° 22.
Tare eighty eight Pounds.

A. B. }
B. C. } Land-Surveyors.

SPARS, *vide* WOOD.

SOPE,

SOPE, called *Caſtile Sope.*

——in double Serns about 300 Weight ——— *Tare* 30

——in ſingle Serns about 300 Weight ——— *Tare* 16

——in Cheſts about $2\frac{1}{4}$ or 3 Hundreds Weight——*Tare* 40

20 *September* 1746. ——— N° 1.

George Withers ——— *L.* 43. 17. $2\frac{1}{4}$

G. W. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Cheſts, containing 24 *C.* of *Caſtile Sope.*

	C.		
N° 1	2.	3.	18
2	2.	3.	7
3	2.	3.	21
4	2.	3.	21
5	2.	3.	18
6	2.	3.	9
7	2.	3.	22
8	2.	3.	7
9	3.	0.	2
10	2.	3.	25
10	29.	—	10
—	0.	1.	3 Draught.
	28.	3.	7 lb.
	3.	2.	8 *Tare* at 40 each.
	25.	0.	27 Net.
	24.	0.	0 Enter'd
	1.	0.	27 Short.

Poſted 30 *Sept.* N° 9.

21 *September* 1746. —— N° 43.

James Adamson —— *L.* 10. 19. 3½

J. A. } 6 Chests, containing *C.* 6. 0. 0 of *Italian* hard *Steel*.
N° 1 à 6 }

C.

N° 1	1. 2. 16	
2	1. 1. 25	
3	1. 2. 7	
4	1. 2. 9	
5	1. 2. 14	
6	1. 2. 11	
6	9. 1. 26	
	0. 0. 12	Draught.
	9. 1. 14	
	1. 2. 12	*Tare* at 30 lb. each.
Net	7. 3. 2	
Entered	6. 0. 0	
Short	1. 3. 2	—Posted 23 *Sept.* N° 49.

Tare thirty Pounds *per* Chest. *A. B.* } Surveyors.
B. C. }

STEEL.

22 *Sept.* 1746. —— N° 5.

Robert Fairman —— *L.* 8. 9. 9.

144 Bars, containing 18 *C.* of Long *Steel*.

40 Bars	5. 1. 14	
40	5. 2. 0	
64	8. 3. 21	
144	19. 3. 7	
	0. 0. 12	Draught.
Net	19. 2. 23	
Enter'd	18. 0. 0	
Short	1. 2. 23	—Posted 26 *Sept.* N° 8.

Bundles of Long *Steel*. *Tare* 2 lb. for each Iron Band or Hoop.

STONES.

Dog-Stones { the Laſt to contain —— 8 Pair
are — Over —— from 3 to 4 Feet
are — Thick — above 6, and under 12 Inches

Mill-Stones { are — Over —— above 4 Feet
are — Thick —— 12, 14, or 15 Inches

Quern-Stones { the Laſt —— to contain —— 3 Pair
ſmall, are { Over —— under —— 3 Feet
Thick —— not exceeding 6 Inches
large, are { Over — 3, and not exceeding 4 Feet
Thick — not exceeding 5 or 6 Inches

EXAMPLE.

23 *September* 1746. —— N° 8.

Lawrence Ford —— *L.* 5. 2. 7

2 *Mill-Stones.*
$\frac{1}{3}$ Laſt of *Dog-Stones.*
$\frac{2}{3}$ Laſt of ſmall *Quern-Stones.*
$\frac{1}{2}$ Laſt of large *Quern-Stones.*

Sufferance for Rotherhith.

	Over.	*Thick.*
	F. I.	*I.*
2 *Mill-Stones*	4. 3	15
	4. 1	14
Dog-Stones	3. 5	10
	3. 8	11½
4 Small *Quern-Stones*	2. 9	15
	2. 5	4
	2. 8	5
	2. 2	4
2 Large *Quern-Stones*	3. 7	6
	3. 3	5

Deliver'd as Enter'd.

24 *September* 1746. — N° 10.

Robert Thackstone — L. s. d.

R. T. 3 Cases, q^t. 6 polished Marble Tables, containing 60
N° 1 *a* 3 superficial or square Feet,

	Length. F. I.		*Breadth.* F. I.		*Contents.* F. I.
N° 1	4. 9	2.	7	12.	3
	4. 7	2.	5	11.	
2	3. 9	2.	2	8.	1
	5. 1	2.	10	14.	4
3	4. 10	2.	8	12.	10
	4. 11	2.	9	13.	6

Delivered 72.
Enter'd 60
Short 12.

4. 9 Length.
2. 7 Breadth.

6—½ 9. 6
1—⅙ 2. 4. 6
0. 4. 9

Content—12. 3. 1 1/12 And so for the other Articles.

But for fuller Instructions for computing the Contents, vide SUPERFICIAL MEASURE *in the* Appendix.

GRAVE and PAVING STONES are deliver'd in the like manner.

As it may sometimes happen, (tho' perhaps but seldom) that *Round* or *oval Tables* may be imported; and not having treated their Mensuration in the *Appendix*, I thought it not improper in this place, to shew how their superficial Contents may be found.

Round Tables.

25 *September* 1746. N°

Lord *Howard* ——— E. O.

H. N° 1, 2. { 2 Caſes, containing 4 *Round, poliſhed Marble Tables* containing 60 ſuperficial or ſquare Feet.

	Diameter. F. I.		*Content.* Feet.
N° 1 —	3. 9		11,044
	4. 6		15,904
N° 2 —	5. 3		21,647
	4. 9		17,720
		Deliver'd	66,315
		Enter'd	60,
		Short	6,315

Poſted 1 *October.* N° 10.

The Duty of Poliſh'd Marble Tables, Urns, Mortars, & Round or Oval, being ſo inconſiderable, no great Nicety the ſuperficial Meaſure, is obſerved.

The Areas or ſuperficial Contents of *Round Tables*, are to found by eſteeming them as Circles; therefore it muſt be o ſerved,

That { When the Diameter of a Circle is 1, the Circumfere is 3,1416.
The Area of a Circle is found by multiplying ¼ the C cumference into ¼ the Diameter.

EXAMPLE.

3,1416—The Circumference = 1 — the Diameter.

1,5708—Half the Circumference.

,5—Half (1) the Diameter.

,78540—The Area, when the Diameter is 1.

Therefore (Circles being in Proportion to one another as the Squares of their Diameters) the Area of any Circle may be found by the following

PROPORTION.

As 1 is to ,7854 ;
So is the Square of the Diameter of any Circle, to its Area.

EXAMPLE.

3,75—The Diameter of the first *Table* in N° 1.
3,75
1875
2625
1125

1 : ,7854 — : : — 14,0625—The Square of the Diameter,
,7854
562500
703125
1125000
984375

11,04468750—The Area, or superficial Content,

That is, And ſo for the other Articles.

OVAL TABLES.

27 *September* 1746. — N° 55.

Sir *John Twyman* — L. 0. 7. 7

J. T. N° 1, 2, } 2 Caſes, containing 4 *Oval, poliſhed Marble Tables*, con. 40 ſuperficial or ſquare Feet.

	Transverse Diameter. F. I.		Conjugate Diameter. F. I.		Content. Feet.
N° 1—	4. 6		2. 9		9,719
	5. 6		3. 3		12,762
2—	4. 9		2. 6		9,326
	5. 6		3. 9		16,198
				Deliver'd	48,005
				Enter'd	40,—
				Short	8,005

Posted 28 *September.* N° 19.

Each *Oval Table* muſt be eſteemed an Ellipſis; and then the Area, or ſuperficial Content, may be found by the following

PROPORTION.

As 1 is to —,7854;
So is the Product of the Tranſverſe (or longeſt,) and Conjugate (or ſhorteſt) Diameter to the Area.

EXAMPLE.

2,75—The Conjugate } Diam. of the firſt
4,5—The Tranſverſe } *Table* in N° 1.

1375
1100

1 :,7854 —:: —12,375 —The Product of the 2 Diameters.
,7854

49500
61875
99000
86625

9,7193250—The Area or ſuperficial Content.

And ſo for the other Articles.

MARBLE

MARBLE Blocks.

27 September 1746. N° 13.

Emanuel Granger. L. 9. 9. 4½

16 *Marble Blocks* containing 250 Solid (or Cubical) Feet.

Sufferance for Weſtminſter.

	Length. F.	I.	*Breadth.* F.	I.	*Thickneſs.* F.	I.	*Content.* F.	I.
1	3.	11	2.	5	1.	6	14.	2
2	4.	10	2.	10	1.	8	22.	9
3	5.	3	2.	6	0.	7	7.	7
4	6.	4	2.	0	1.	9	22.	2
5	7.	1	2.	3	1.	1	17.	3
6	5.	9	2.	4	1.	2	15.	7
7	6.	9	3.	7	0.	10	20.	1
8	8.	0	2.	3	0.	11	16.	6
9	7.	1	3.	10	0.	10	22.	7
10	7.	0	3.	10	0.	11	24.	7
11	6.	8	3.	7	0.	10	19.	10
12	5.	4	3.	2	0.	10	14.	0
13	5.	0	2.	11	0.	10	12.	10
14	7.	8	3.	3	1.	3	29.	5
15	7.	2	1.	10	1.	6	19.	8
16	6.	9	2.	4	1.	3	19.	8

N°	F.	I.		N°	F.	I.			
1	3.	11	Length.	2	4.	10	Length.	Del[d]	297. 11
	2.	5	Breadth.		2.	10	Breadth.	Ente[d]	250. —
	6.	—			8.	—		Short	47. 11
	1.	10			1.	8			
	1.	3			3.	4			
		4				8		Poſted 3 Oct. N° 24.	
	9.	5			13.	8			
	1.	6	Depth.		1.	8	Depth.		
6-½	9.	5		6-½	13.	8			
	4.	8		2-⅓	6.	10			
					2.	3			
14.	1.	Solid Feet.			28.	9	Content.		

And ſo for the reſt of the other Articles.

The Fraction is rejected.

But for further Instructions for computing the Contents, vid. SOLID MEASURE *in the* Appendix.

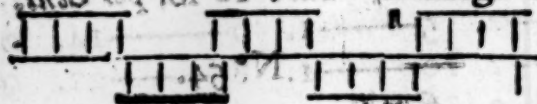
STURGEON.

28 *September* 1746. —— N° 9.

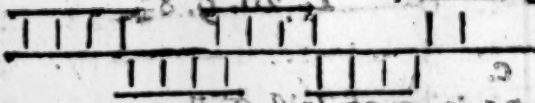
Charles Baldwin —— *L.* 42. 15. 0

400 Kegs of *Sturgeon.*

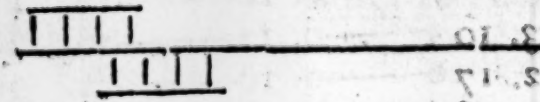
Kegs at 10.



Half Kegs at 10.



Firkins at 1



Enter'd and deliver'd ——

SUCCADS in Chests about 1½ Hundred —— *Tare* 40 lb

But the present usual Allowance for Tare *is* — ⅓ Part.

29 *September* 1746. — N° 14.

Thomas Herbert —— *L.* 1. 9. 11

7 Kegs, containing 70 lb. of *Succads.*

C.	
0. 1. 7	
0. 0. 23	
0. 1. 9	*N. B.* No Draught
0. 0. 13	allowed under ¼ *C.*
0. 0. 4	Weight.
0. 0. 14	
0. 0. 7	
1. 0. 21	
112	
133	
2 Draught.	
131	
44 *Tare* at ⅓ Part.	

Net 82
Entered 75

Short 17 — Posted 30 *Sept.* N° 8.

T.

TALLOW from *Russia* and *Ireland* in Casks—*Tare* 12 lb. *per Cent.*

30 *September* 1746. — N° 54.

Humphry Ellis — *L.* 26. 9. 8½

H. E. N° 1 a 10 } 10 Casks, containing 75. 0. 0 of *Irish Tallow.*

	C.		
N° 1	9.	3.	10
2	5.	2.	17
3	12.	3.	18
4	13.	1.	0
5	4.	2.	16
6	8.	3.	13
7	9.	1.	14
8	14.	0.	3
9	6.	3.	18
10	7.	2.	14
10	93.	0.	11
—	0.	1.	21 Draught.
	92.	2.	18
	9.	3.	20 *Tare* at 12 lb. *per Cent.*
Net	82.	2.	26
Entered	75.	0.	0
Short	7.	2.	26

Posted 8 *October.* N° 51.

TAR

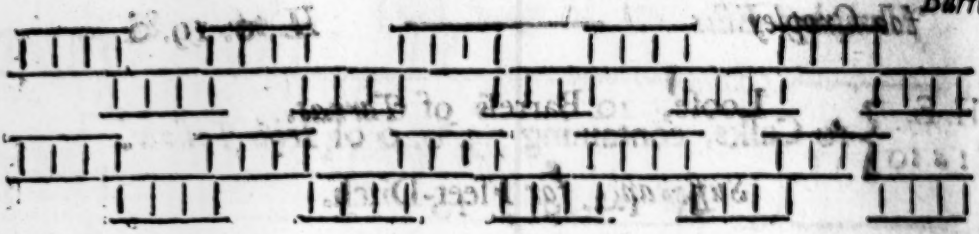
TAR—the Laft to contain 12 Barrels.

1 *October* 1746. N° 13.

Joshua Tomkins L. 2. 19. 4½

100 Barrels, containing 8⅓ Laft of *British Plantation Tar*

Sufferance for Wapping.



12)100

Enter'd and deliver'd——Lafts—8

Note, Swediſh, Ruſſian, *and other* Tars, *are delivered in the like manner.*

There is a Bounty upon Tar *imported from the* Britiſh Plantations *in* America, *after the Rate of* L. 2. 4. 0. *for every Ton containing* 8 *Barrels, each Barrel gauging* 31½ *Gallons: And when any of the Barrels are not full, ſome of the reſt are emptied to fill them up; as ſuppoſe in the foregoing Example.*

	Barrels
Landed	100
Emptied to fill up	9
For Bounty	91

11 *Tons*, 3 *Barrels.*

Certified for the Bounty, the 3d *October* 1746.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

TARRAS, is rated by the Barrel, which is —— 3 Bushels.

It is (generally) imported loose, and measured on board by a City Meter, who certifies to the Quantity deliver'd; generally in one of the Land-Waiter's, and sometimes in one of the Tide-Waiter's Books.

2 *October* 1746. N° 87.

Job Cropley —— L. 0. 19. 0

Loose, 20 Barrels of *Tarras*.

Sufferance for Fleet-Ditch.

24 *Barrels*.

Enter'd 20

Short 4

Posted 5 *October*, N° 9.

Twenty-four Barrels of *Tarras*.

A. B. Meter.

TEA.

Bill of Sight, 3 *October* 1746.

United *East-India* Company, —— —— *Bond L.* 1000.

E. I. C. { N° 1 a 10—Ten Chests / N° 11 a 15—Five Baskets } of *Tea*, q^ty unknown. / N° 16 a 20—Five Tubs }

Chests.

No. 1	0.	3.	11
2	0.	3.	7
3	0.	3.	8
4	0.	3.	9
5	0.	2.	27
6	0.	3.	1
7	0.	2.	24
8	0.	3.	3
9	0.	2.	20
10	0.	3.	6
10	7.	3.	4
—	0.	0.	10 Draught.
	7.	2.	22

lb.

10 at 30 — 300
5 at 8 — 40
5 at 20 — 100
440 *Tare.*

Tare { thirty Pounds *per* Cheſt.
eight Pounds *per* Baſket.
twenty Pounds *per* Tub.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

Baſkets.

C.

No. 11	0.	1.	16
12	0.	0.	18
13	0.	0.	27
14	0.	0.	25
15	0.	1.	5
5	0.	0.	2 Draught.

Tubs.

No. 16	0.	2.	15
17	0.	2.	14
18	0.	3.	4
19	0.	3.	2
20	0.	2.	27
5	3.	2.	6
—	0.	0.	5 Draught.
	3.	2.	1
	7.	2.	22
	1.	1.	1
	12.	1.	24
			12
			12
			1252
			1396
			440 *Tare.*
Net			956

TEAZLE

TEAZLES, the half Pack to contain 10 Thousand.

THREAD, called;

Black and brown, or Bridges,
Outnal
Whited brown
Packthread, *vide* in Letter P.

} To have an Allowance of 6 *per Cent.* for want of Weight.

Sifters Thread { to have no Allowance, *(that is) if imported in certain Papers, as Pounds, half Pounds, &c. for then the Papers of each separate Size are to be counted, and passed according to their respective Weights.*

But if imported in uncertain Papers, they are weighed loose, and according to the present Practice, have an Allowance of 12 per Cent. *for the said Papers.*

4 *October* 1746. — N° 10.

Abel Shaw — L.32.1.3

A. S. N° 1, 2. } 2 Bales, containing 100 dozen Pounds of Bridges Thread.

N° 1 — 350 Bundles
Weighed 3 Pounds each.

1050

N° 2 — 336 Papers weighing 1 lb. each.

1386
83 *Tare* at 6 *per Cent.*

12) 1303

Net 108. 7
Enter'd 100.

Short 8 doz. 7 lb.

Posted 9 *October.* N° 7.

5 *October* 1746. N° 96.

Samuel Twist

S. T. N° 1, 2 — 2 Cases q^t. 650 lb. Sisters Thread. — 1 N°

N° 1. — N° 2.

Uncertain Papers. — Pound Papers. — ½ Pound Papers

C.

1. 3. 24 — 100 — 100
112 — 100 — 100
84 — — 100
— Told 200 — 100
220 — — 100
2 Draught. — — 100
— — 69
218 — Told 569
26 *Tare* at 12 lb. *per Cent.* — —
— — ½ — 280
192 — 192
— — 200
— Deliver'd 672
— Enter'd 650
— Short 22

Posted 12 *October.* N° 9.

TYKES, or TICKS, are imported either in single or double Pieces.

The single Pieces are usually of the following Lengths and Breadths, *viz.*

Those of { 9 Quarters broad, are 6 or 6¼ Yards long.
10 — — 6½ or 6¾
11 — — 6¾ or 7

The double Pieces are twice the Length of the single Pieces, and must be passed as two *Ticks.*

6 *October* 1716. N° 15.

George Carpenter —— *L.* 102. 13. 8

N.R. N° 143 } 3 Bales containing 365 *Flanders* Ticks, from *Flanders*.

N° 1 —— 70 double Pieces.
2 —— 140
2 —— 115 } single Pieces.
3 —— 110
3 —— 365 Enter'd and deliver'd.

And under this Denomination is enter'd Ticking of Holland, *which is usually imported in Pieces contenied from about* 50 *to* 80 Aulns, *and being but about one Yard in Breadth,* 12 *Yards thereof in Length are esteemed equal to one* Bed Tick.

6 *October* 1746. N° 69.

Amos Dodd —— —— *L.* 0. 0. 0

A.D. N° 3. } One Case con^{t}. 10 Pieces of *Holland* Ticking making 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tick.

The Contents in *Aulns*.

61	78
58	64
63	68
72	69
59	
67	279
	370
370	
	649 Aulns.
	13 —— 2 *per Cent.* for shortness of Measure.
	$\frac{1}{4}$ 636
	159
Yards *per Tick*	12) 477 Yards.
	39 $\frac{9}{12}$ *Ticks* Ent^{d} and deliv^{d}.

TICKING of *Germany*, or any other Country, not otherwise Rated, the Piece to contain 36 Yards.

Tobacco.

			Tare.
Barbadoes	in Rolls upon Sticks, about ¼ Hundred		6 lb. per Stick
Bermuda	in Chests		20 lb. per Cwt.
Bermuda	in Casks	about 300 weight	60 lb.
Bermuda	in Casks	about 2¼ Hundreds downwards to 2 or 1¾ Hundred.	50 lb.

No Tobacco *from* Barbadoes, *or* Bermuda, *has been brought in for many Years past, only from* Virginia, Maryland *and* Philadelphia; *and from Foreign Colonies, only some small Parcels* Brazil Tobacco *brought in Rolls from* Lisbon, *for the* Hudson Bay *Company's Service.*

But Tobacco *of the* British Plantations *in* America, *may not be imported, otherwise than in Casks, Chests, or Cases, each above* [illegible] *Hundreds weight.* 10 & 11 W. 3. Cap. 21.

			Tare.
Spanish	in Barrels about 2¼ Hundreds		28 lb.
Spanish	in Half-Barrels about 1¼ Hundreds		18 lb.
Spanish	in Potaccoes	without Canvas	14 lb.
Spanish	in Potaccoes	cover'd with Canvas	16 lb.
Spanish	in Potaccoes	cover'd with Skins	26 lb.

			Tare.
Virginia, in Hogsheads weighing,	under 300 weight		70 lb.
Virginia, in Hogsheads weighing,	from 3 to 4 Hundreds		80 lb.
Virginia, in Hogsheads weighing,	from 4 to 5 Hundreds		90 lb.
Virginia, in Hogsheads weighing,	5 Hundreds weight and upwards		100 lb.

But now the Hogsheads of Virginia *and* Maryland *Tobacco are Stript off, and the real Weight of the Tobacco taken.*

And in Consideration of the Merchants Charge, in opening, stripping, and making up their Hogsheads after Samples have been drawn, they are to be allowed two Pounds per *Hogshead, which is to be deducted from the Foot of the Account.*

Note, *the damaged Tobacco for which the Merchant refuses to pay Duty, must be separated from the sound, before it be weighed*

7 October 1746. No 8.

Paul Trenchard. Money [illegible] 8 9
Bond [illegible] 1. 13. 4

P.T. No 1 a 15 5 Hogsheads, containing 7500 lb. of *Virginia*
P.G. No 1 a 5 Tobacco.

Marks	Old N°	New N°	Gross Weight.	Damage.	Damages cutt in Words by the Tobacco Surveyor.
			Gr.		
P.T.	7	1	2. [illegible] 14	285	Two hundred eighty five Pounds.
	18	2	4. 3. 6	- - -	
	5	3	[illegible]. 0. 18	151	One hundred fifty one Pounds.
	9	4	[illegible]. 1. 20	159	One hundred fifty nine Pounds.
	22	5	5. 0. 3	- - -	
	37	6	2. 2. 9	371	Three hundred seventy one Pounds.
	10	7	3. 1. 4	327	Three hund. twenty seven Pounds.
	41	8	5. 1. 4	- - -	
	12	9	3. 3. 0	110	One hundred and ten Pounds.
	63	10	4. [illegible]. 23	- - -	
		10	38. 3. 17	1403	
P.T.	24	11	[illegible]. 1. 0	282	Two hundred eighty two Pounds.
P.G.	50	12	5. 1. 27	- - -	
	19	13	4. 1. 7	117	One hundred and seventeen Pounds.
	10	14	5. 0. 11	- - -	
	27	15	3. 2. 23	50	Fifty Pounds.
		5	21. 3. 12	449	Cut off from nine Hogsheads, one thousand eight hundred fifty two Pounds.
		10	38. 3. 17	1403	
		15	60. 3. 1	1852	

60
6085

Certified 18 October 1726. *B. C.* Land Surveyor.

A. B. Tobacco-Surveyor.

6805
104 Draught.
6701
30 Samples at 8 *lib.* per Hogshead.

13—above 350 *lib.* at 8 *lib.* 104
2—under 350 — —
Draught 104

Deliver'd 6671
Enter'd 7500

Over 829—Certified the 18 Oct. 1746.

B. C. Land Surveyor.

Note, *when there is not any Tobacco cut off for Damages, so that all the Hogsheads make out more than 350 lib. each, it is usual to deduct 10 lib. per Hogshead for Draught and Samples together.*

Tortoise Shell.

8 *October* 1746. ——— N° 47.

Walter Goodfellow ——— L. 17. 0. 10½

W. G. N° 1, 2. —2 Boxes } containing 400 lb. Tortoise-Shell.
N° 3 *a* 6 —4 Casks }

	C.	qr.	lb.	
N° 1	0.	1.	7 — 14	
2	0.	2.	3 — 19	
3	1.	0.	11 — 43	*Tare* on the Boxes and Casks.
4	1.	2.	0 — 60	
5	1.	1.	2 — 52	
6	1.	3.	9 — 69	
	6.	2.	4 — 257	
	666			
	60			
	732			
	10 Draught			
	722			
	257 *Tare.*			
Net	465			*A. B.* } Surveyors. *B. C.* }
Enter'd	400			
Short	65			

Posted 14 *October*. N° 2.

Tortoise Shell paying a high Duty, is therefore weighed loose.

Trays of Wood, the Shock to contain 60.

Trunnels, *vide* Wood.

Turpentine in Casks, *Tare* ⅛ Part.

EXAMPL

EXAMPLE.

9 *October* 1746. N° 32.

James Randolph. — *L.* 1. 8. 9

S. W. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Barrels q^t. 20 *C.* of com. *Turpentine.*

Sufferance for Deptford.

		C.	
N°	1	3.	0. 4
	2	3.	0. 9
	3	2.	3. 24
	4	3.	0. 6
	5	3.	1. 1
	6	2.	3. 7
	7	3.	0. 2
	8	3.	0. 9
	9	2.	3. 21
	10	3.	0. 8
lib.			
3 at 3 — 9	10	30.	1. 7
— 4 — 28	—	0.	1. 9 Dr^t.
Drat. 37			
—		29.	3. 26
		5.	3. 27 *Tare* $\frac{1}{5}$ P^t.
Net		23.	3. 27
Enter'd		20.	0. 0
Short		3.	3. 27

Posted 12 *October.* N° 9.

There is a Bounty upon Turpentine *imported from the* British Plantations *in* America, *after the Rate of L.* 1. 10. 0. *for every Ton containing* 20 *Hundred Weight, in* 8 *Barrels.* See BOUNTY.

TWINE.

Note, Twine *is twice twisted. Vide* PACKTHREAD.

10 *October* 1746. N° 48.

Abraham Gough —— *L.* 4. 5. 6

A. G. N° 1 *a* 6 } 6 Mats q^t. 12 *C.* *Twine.*

		C.	
N°	1	2.	2. 11
	2	2.	2. 4
	3	2.	2. 1
	4	2.	2. 9
	5	2.	2. 5
	6	2.	2. 12
lb.	6	15.	1. 14
6 at 3	——	——	18 Dra^t.
lb.		15.	0. 24
Tare at 9 *per* Mat.		0.	1. 26
Net		14.	2. 26
Enter'd		12.	0. 0
Short		2.	2. 26

Posted 17 *October.* N° 2.

Tare nine Pounds *per* Mat.

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

UTTERS, *vide* WOOD.

VERMACHILLY-PASTE.

11 *October* 1746. N° 17.

Jacob Franco, Alien. —— L. 2. 7. 4

J. F. N° 1 *a* 3 } 3 Cases q^t. 500 lb. *Vermachilly*.

	C.		
N° 1 —	2.	1.	25
2 —	2.	1.	14
3 —	2.	1.	7
	7.	0.	18
3 at 3 lb. ——			9 Draught.
	7.	0.	9
			784
			793
			240 *Tare*.
Net			553
Enter'd			500

Tare eighty Pounds p^e Case.

A. B. } Surveyors
B. C. }

Posted 26 *October*. N° 8.

W.

WAINSCOTS. —— } *vide* WOOD.
WAINSCOT-BOARDS. }

WATER, vocat. SPAW-WATER,, the Basket to contain 15 Flasks, not exceeding 3 Pints each Flask.

EXAMPLE.

12 *October* 1746. N° 68.

Roger Andrews —— L. 18. 18. 9.

R. A. 25 Baskets *Spaw-Water*.

|||| |||| |||| —— 25 Baskets.
|||| ||||

Enter'd and deliver'd.

WATE

WATER, vocat. BOURN-WATER.

13 *October* 1736. ——— N° 1.

Alexander Gascoyn ——— ——— £. 2. 18. 6

B. Q. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Baskets *Bourn-Water*. q'. 40 dozen Bottles not exceeding 3 Pints each.

10 Chests.

Bottles *per* Chest 50

12) 500

Deliver'd 41 $\frac{8}{12}$

Enter'd 40

Short 1 $\frac{8}{12}$ Dozen.

Posted 19 *October*, N° 127.

WATER, vocat. *Pyrmont-Water*.

14 *October* 1746. ——— N° 96.

Leonard How ——— ——— *L.* 4. 17. 2½.

L. H. N° 1 *a* 6 } 6 Chests *Pyrmont-Water*, q'. 50 doz. Bottles not exceeding 3 Pints, and 20 doz. Bottles exceeding 3 Pints each.

	Not exceeding.	Exceeding.
N° 1	150	
2	180	
3		120
4	120	40
5	190	
6		112
	12) 640 Bottles.	12) 272 Bottles.
Deliver'd	53 $\frac{8}{12}$	22 $\frac{8}{12}$
Enter'd	50	20
Short	3 $\frac{8}{12}$	2 $\frac{8}{12}$

Posted 16 *Oct.* N° 7.

WAX, vocat. BEES-WAX.

15 *Oct.* 1746. N° 15.

William Baſſet — *L.* 37. 17. 6

E. M. N° 9
N. S. N° 3, 8
P. R. N° 15
W. B. N° 7 *a* 12
} 10 Caſks q^t. 100 *C. Bees-Wax.*

	C.		
E. M. N° 9	11.	3.	15
N. S. N° 3	12.	0.	4
8	11.	2.	27
P. R. 15	11.	3.	18
W. B. 7	12.	0.	0
8	11.	3.	13
9	12.	0.	12
10	11.	3.	19
11	11.	3.	24
12	12.	0.	15
	119.	2.	7
10 at 7 lb.	0.	2.	14 Dra^t.
lb.	118.	3.	21
Tare at 84	7.	2.	0
Deliver'd	111.	1.	21
Enter'd	100.	0.	0
Short	11.	1.	21

Poſted 23 *Oct.* N° 53.

Tare eighty four Pounds *per* Caſk. *A. B.* } Surveyors. *B. C.* }

WHALEFINS of foreign Fiſhing.

16 *October* 1746. N° 13.

Vivian Lloyd — *L.* 35. 11. 10¾

V. L. N° 5. 1 Pack q^r. 9 *C. Whalefins.*

Fins.	C.		
100	3.	3.	14 } Weighed
100	3.	3.	9 } look.
50	1.	3.	25 }
250	9.	2.	20
		10	Draught.
Deliver'd	9.	2.	10
Enter'd	9.	0.	0
Short	0.	2.	10

Poſted 27 *Oct.* N° 157.

17 *October* 1746. N° 93.

Francis Shore — *L.* 71. 3. 9½

A. T. N° 1 *a* 4 } 4 Packs q^t. 18 *C. Whalefins.* a *Rotterdam*

Tared, 9 *lib.* each Pack, for Mats and Rope. To which the Land Surveyors ſign.

N°	C.		
1	4.	3.	14
2	3.	3.	27
3	5.	1.	2
4	4.	3.	26
4	19.	0.	13
		16	Draught.
	18.	3.	25
	1.	8	*Tare.*
	18.	2.	17 Net delivered.
	18.	0.	0 Enter'd.
	0.	2.	17 Short.

Poſted 20 *October*, N° 50.

WHALEFINS of *Britiſh* Plantation Fiſhing.

18 *October* 1746. N° 27.

Edward Ward — *L.* 5. 9. 9

S. R. N° 1 *a* 4 } 4 Bundles q^t. &c. *Whalefins.*

N°

	C.		
No 1—1.	0.	1	4
2—1.	0.	1	7
3—1.	0.	1	9
4—1.	0.	1	0
	4.	1.	22
4 at 2 lb.			8 Draught.
	4.	1.	14
	0.	0.	26 *Tare* at 6 lb. *per Cent.*
Net	4.	0.	16
Enter'd	4.	0.	0
Short	0.	0.	16

Posted 23 *October*. N° 48.

Tare six Pounds *per Cent.*

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

WINES.

The Ton to con^{t}.	252	Gall.
The Pipe or Butt	126	
The Hogshead —	63	
The Awm	42	

Imported in Casks:

If enter'd fill'd, *are to be deliver'd by the Gauge of the Wine contained in the Cask; but if enter'd* unfill'd, *according to the full Gauge of the Cask, tho' there may have been very considerable Leakage.*

Every Hogshead *of Wine, which shall be run out, and not full 7 Inches or above left therein; and every* Butt *or* Pipe *not above 9 Inches, shall be accounted for* Outs, *and the Merchant to pay no Duty for the same.* 9th Rule of Book of Rates.

But such Outs *must not be removed from the Keys, till seen and allow'd by the Land Surveyors.*

Imported in Flasks or Bottles:

Florence *Wines, the whole Chest usually contains* 40 *Flasks or* 60 *Betties, and then are passed at* 8 *Gallons, tho' part be broken or empty; and the half Chest containing* 20 *Flasks or* 30 *Betties at* 4 *Gallons: but if they contain more or less Flasks, they must be reduced to that Proportion, being* 5 *Flasks, or* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *Betties* per *Gallon.*

French *or other Wines in Flasks or Bottles, are usually passed at* 5 *Flasks or Bottles to the Gallon; but if upon measuring one or more, they are found to contain more or less, they must be passed according to their real Contents.*

No Allowance for Flasks of Wine or Oil in Chests from Italy, *if broken or plundered but if they contain more, to be charged in proportion to the Quantity; of* 40 *single Flasks to* 8 *Gallons the whole Chests, and so in proportion for the Half-Chest.*

French, *or other Country Wines in Flasks or Bottles, prohibited from being imported by* 2 *Geo.* 2.

But noe other Wines than those of the Growth of Tuscany *or the Levant, are allowed to be imported by an Act* 1728, 1st George 2. *unless Leave is first obtained from the Commissioners of the Customs, who dispense with it, in small Parcels for private Use, or as the Remains of Sea Stores, belonging to Officers or Passengers.*

EXAMPLE.

19 *October* 1746. ——— N° 78.

Lewis Young ——— L. 126. 3. 9½

L. Y. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Casks (*Butts*) q^t^. 5 Tons *Spanish*-Wine fill for Sale.

	Head	Bung	Length	Full Contents	Wet Inches	Ullage Contents
N° 1	32,	35,5	38,	153	30,7	143
2	29,8	33,8	39,5	142	30,	135
3	32,5	35,	40,4	161	31,	153
4	32,5	36,	39,5	164	28,	140
5	31,2	34,	38,2	142	31,	137
6	32,4	35,5	39,2	159	28,5	139
7	30,9	34,7	39,7	151	30,3	142
8	31,5	35,2	40,3	159	29,1	143
9	32,3	36,	40,9	169	30,	153
10	31,7	35,8	39,1	158	29,5	142

Deliver'd 1427 *A.G.* Gauge
Enter'd 1260

Short 167 Gallons.

Posted 27 *October*. N° 16.

20 *October* 1746. N° 12.

Joseph Nutting £. 151. 9. 9.

J. N. N° 1 a 12. } 10 Casks (*Pipes*) } containing 6 Tons of *Spanish Wine* unfill'd for Sale.
A. S. N° 7 a 12. } 6 Casks (*Hogsheads*) }

	N°	Head	Bung.	Length	Full Contents
J. N. —	1	25,5	31,8	43,	131
	2	25,5	31,5	43,3	130
	3	25,8	31,9	42,5	131
	4	25,6	31,4	42,5	126
	5	25,4	31,4	42,1	125
	6	26,4	31,5	43,5	132
	7	25,5	31,5	43,	129
	8	25,8	31,8	43,	132
	9	25,7	31,	42,	123
	10	25,7	31,3	42,	125
					1284
A. S —	7	23,1	24,9	29,	58
	8	22,5	26,	28,1	59
	9	23,	26,2	28,9	62
	10	23,2	26,3	29,	63
	11	22,5	26,8	29,3	65
	12	23,6	26,	28,9	65
					372
					1284

Deliver'd 1656—*A. B.* Gauger.
Enter'd 1512

Short 144—Gallons.

Posted 22 *October*. N°. 19.

21 *October* 1746. ——— N° 15.

Nathaniel Fowler Esq; ——— L. 11. 7. 2

N. F. N° 1 *a* 10. } 10 Quarter Casks, between 25 or 30 Gallons each, cont. ½ Ton of *Spanish-Wine* unfill'd for private Use.

N° 1	19
2	20
3	19
4	18
5	19
6	20
7	20
8	19
9	19
10	20
Deliver'd	192 — *A. B.* Gauger.
Enter'd	126
Short	66

Posted 3 *November*. N° 5.

But now no *Wine* in Casks less than 25 Gallons to be imported.

22 *October* 1746. ——— N° 18.

Samuel Arnold ——— L. 294. 14. 9

S. A. N° 1 *a* 10—10 Casks (*Pipes*) } cont. 7 Tons of *Spanish*
11 *a* 20—10 Casks (*Hogsheads*) } *Wine* unfill'd for Sale.

D. H.—41 *a* 50—10 Casks (*Pipes*) } cont. 5 Tons of *Spanish*
51 *a* 60—10 Casks (*Hogsheads*) } *Wine* fill'd for Sale.

G. M.—1 *a* 11 } 11 small Casks, containing 168 Gallons of *Spanish Wine* unfill'd for private Use.

N°	Head.	Bung.	Length.	Full Contents.
A.— 1	23,3	30,	49,	130
2	22,9	29,7	49,5	128
3	23,	29,7	49,	127
4	22,6	29,8	49,8	129
5	23,5	29,7	49,	129
6	23,2	29,7	49,1	128
7	23,	29,6	49,4	128
8	23,4	30,	49,5	132
9	23,4	29,7	49,1	128
10	23,4	29,2	49,5	126
				1285
11	22,9	26,3	30,	64
12	22,5	26,2	29,6	63
13	23,	26,2	30,	64
14	22,5	25,9	29,3	61
15	22,6	26,4	29,	62
16	22,7	25,6	29,4	61
17	22,8	26,3	29,7	64
18	23,	26,5	29,8	65
19	22,9	26,7	29,6	65
20	22,8	26,6	29,4	64
				633
				1285
			Deliver'd	1918
			Enter'd	1764
			Short	154

A. B. Gauger.

D.

D. H. N°	Head.	Bung.	Length.	Full Contents.	Wet Inches.	Ullage Contents.
41	24,	31,	46,	129	11,	38
42	24,5	31,5	45,	132	14,	55
43	24,1	31,1	47,3	135	21,	98
44	23,9	30,8	46,4	131	23,5	110
45	24,2	31,	48,1	137	19,6	93
46	23,5	30,5	47,	129	21,5	99
47	22,9	30,5	47,5	128	18,3	82
48	24,2	31,3	46,9	135	25,7	121
49	23,8	30,1	46,5	126	20,	91
50	24,	30,8	48,	135	22,5	108
						895
51	23,	29,	26,7	67	17,	41
52	22,5	27,	26,5	59	15,	34
53	23,	29,	27,	68	11,	22
54	24,	28,5	29,1	69	18,	47
55	22,9	26,1	28,3	61	21,5	55
56	23,5	26,7	29,5	66	19,	51
57	23,3	26,9	29,1	66	18,3	49
58	23,7	26,5	28,9	64	22,1	58
59	23,	26,1	29,2	62	17,4	44
60	24,	26,6	29,3	66	16,7	44
						445
						895

Deliver'd 1340 — *A. B.* Gauger.
Enter'd 1260

Short 80

N. N° 1

G. M. N° 1 — 30
2 — 32
3 — 28
4 — 31
5 — 29
6 — 27
7 — 31
8 — 30
9 — 29
10 — 31
11 — 25

Deliver'd 323 — *A. B.* Gauger.
Enter'd 168

Short 155.

Posted 31 *October.* N° 9.

23 *October* 1746. N° 5.

Gilbert Martin — *L.* 84. 16. 1.

N. D. N° 1 *a* 10. } 10 Casks (*Pipes*) containing 4 Tons of *Madera Wine* unfill'd for Sale.

N°	Head.	Bung.	Length.	Full Contents.
1	21,2	29,	47,4	114
2	22,7	29,	47,	117
3	23,4	29,2	44,2	113
4	22,3	28,8	47,	114
5	—	—	—	—
6	22,5	29,	47,3	117
7	23,1	29,1	47,1	119
8	22,9	28,7	46,8	115
9	21,6	28,5	46,3	111
10	22,4	29,3	45,9	116

Out — *B. G.* Surveyor.

Deliver'd 1036 — *A. B.* Gauger.
Enter'd 1008

Short 28 — Posted 5 *Nov.* N° 3.

24 *October* 1746. —— —— N° 8.

Samuel Fiſher —— —— L. 87. 13. 2½

10 Pipes q^t. 4 Tons *Florence Wine* unfill'd for Sale.

	N°	Head.	Bung.	Length.	Full Contents.	Wet Inches.	Ullage Contents	
H.D.	1	24,6	30,4	44,8	124			D° *die.*
N° 5.	2	24,6	30,8	46,	131			N° 4 and 8, Two
	3	24,6	30,8	45,2	128			Caſks, q^t. 2
	4	25,	31,2	45,2	——	29,7	129	Gallons *Floren*
	5	25,5	31,4	44,7	133			*Wine*, refuſed.
A.T.	6	24,5	31,3	46,3	134			
N° 5	7	24,8	30,9	45,	129			*A. B.* Land-Sur
	8	24,7	31,	45,	——	25,5	116	*C. D.* veyors.
	9	24,	31,2	46,2	132		——	
	10	24,6	31,3	45,8	133		245	
					——			

1044 Gallons.
1008 Enter'd.

36 Short.

Afterwards in a Note ſignified to the Warehouſe-Keeper.

N°	*Wet*	*Gallons.*	
4	131.	22,7	129
8	129.	25,5	116
			245

Two Caſks q^t. 245 Gallons *Florence Wine*, enter'd by *Samuel Fiſher*, the 24th *October*, refuſed and ſent to the King's Warehouſe the 25th *October*.

A. T. } Land-Waiters.
H.D. }

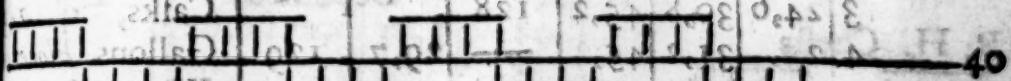
Ship, Maſter's Name, and from whence, to be inſerted.

25 *October* 1746. N° 2.

Jonathan Ingram L. 62. 12. 9½

J. I. { N° 1 *a* 40 whole } Chests, q^t. 560 Gallons of *Florence*
{ N° 41 *a* 100 half } *Wine*, fill'd for Sale.

Whole Chests.

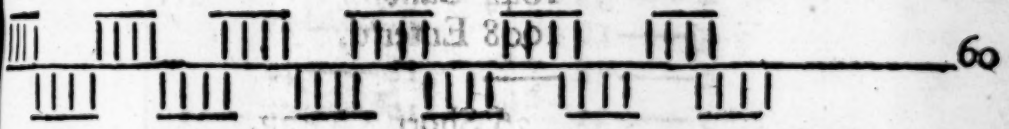


40

Gallons *per* Chest 8

Gallons 320

Half Chests.



60

Gallons *per* half Chest 4

240

320

Enter'd and Deliver'd Gallons 560

On

On Delivery of Wine in Flasks in Case of much Brokerag or Damage, the Merchant for his own Security, or saving th Duty, may petition for a Sight, which is readily granted.

As,

Giles Brent ——— 26 *October.*

Sight for 20 Chests of *Florence Wine*, Quantity unknown.

N° 1. Deposited, *L.* 5. 5.

R. H. Chests



Single

N°	Flasks	N°	Betties.
1	31	11	45
2	25	12	52
3	36	13	33
4	39	14	16
5	16	15	37
6	28	16	42
7	31	17	55
8	22	18	32
9	10	19	25
10	22	20	19
10	260	10 ⅓	386
—	258	—	128
⅓	518		258

103⅓ Gallons.

But this is a Case which is seldom or rarely used, but whe it happens, through Meanness of *Wine*, and the Importer i willing to give them up, then the Flasks are emptied into a Cask or Casks provided for that purpose, and afterwards gauged, an refused.

27 *October* 1746. ——— N° 4.

Chriſtopher Palmer ——— *L.* 71. 4. $5\frac{1}{4}$

C. P. N° 11 *a* 20 } 10 Caſks, q^t. $3\frac{1}{4}$ Tons of *Cyprus Wine*, unfill'd for Sale.

N°	Head.	Bung.	Length.	Full Contents.
11	27,	31,	30,5	92
12	26,7	31,	28,	84
13	27,4	31,3	30,2	93
14	26,6	30,5	30,5	89
15	26,6	30,5	30,	87
16	27,1	31,5	31,	95
17	26,3	30,9	31,5	93
18	26,5	31,1	30,2	91
19	26,4	30,7	30,5	90
20	27,5	31,8	31,9	101

Deliver'd 915 — *A. B.* Gauger.
Enter'd 819

Short 96

Poſted 9 *Nov.* N° 11.

28 *October* 1746. ——— N° 9.

Sir *George Criſp* ——— 9 *Nov.*

2 Cheſts, q^t. 16 Gallons *Cyprus Wine*, fill'd for private Uſe.

H. ——— N° 11. ——— *L.* 1. 11. $7\frac{1}{2}$

Cheſts.

2 Whole.
8

16 Gallons delivered.
16 Enter'd.

No imperfect Entry allowed to be made, and in caſe of Death the Importer muſt petition the Board for leave to make it.

29 *November* 1746. N° 23.

Moſes Simpſon *L.* 164. 2. 1¾

H. R. N° 1 *a* 8 } 8 Caſks (*Fats*)
M. S. N° 1 *a* 10 } 10 Caſks (*Awms*) } containing 36 Awms of *Rhen* Wine unfill'd for Sale.

N°	Head.	Bung.	Length.	Full Contents.
H. R. 1	26,5	30,6	39,	114
2	24,6	26,8	30,6	71
3	27,4	30,	39,	113
4	35,5	41,2	58,	307
5	25,	29,	36,5	96
6	27,5	30,6	37,5	112
7	24,2	27,2	36,2	85
8	35,5	40,8	58,	302
				1200
M. S. 1	19,	22,4	25,	39
2	18,5	22,	26,	38
3	19,	23,5	24,	40
4	19,	22,	24,	36
5	18,	21,5	26,2	37
6	19,1	21,7	25,5	38
	18,5	22,1	25,9	39
7	19,3	22,5	24,1	38
9	18,9	23,	24,3	39
10	19,2	22,4	24,2	38
				382
				1200
			Deliver'd	1582 *A. B.* Gauger
			Enter'd	1512
			Short	70

Poſted 7 *Nov.* N° 5.

But Awms of Rheniſh *Wine are, in the Port of* London, *paſſed at* 38 *or* 39 *Gallons for every two (that is, at* $38\frac{1}{2}$ *Gallons each;) and then the Contents of the* 10 *Awms aforementioned, muſt be ſet down as follows, viz.*

N° 1	38
2	39
3	38
4	39
5	38
6	39
7	38
8	39
9	38
10	39
Deliver'd	385 *A.B.* Gauger.

And all ſmaller Caſks, as Half-Awms, &c. *are gauged by the Diagonal Rule.*

For Inſtructions for computing the Contents of all the aforemention'd Caſks, vide *the Art of Gauging in the* Appendix.

Woop for Dying.

5 *Nov.* 1746. N° 105.

Godfrey Saunders. — *L.* 0 9. 0

C.

Looſe 100. 0. 0 of *Brazilletto*-Wood.

C.	
12.	0. 14
13.	2. 0
9.	1. 14
12.	0. 18
12.	0. 3
12.	1. 17
10.	1. 0
10.	3. 17
8.	3. 4
13.	2. 7
115.	0. 10
0.	2. 8 Draught.
Deliv[d] 114.	2. 2
Enter'd 100.	0. 0
Short 14.	2. 2

Poſted 7 *November*, N° 56.

6 *November* 1746. —— N° 75.

Benjamin Low —— —— *L.* 0. 0. 0

70 Sticks q^t. 30 *C.* of *Fuſtick.*

Sticks.	*C.*		
5	2.	3.	15
4	2.	3.	5
7	3.	2.	9
8	3.	3.	17
9	3.	2.	12
6	3.	2.	2
7	4.	1.	4
5	3.	3.	15
8	4.	2.	8
11	5.	2.	1
70	38.	2.	4
——	0.	1.	10 Draught.
Deliver'd	38.	0.	22
Enter'd	30.	0.	0
Short	8.	0.	22

Poſted 9 *November.* N°. 8.

7 *November* 1746. N° 37.

Osfwold Garret. — *L.* 0. 0 0

342 Sticks q^t. *C.* 90. 0. 0 of *Logwood.*

Sticks.	*C.*		*lib.*
24	10. 1. 8		
27	10. 2. 0		
34	13. 0. 22	5 at 4	20
56	9. 3. 15	5 at 7	35
31	9. 3. 8		55
29	12. 0. 8		
33	9. 3. 15		
37	7. 3. 8		
42	6. 0. 8		
29	11. 0. 22		
342	100. 3. 2		
—	0. 1. 27	Draught.	
Deliver'd	100. 1. 3		
Enter'd	90. 0. 0		
Short	10. 1. 3		

Posted 11 *Nov.* N° 8.

Bill of Sight, 8 *Nov.* 1746.

United *East-India* Company.

Bond — — *L.* 0. 0. 0

Certain *Red-wood* Quantity unknown.

Sticks.	*C.*	
50	5. 2. 14	
45	5. 1. 7	
50	5. 2. 20	
50	5. 2. 21	
70	5. 0. 14	
80	5. 1. 14	
60	5. 2. 0	
75	5. 3. 0	
55	5. 3. 21	
46	5. 1. 0	
581	55. 0. 27	
—	0. 1. 12	Draught.
Deliver'd	54. 3. 15	

WOOD.

The ſeveral Species of *Wood* are diſtinguiſhed as follows, viz.

Anchor-Stocks — are diſtinguiſhable by their Shape or Form.

Balks —
- Great — if 8 Inches ſquare, or upwards, to be accounted *Timber*.
- Middle — are above 5 and under 8 Inches ſquare.
- Small — are 5 Inches ſquare or under.

Barlings — are never imported into the Port of *London*, and therefore not known either to the Officers or Merchants.

Battens
- are 6 ½ Inches wide, or under.
- If above that Width, to be accounted *Deals*.

Boards —
- *Barrels* — are for *Barrel-Staves*, as *Clapboards* are for *Pipe-Staves*.
- *Beech* — are 2 Inches thick or under.
- *Clapboards* — are Pieces of Timber quarter'd and cut in Lengths of about 5 Feet, for *Pipe-Staves*, &c.
- *Oak* — are under 2 Inches thick, and under 15 Feet long.
- *Pailing* — are Slabs of Deals, about 7 Feet in Length.
- *Pipe* — under this Denomination, are enter'd *Pipe-Wood* (which are 9 Feet in Length,) and *Fat-Wood* (which are 6 Feet in Length) being the Pieces of *Oak Timber*, out of which the *Wainſcot-Boards* of those Lengths are cut.
- *Scaleboards* — are to make Scabbards for Swords, Band-Boxes, &c. and pay Duty by the Hundred Weight.
- *White-Boards* for Shoemakers, or *Lin-Boards*, are uſually about 4 or 5 Feet in Length.

Bowſprits — pay Duties as Maſts; which ſee.

Capravens — are above 12 and under 18 Inches in Circumference at the Middle, and without Bark.

Clapb

Clapholt -- { is for the ſame Uſe as *Clap-boards*, but in whole Pieces and unquarter'd.

Deals of *Norway*. { all above { 7 Feet in Length, to be accounted as whole *Deals*. / 5 and not above 7 Feet in Length, to be accounted as half *Deals* and ——— ——— 2 } To paſs for one whole *Deal*. / Ends, under 3 Inches in Thickneſs, and chopp'd at one End, if —— { 4 F^t. in Length 3 / 3 F^t. in Length 4 / 2 F^t. in Length 6 } To paſs for one whole *Deal*.

Deals of *Germany*, to paſs as *Norway Deals*. — 6 *Geo.* Cap. 15.

Deals—*Spruce*—are upwards of 20 Feet in Length.

Deals —— { from *Ruſſia*, *Sweden*, or any other Country (except *Burgendorp*, *German*, *Meabrô*, *Norway*, and *Spruce Deals*), to be diſtinguiſhed whether of 20 Feet in Length or under, or whether they exceed that Length.

Fire-wood { the Fathom to contain 6 Feet in Width, and 6 Feet in Heighth.

Handſpikes { are either of *Beech* or *Birch*, about 5 Feet in Length, and about 3 ½ Inches ſquare in the Middle.

Knees of *Oak* for Shipping- { are to be 8 Inches ſquare and under. —But if above 8 Inches ſquare, to pay Duty as *Oak Timber*.

Headings for *Pipes*, *Hogſheads* or *Barrels*——Three Pieces to be accounted to the *Heading*.

Lath Wood { the Fathom to contain 6 Feet in Width, and 6 Feet in Heighth.

Maſts —— { Great—— are 36 Inches and upwards / Middle —are from 24 to 36 Inches— / Small ——are from 18 to 24 Inches— } in Circumfer. at the Middle.

Note, *Yards* and *Bowſprits* are comprehended under the Denomination of *Maſts*. There

There is a Bounty upon *Masts*, *Yards*, and *Bowsprits* imported from the *British Plantations* in *America*, or from *Scotland* after the Rate of 20 *s. per* Ton of 40 Feet, Girt Measure, according to the customary Way of measuring Round Bodies.

And in order to compute the Contents, the Girt of the *Masts* and *Bowsprits* are to be taken in the Middle; and the Girt of the *Yards* at the Distance of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Length from the small End and then the Operation must be perform'd as follows, *viz.*

Suppose a *Mast* or *Bowsprit* to be { 92. 8—Long. / 10. 0—Girt in the Middle

F. I.

F.

$\frac{1}{4}$ —— 10 ——The Girt.

2,5 =The Side of a Square.
2,5

125
50

6,25 — The Square.
92,25 — The Length.

3125
1250
1250
5625

576,5625—The Content in Feet.

The Feet *per* Ton—40) 576

The Content ——— 14 — Tons 16 Feet.

Suppose

F. I.

Suppose a Yard, to be { 93. 6—Long. / 5. 7—Girt at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Length from the small End.

F.

$\frac{1}{4}$ ——— 5,5833—The Girt.

1,3958=The Side of a Square.

1,3958

111664
69790
125622
41874
13958

1,94825764—The Square.
93,5—The Length.

974128820
584477292
1753431876

182,162089340—The Content in Feet.

The Feet *per* Ton } 40) 18.2

The Content — 4—Tons 22 Feet.

Examples

Examples of the Dimenſions and Contents of *Maſts*, &c.

Length Feet.	*Girt* Inch.	*Content* Feet.
80,	74,8	194,
49,	72,	110,
42,	58,4	64,
34,	44,	28,5
40,	40,5	28,5
37,5	50,5	41,5
35,	48,	35,
46,	44,	38,5
57,	64,	101,
55,	60,	85,6
26,	60,	40,5
49,	50,	53,
44,	52,	51,3
36,	46,	32,8

For other Methods of Operation by the *Pen*, as likewiſe by the *Sliding* and *Carpenter's Rules*, I refer you to the APPENDIX, under the Title of SOLID or CUBICAL MEASURE.

Mohogany Timber and *Plank*, are always imported from the *Britiſh Plantations* in *America*, and therefore not liable to any Duty; but being rated by the Weight, ought in ſtrictneſs to be weighed at the Delivery.

Oars { are diſtinguiſhable by their Shape; and tho' of different Sizes, yet pay the ſame Duties.

Plank — { *Beech* ——— above 2 Inches thick.
{ *Beech* and *Oak* } ——the Load to contain 50 Feet.

Quarter

Quarters { *Beech* and *Fir*, to be diſtinguiſh'd, whether —— } under 5 Inches ſquare. or 5 Inches ſquare, and und. 8 Inch.

Round-Wood—is about 5 or 6 Feet in Length.

Spars — { Cant } are 22 Feet and upwards in Length, with Boom } the Bark on. Small — are under 22 Feet in Length, with the Bark on.

Staves — { *Barrel*——are 30 Inches long. *Bow*—— { are Pieces of *Yew*, about 5 Feet in Length with the Bark on; to make *Bows*. *Firkin*——are 20 Inches long. *Hogſhead*—are 39 Inches long. *Kilderkin*—are 26 Inches long. *Pipe*———are 56 Inches long.

Timber——*Fir* and *Oak*, the Load to contain 50 Feet.

Trunnels { are round Pins of *Oak*, about 2 or 2½ Feet in Length, and about 1½ Inch Thick.

Uffers are *Balks* hew'd or ſquar'd, and are either — { Single ———which are under 24 Feet in Length. Or, Double —— which are of 24 Feet in Length, or upwards.

Wainſcots { are Pieces of *Oak Timber* quarter'd, of 12 Feet in Length; out of which are cut the *Wainſcot-Boards* of that Length.

Wainſcot-Boards, of all ſorts, are rated by the Inch or Foot, containing 12 Feet in Length, and 1 Inch in Thickneſs; and ſo in proportion in any greater or leſſer Length or Thickneſs.

The

The Traders expreſs the Contents of *Wainſcot-Boards* by Inch, by which they mean a Board 12 Feet in Length, and Inch in Thickneſs, (that is, a ſolid Foot;) and if the Boa are of any other Lengths or Thickneſſes, they reduce them that Denomination.

As if

The Thickneſs, is { $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, *&c.* Inches.
Feather-edged { which is $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch thick on one Side, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of Inch on the other; ſo that if the thickeſt Si of one ſuch Board be clapped to the thinn Side of another, they two will be equal to Board of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Inch on both Sides; the Ha whereof for 1 Board is $\frac{3}{8}$; therefore they mu be accounted half as much more as the $\frac{1}{4}$ of Inch.

The Length, is { 6 Feet, called *Fat-wood.*
9 Feet, called *Pipe-wood.*

Note, The Boards of 12 Feet long are called *Wainſcots.*

The Method of reducing the ſeveral Lengths an Thickneſſes of Wainſcot-Boards *to Inches (or mor properly to ſolid Feet) is according to the followin Examples.*

Suppoſe 40 *Wainſcot-Boards*, each — { Long — 12 Feet. Thick — 2 Inches.

40 — Boards.
2 — Thickneſs.

Inches — 80 — Content.

Suppoſe

Suppose 100 *Wainscot-Boards*, each —— { Long —— 9 Feet. / Thick — 2¼ Inches.

100 — Boards.
2¼ Thickness.

200
50

250

Feet are ¾ of 12 — therefore less — ¼ — 62½

Inches — 187½ — The Content.

Suppose 205 *Wainscot-Boards*, each —— { Long —— 6 Feet. / Thick — 1¾ Inch.

205 — Boards.

½ Inch — ½ — 102½
¼ Inch — ¼ — 51¼

358¾

Feet are ½ of 12 — therefore —— ½ —— 179¼ Inch. — The Content.

And so for any other Thicknesses.

The Method of the Delivery of the several Species of Wood *before described.*

SCALEBOARDS.

9 *Nov.* 1746. —— N° 68.

Matthew Jones —— *L.* 29. 0. 1½

632 Bundles of *Scaleboards*, q^t. *C.* 70. 0. 0.

3 *Bundles*

Bund.	C.	
50	6. 3.	18
50	7. 1.	11
50	6. 3.	25
51	5. 2.	24
50	7. 1.	18
50	6. 3.	4
48	6. 2.	0
50	5. 2.	18
50	7. 2.	0
48	6. 1.	24
497	67. 1.	2
50	5. 1.	14
50	6. 3.	21
35	4. 0.	7
135	16. 1.	14
497	67. 1.	2
632	83. 2.	16
—	0. 1.	24 Draught.
	83. 0.	20
	1. 1.	18 *Tare* at ¼ lb. each.
Deliver'd	81. 3.	2
Enter'd	70. 0.	0
Short	11. 3.	2—Posted 10 *Nov.* N°

Tare for the Bands, one quarter of a Pound *per* Bundle.

A.B.
B.C. } Surveyors.

Mohogany Planks.

10 *November* 1726. ——— N° 102.

Gerard Hemmings ——— *L.* 0. 0. 0.

67 *Mohogany Planks*, containing *C.* 60. 0. 0

Planks.	*C.*	*Sufferance for* Wapping.
22	5. 1.	0
3	4. 0.	4
4	4. 1.	0
8	13. 2.	0
7	6. 0.	14
3	10. 3.	14
7	12. 0.	0
5	12. 1.	14
8	9. 0.	0
67	77. 1.	18

0. 1. 20 Draught.

Deliver'd 76. 3. 26
Enter'd 60. 0. 0
Short 16. 3. 26—Posted 17 *Nov.* N° 56.

Box-Wood.

11 *Nov.* 1726. ——— N° 47.

Benjamin Moreton ——— *L.* 5. 13. 4¾

255 Sticks, containing 3 Tons of *Box-Wood.*

	C.	
23 Sticks	5. 3.	0
46	10. 1.	0
26	8. 0.	21
30	7. 1.	0
26	8. 0.	0
25	8. 2.	0
35	9. 1.	7
44	11. 2.	7
255	68. 3.	7

0. 1. 10 Draught.

Deliver'd ——— 68. 1. 25
Enter'd ——— 60. 0. 0
Short ——— 8. 1. 25

Posted 12 *November.* N° 92.

12 *November* 1746. N° 42.

William Kettilby

30 Oak Planks, containing 4 Loads.

Sufferance for Deptford.

4 Inch Plank.				2 Inch Plank.			
N° of Planks.	Length in Feet.	Breadth in Inches.	Product or Square.	N° of Planks.	Length in Feet.	Breadth in Inches.	Product or Square.
1	36	15,5	46,5	1	23,	12,5	23,9
2	35	14,0	40,8	2	22,5	12,2	22,8
3	36	15,2	45,6	3	24,	12,2	24,4
4	37	15,4	47,4	4	23,5	13,	25,4
5	37	14,9	45,9	5	24,	12,7	25,4
6	35	14,1	41,1	6	23,	13,	24,9
7	36	13,9	41,7	7	24,	12,5	25,
8	36	15,3	45,9	8	23,5	12,7	24,9
9	35	15,0	43,7	9	24,5	13,5	27,5
10	37	15,6	48,1	10	24,	12,	24,
	4 Inch	— $\frac{1}{3}$	446,7		2 Inch.	— $\frac{1}{6}$	248,2
			148,9				41,3

3 Inch Plank.			
1	30	11,	27,5
2	28	12,2	28,3
3	29	14,	33,8
4	30	12,	30,
5	29	14,	33,8
6	30	12,5	31,2
7	30	13,	32,5
8	30	12,5	31,2
9	30	11,7	29,2
10	29	13,	31,4
	3 Inch.	— $\frac{1}{4}$	308,9
			77,2

Thickneſs.	N° of Planks.	Solid Feet.
4 Inch.	10	148,9
3 —	10	77,2
2 —	10	41,3
	30	267,4

The Feet *per* Load } 5.0) 26.7,

Deliver'd — 5 Loads 17 Feet.

Enter'd — 4 —

Short — 1 Load 17 Feet.

Poſted 15 *November*, N° 72.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLES of the Operation of the Product or Square, or ſuperficial Contents of the Length and Breadth of Planks.

15,5—The Breadth.
36—The Length.

930
465

12) 558,0

46,5—The Square or ſuperficial Content.

Or by the Aliquot Parts.

12 —— —36
3 ——¼—— 9
,5——⅛—— 1,5

15,5 46,5—Content as before.

For the Operation by the *Sliding* and *Carpenter's Rules*, ſee SUPERFICIAL MEASURE; and for further Information, ſee the MENSURATION OF PLANKS after SOLID MEASURE, in the *Appendix*.

TIMBER.

13 *November* 1746. —— N° 47.
John Tomkins —— —— *L.* 8. 17. 2¼

144 Pieces of *Timber*, containing 60 Loads.

Sufferance for Limehouſe.

At the Delivery out of the Ship, the ſeveral Pieces are to be ſtied in the Tide-Waiters Books, after the manner of other rts of *Wood*; and after they are put into the Water, in order have them meaſured, they are uſually made into Floats of enerally) 18 Pieces each; and the Number of each Float rked on one End of each of the out-ſide Pieces, and like-

wise on two other Pieces in the Middle of the Float: Then the Breadth and Thickness are taken (in the Middle of the Piece) with a Pair of Callipers, and the Length with a Rod or Rule.

The Dimensions being thus taken, the solid Content may be found, either by the *Pen*, or the *Sliding* or *Carpenter's Rules*.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose the Dimensions of one of the Pieces of *Timber* before enter'd, to be, *viz.*

The Length——20 Feet.
The Breadth—— 16 Inches.
The Thickness—— 12 Inches.

20—The Length.
16—The Breadth.

120
20

320
12—The Thickness.

144) 3840 (26 Feet 8 Inches—The true solid Content.
960

12) 96 (
8

Or,

The Breadth and Thickness being reduced to the mean Side a Square, the true Contents may be found by the *Sliding* and *Carpenter's Rules*, as taught in the *Appendix*.

But the common Method of measuring *Timber*, being add the two Sides together, and to take the Half thereof the mean Side; and it producing a Content, a little more the Truth, therefore it is practised by the Officers of Customs.

EXAMPLE.

16 — The Breadth.
12 — The Thickneſs.

28

The half — 14 = Mean Side of a Square.

14

56
14

196 — The Square.
20 — The Length.

144) 3920 (27 Feet $2\frac{8}{12}$ Inches. — The ſolid Content the common Way.

1040

12) 32

$2\frac{8}{12}$

But as the Contents are to be computed at the ſame Time that the Dimenſions are taken; after the mean Side of a Square is found as before, the Sliding Rule is always made uſe of in the Port of *London*, in computing the ſaid Contents, as being by much the moſt eaſy and expeditious Method; therefore I refer you to the Uſe thereof, as taught in *ſolid Meaſure* in the *Appendix*.

And for the Aſſiſtance of ſuch Officers, as for want of much Practice, may not be expert and certain enough in the Operation by the ſaid Rule, I have here added a Table, which, by Inſpection, will ſhow the ſolid Content of any Piece of Timber.

Thus,

The two Sides being added together, and the half of their Total esteemed equal to the Side of a Square; seek the said Square at the Top of the Table, and opposite to the Length in the first Column, will be found the Solid Content in the second Column, in Feet, Halves and Quarters; and though the true Contents would be sometimes a less Fractional Part than a Quarter of a Foot (the which I have omitted), yet as in Practice, nothing less than a whole Foot is regarded; therefore it cannot be objected, that the said Table is not near enough the Truth.

8 ½ Inches Square.		9 Inches Square.		9 ½ Inches Square.	
Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.
12	6	12	6 3/4	12	7 1/2
13	6 1/2	13	7 1/4	13	8
14	7	14	7 1/2	14	8 3/4
15	7 1/2	15	8 1/4	15	9 1/4
16	8	16	9	16	10
17	8 1/2	17	9 1/2	17	10 1/2
18	9	18	10	18	11 1/4
19	9 1/2	19	10 1/2	19	11 3/4
20	10	20	11 1/4	20	12 1/2
21	10 1/2	21	11 3/4	21	13
22	11	22	12 1/2	22	13 3/4
23	11 1/2	23	12 3/4	23	14 1/4
24	12	24	13 1/2	24	15
25	12 1/2	25	14	25	15 1/2
26	13	26	14 1/2	26	16 1/4
27	13 1/2	27	15	27	16 3/4
28	14	28	15 3/4	28	17 1/2
29	14 1/2	29	16 1/4	29	18
30	15	30	16 3/4	30	18 3/4
35	17 1/2	35	19 1/2	35	21 3/4
40	20	40	22 1/2	40	25
45	22 1/2	45	25 1/4	45	28
50	25	50	28	50	31 1/4
55	27 1/2	55	30 3/4	55	34 1/4
60	30	60	33 1/2	60	37 1/2
65	32 1/2	65	36 1/4	65	40 1/2
70	35	70	39 1/2	70	43 3/4

10 Inches Square.		10½ Inches Square.		11 Inches Square.	
Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.
12	8¾	12	9	12	10
13	9	13	9¾	13	10¾
14	9½	14	10½	14	11¾
15	10¼	15	11¼	15	12½
16	11	16	12¾	16	13¼
17	11¾	17	13	17	14¼
18	12½	18	13¾	18	15
19	13	19	14½	19	15¾
20	13¾	20	15¼	20	16¾
21	14½	21	16	21	17½
22	15¼	22	16¾	22	18¾
23	15¾	23	17½	23	19
24	16½	24	18¾	24	20
25	17¼	25	19	25	21
26	18	26	19¾	26	21¾
27	18¾	27	20½	27	22½
28	19¼	28	21¼	28	23½
29	20	29	22	29	24¼
30	20¾	30	22¾	30	25
35	24¼	35	26¾	35	29¼
40	27¾	40	30½	40	33½
45	31¼	45	34¼	45	37¾
50	34½	50	38¼	50	42
55	38	55	42	55	46
60	41½	60	45¾	60	50¼
65	45	65	49½	65	54¼
70	48½	70	53½	70	58¼

11½ Inches Square.		12 Inches Square.		12½ Inches Square.	
Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.
12	11	12	12	12	13
13	11½	13	13	13	14
14	12¼	14	14	14	15
15	13¼	15	15	15	16¼
16	14¼	16	16	16	17¼
17	15¼	17	17	17	18¼
18	16¼	18	18	18	19½
19	17¼	19	19	19	20½
20	18¼	20	20	20	21½
21	19¼	21	21	21	22¾
22	20	22	22	22	23¾
23	21	23	23	23	24¾
24	22	24	24	24	26
25	22¾	25	25	25	27
26	23¾	26	26	26	28
27	24¾	27	27	27	29¼
28	25½	28	28	28	30¼
29	26½	29	29	29	31¼
30	27½	30	30	30	32½
35	32	35	35	35	37¾
40	36½	40	40	40	43¼
45	41¼	45	45	45	48¾
50	45¾	50	50	50	54¼
55	50½	55	55	55	59½
60	55	60	60	60	65
65	59½	65	65	65	70¼
70	64½	70	70	70	75¾

12 Inches Square.		13 Inches Square.		14 Inches Square.	
Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.
12	14	12	15	12	16 1/2
13	15 1/4	13	16 1/4	13	17 1/2
14	16 1/4	14	17 1/2	14	19
15	17 1/2	15	18 3/4	15	20 1/4
16	18 3/4	16	20 1/4	16	21 3/4
17	19 3/4	17	21 1/2	17	23
18	21	18	22 3/4	18	24 1/2
19	22 1/4	19	24	19	25 3/4
20	23 1/4	20	25 1/4	20	27
21	24 1/2	21	26 1/2	21	28 1/2
22	25 3/4	22	27 3/4	22	29 3/4
23	26 3/4	23	29	23	31 1/4
24	28	24	30 1/4	24	32 1/2
25	29 1/4	25	31 1/2	25	34
26	30 1/2	26	32 3/4	26	35 1/4
27	31 1/2	27	34	27	36 3/4
28	32 3/4	28	35 1/4	28	38
29	34	29	36 1/2	29	39 1/4
30	35	30	37 3/4	30	40 3/4
35	41	35	44 1/4	35	47 1/2
40	46 3/4	40	50 1/2	40	54 1/4
45	52 3/4	45	56 3/4	45	61 1/4
50	58 1/2	50	63 1/4	50	68
55	64 1/2	55	69 1/2	55	74 3/4
60	70 1/4	60	75 3/4	60	81 1/2
65	76 1/4	65	82 1/4	65	88 1/4
70	82	70	88 1/4	70	95 1/4

14½ Inches Square.		15 Inches Square.		15½ Inches Square.	
Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.
12	17½	12	18¼	12	20
13	18¾	13	20¼	13	21½
14	20¼	14	21¾	14	23¼
15	21¾	15	23¼	15	25
16	23¼	16	25	16	26½
17	24¾	17	26½	17	28¼
18	26¼	18	28	18	30
19	27½	19	29½	19	31½
20	29	20	31¼	20	33¼
21	30½	21	32¾	21	35
22	32	22	34¼	22	36½
23	33½	23	35¾	23	38¼
24	35	24	37½	24	40
25	36½	25	39	25	41½
26	37¾	26	40½	26	43¼
27	39¼	27	42	27	45
28	40¾	28	43¾	28	46½
29	42¼	29	45¼	29	48½
30	43¾	30	46¾	30	50
35	51	35	54½	35	58¼
40	58¼	40	62½	40	66½
45	65½	45	70¼	45	75
50	73	50	78	50	83¼
55	80¼	55	85¾	55	91¾
60	87½	60	93¾	60	100
65	94¾	65	101½	65	108¼
70	102	70	109¼	70	116¾

16 Inches Square.		16½ Inches Square.		17 Inches Square.	
Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.
12	21¼	12	22½	12	24
13	23	13	24½	13	26
14	24¾	14	26¼	14	28
15	26½	15	28¼	15	30
16	28¼	16	30¼	16	32
17	30	17	32	17	34
18	32	18	34	18	36
19	33¾	19	35¾	19	38
20	35½	20	37¾	20	40
21	37¼	21	39½	21	42
22	39	22	41½	22	44
23	40¾	23	43¼	23	46
24	42½	24	45¼	24	48
25	44¼	25	47¼	25	50
26	46	26	49	26	52
27	48	27	51	27	54
28	49¾	28	52¾	28	56
29	51½	29	54¾	29	58
30	53¼	30	56½	30	60
35	62	35	66	35	70
40	71	40	75½	40	80¼
45	80	45	85	45	90¼
50	88¾	50	94½	50	100¼
55	97½	55	103¾	55	110¼
60	106½	60	113¼	60	120¼
65	115½	65	122¾	65	130¼
70	124¼	70	132¼	70	140¼

17½ Inches Square.		18 Inches Square.		18½ Inches Square.	
Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.
12	25½	12	27	12	28½
13	27½	13	29¼	13	30¾
14	29¾	14	31½	14	33¼
15	31¾	15	33¾	15	35½
16	34	16	36	16	38
17	36	17	38¼	17	40¼
18	38¼	18	40½	18	42¾
19	40¼	19	42¾	19	45
20	42½	20	45	20	47½
21	44½	21	47¼	21	49¾
22	46¾	22	49½	22	52¼
23	48¾	23	51¾	23	54½
24	51	24	54	24	57
25	53	25	56¼	25	59¼
26	55¼	26	58½	26	61¾
27	57¼	27	60¾	27	64
28	59½	28	63	28	66½
29	61½	29	65¼	29	68¾
30	63¾	30	67½	30	71¼
35	74¼	35	78¾	35	83
40	85	40	90	40	95
45	95½	45	101¼	45	106¾
50	106¼	50	112½	50	118¾
55	116¾	55	123¾	55	130½
60	127½	60	135	60	142½
65	138	65	146¼	65	154¼
70	148¾	70	157½	70	166½

19 Inches Square.		19½ Inches Square.		20 Inches Square.	
Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.	Length in Feet.	Content in Feet.
12	30	12	31½	12	33¾
13	32½	13	34¼	13	36
14	35	14	36¾	14	38¾
15	37½	15	39½	15	41½
16	40	16	42¼	16	44¼
17	42½	17	44¾	17	47
18	45	18	47½	18	50
19	47½	19	50	19	52¾
20	50	20	52¾	20	55½
21	52½	21	55¼	21	58¼
22	55	22	58	22	61
23	57½	23	60½	23	63¾
24	60	24	63¼	24	66½
25	62½	25	66	25	69¼
26	65	26	68½	26	72
27	67½	27	71¼	27	75
28	70	28	73¾	28	77¾
29	72½	29	76½	29	80½
30	75	30	79	30	83¼
35	87½	35	92¼	35	97
40	100¼	40	105½	40	111
45	112¾	45	118¾	45	125
50	125¼	50	132	50	138¾
55	137¾	55	145	55	152¾
60	150¼	60	158¼	60	166½
65	162¾	65	171½	65	180½
70	175¼	70	184¾	70	194¼

The Contents being thus found, they are to be marked on each respective Piece, about the Middle thereof, and likewise inserted in the Land-Waiters Books, thus.

N° of the Floats	Pieces of *Timber*.				Pieces of *Lin-Timber*.				*Balks* which upon Delivery prov'd to be *Timber*.			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Contents of each Piece in solid Feet.	27	19	89	24	4	11	5	10	15	12	11	13
	25	23	74	19	7	15	8	9	14	15	8	10
	24	19	101	53	5	7	7	8	17	14	11	8
	23	25	92	53	6	6	6	5	15	14	9	14
	23	17	97	49	5	5	3	4	15	13	12	11
	38	19	92	45	6	16	9	8	12	12	9	16
	46	27	99	43	5	6	8	7	16	12	10	13
	49	19	68	42	8	7	16	9	13	11	9	12
	41	25	83	22	5	7	8	6	14	15	10	17
	29	23	70	19	6	6	6	7	16	13	9	9
	23	29	49	21	5	9	16	5	14	15	9	14
	29	22	96	23	4	4	13	4	13	12	12	11
	42	15	95	32	8	7	8	9	15	8	11	17
	40	23	93	33	7	10	14	11	12	10	13	13
	35	19	89	47	10	7	6	8	15	11	12	10
	48	23	103	36	7	6	11	7	13	12	10	14
	51	53	105	16	9	10	7	5	16	12	14	16
	31	25	83	28	7	8	7	6	14	9	13	15
Total Contents of each Float.	624	125	1578	605	114	147	158	128	259	220	102	233

624
425
1578
605
114
147
158
128
259
220
192
233

Contents of the ſeveral Floats in ſolid Feet.

5.0) 468.3

Deliver'd 93—Loads 33 Feet.
Enter'd 60

Short 33—Loads 33 Feet.

Poſted 19 *November*. N° 47.

WAINSCOT-BOARDS.

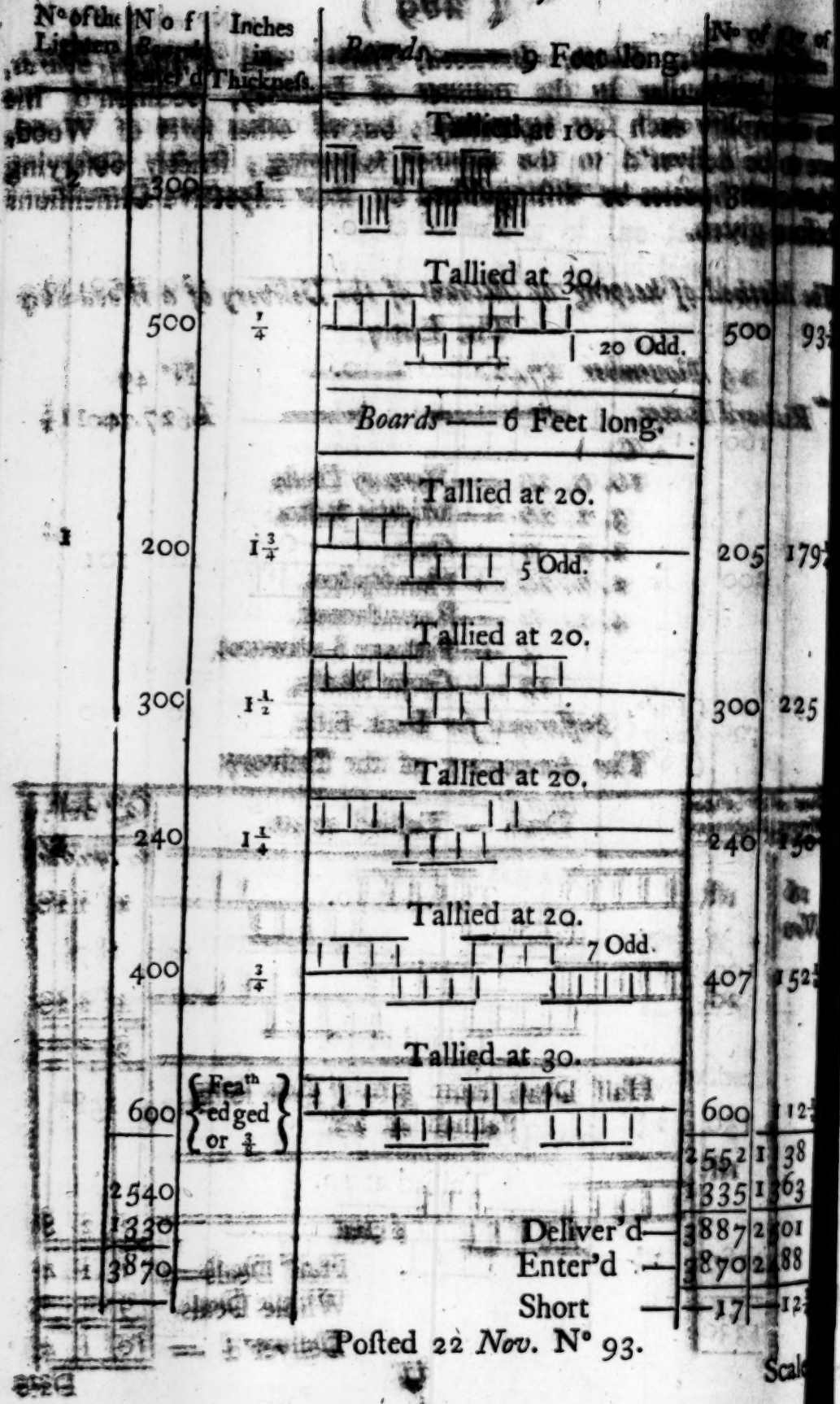
14 *November* 1746. ——— N° 28.

David Houghton ——— *L.* 44. 1. 9¼

3870 *Wainſcot-Boards*, containing 2488¼ Inches.

Sufferance for Black-Fryers.

of the Lighters.	No of Boards entered.	Inches in Thickness.	Boards —— 12 Feet long.	No of Boards delivd.	Qty of Inches delivd.
			Tallied at 10.		
1	40	2		40	80
			Tallied at 10.		
	100	1½		100	150
			Tallied at 10.		
	160	1¼		160	200
			Tallied at 10.		
	200	½	2 Odd.	202	101
			Tallied at 20.		
	400	Feath edged or ⅛		400	150
			Boards —— 9 Feet long.		
			Tallied at 10.		
2	100	2½		100	187½
			Tallied at 10.		
	150	2¼	3 Odd.	153	258¼
			Tallied at 10.		
	180	1¾		180	236¼
	1330			1335	1363


N° of the Lighters
No of Boards
Inches in Thickness.
Boards — 5 Feet long.
Tallied at 10.
300
1
Tallied at 30.
500
¼
20 Odd.
500
93
Boards — 6 Feet long.
Tallied at 20.
200
1¾
5 Odd.
205
179
Tallied at 20.
300
1½
300
225
Tallied at 20.
240
1¼
240
150
Tallied at 20.
7 Odd.
400
¾
407
152½
Tallied at 30.
600
Feath'ed edged or ¾
600
12½
2552 1 38
1335 1 63
2540
1330
Deliver'd — 3887 2 101
Enter'd — 3870 2 88
3870
Short — 17 — 12½
Posted 22 Nov. N° 93.

Scantlands, Plank, Boards, Timber and *Firewood*, being particular in the manner of Delivery; we shall only exemplify each sort separately; but all other sorts of Wood are to be deliver'd in the manner following; strictly observing that each Species be distinguished by their respective Dimensions before given.

The Method of keeping an Account of the Delivery of a Wood-Ship.

The Entry.

15 *November* 1746. ——— N° 49.

* *Richard Baker*, ——— ——— L. 27. 4. 11½

C.

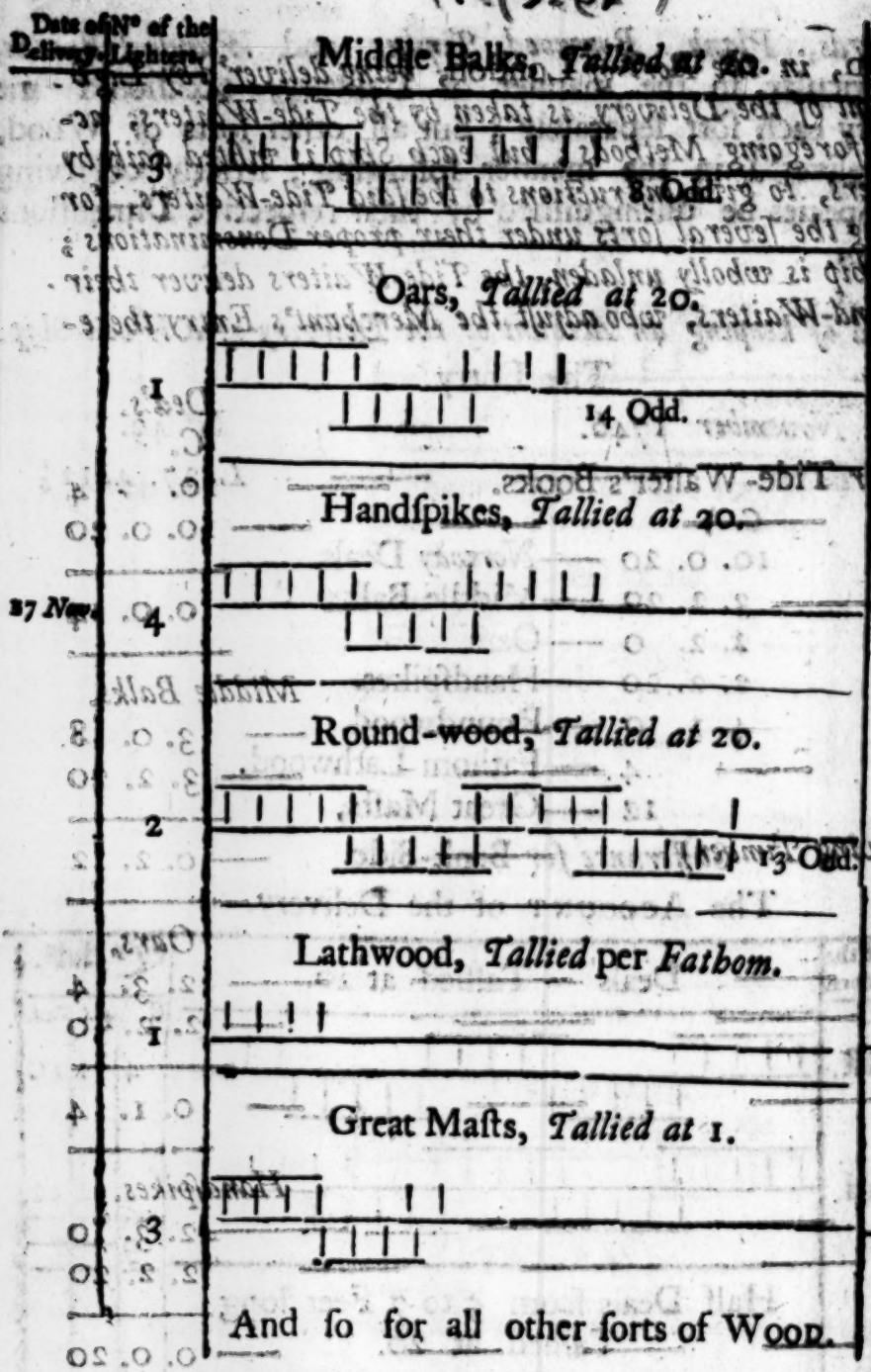
10. 0. 20 —— *Norway* Deals.
3. 2. 20 —— Middle Balks.
2. 2. 0 —— Oars.
2. 2. 20 —— Handspikes.
4. 1. 0 —— Roundwood.
4 —— Fathom Lathwood.
12 —— Great Masts,

Sufferance for Bank-Side.

The Account of the Delivery.

Date of Entry.	N° of the Lighters.	Deals — Tallied at 20.	Qr Deal. C.	Qr.	Pcs.
16 *Nov.*	1ſt.		4	1	10
	2d.		4	2	20
			9		
		Half Deals from 5 to 7 Feet long. Tallied at 20.			
	1ſt.		2	2	8
		8 Odd.			
		Half Deals —	1	1	4
		Whole Deals	9		
		Deliver'd —	10	1	4

Date


Date of
Delivery
Middle Balks, Tallied at 20.
8 Odd.
Oars, Tallied at 20.
14 Odd.
Handspikes, Tallied at 20.
Round-wood, Tallied at 20.
13 Odd.
Lathwood, Tallied per Fathom.
Great Masts, Tallied at 1.
And so for all other sorts of Wood.

Wood, *in the Port of* London, *being deliver'd by Lighters, the Account of the Delivery is taken by the Tide-Waiters, according to the aforegoing Methods; but each Ship is visited daily by Land-Waiters, to give Instructions to the said Tide-Waiters, for distinguishing the several sorts under their proper Denominations; when the Ship is wholly unladen, the Tide-Waiters deliver their Accounts to the Land-Waiters, who adjust the Merchant's Entry thereby, thus:*

	Deals.	
	C.	
deliver'd as *per* Tide-Waiter's Books.	0.	1. 4
	0.	0. 20
	0.	0. 4
	Middle Balks.	
	3.	0. 8
	3.	2. 20
(by proving Timber)	0.	2. 12
	Oars.	
	2.	3. 4
	2.	2. 0
	0.	1. 4
	Handspikes.	
	2.	3. 10
	2.	2. 20
	0.	0. 20
	Roundwood.	
	4.	1. 3
	4.	1. 0
	0.	0. 3

Enter'd and Deliver'd ——— N°

Enter'd and Deliver'd ———

Posted 28 *November*. N° 17.

WOOLL.

Beaver-Wooll { in Hogsheads and Brizels ——— *Tare*
in Crobies, *Tare* the Cover, which is ¼ of the whole.

Cotton-Wooll ——— *Tare* 4 lb. *per*

But— { *if in Hair Bags from* Turkey, *the present usual Allowance for* Tare *is* ——— 20 lb. *per*
if screw'd with Ropes from Cyprus, *the Allowance for is* ——— 7 lb. per Cent. per *particular*

Estridge, Lambs, Polish-Wooll ——— *Tare* 4 lb. *per*

Spanish-Wooll in Bales, { for Cloth, about 2 Hundreds—*Tare* 28 lb.
for Felts, about 2¼ Hundreds—*Tare* 14 lb.

Segovia Spanish, for Felts, about 2 Hundreds—*Tare* 15 lb.

Carmenia Wooll, vide HAIR.

COTTON-WOOLL of the *British Plantations*.

16 *Nov.* 1746. ——— N° 10.

Ralph Collins ——— L. 0. 0. 0.

R. C. N° 1 *a* 10. } 10 Bags of *British Plantation Cotton-Wooll*

10 Bags.

Enter'd and Deliver'd

At the request of the Merchant, the Bags are often weighed.

EXAMPLE.

C.

N° 1	2.	2	
2	2.	1.	0
3	1.	2.	0
4	3	1.	9
5	1	1.	0
6	2.	1.	0
7	3.	3.	13
8	1.	0.	16
9	2.	3.	4
10	1.	0.	13
	21.	0.	20

21
2120

2372
27 Draught.

2345
93 *Tare* at 4 *per Cent.*

2252 Net.

COTTON-WOOLL of *Turkey.*

7 Nov. 1746. — N° 83.

John Eyles — L. 11. 17. 6

lb.

15 Sacks, cont. 5000
15 *Turkey Cotton-Wooll.*

C.

N° 1	3.	2	
2	3.	1.	14
3	3.	1.	21
4	3.	1.	0
5	3.	1.	0
6	3.	1.	14
7	3.	1.	0
8	3.	1.	11.
9	3.	0.	25
10	3.	1.	14
	33.	1.	15
11	3.	1.	12
12	3.	1.	14
13	3.	1.	18
14	3.	1.	10
15	3.	1.	16
	33.	1.	15
	50.	1.	11

50
50
5039

5639
60 Draught.

5579
223 *Tare* at 4 lb. *per Cent.*

5356 Delivered.
5000 Entered.

356 Short.

Posted 28 *Nov.* N° 9.

18 *Nov.* 1746. —N° 42.

Edmond Ward —— *L.* 7. 2. 6

E. W. N° 1 *a* 13. { 13 Bales (*or Hair Bags*) of *Turkey Cotton-Woo*ll q^t^ 3000 lb.

C.

N° 1	——	2. 3. 11	
2	——	2. 2. 25	
3	——	2. 3. 6	
4	——	2. 1. 20	
5	——	2. 2. 10	
6	——	3. 0. 6	
7	——	2. 3. 2	
8	——	2. 2. 15	
9	——	2. 3. 0	
10	——	3. 0. 16	
10	——	27. 2. 17	
11	——	2. 1. 21	
12	——	2. 2. 18	
13	——	2. 3. 14	
3	——	7. 3. 25	
10	——	27. 2. 17	
13	——	35. 2. 14	
—		0. 1. 13	Draught.
		35. 1. 1	
		35	
		35	
		3529	
		3949	
		260	*Tare* at 20 lb. *per* Bale.

Del^d 3689
Ent^d 3000
Short 689—Posted 4 *Dec.* N°
Tare twenty Pounds *per* Ba

A. B. } Surveyors.
B. C. }

Estridge-Wooll.

19 *Nov.* 1746. —N° 52

Gerard Tanner —— *L.* 9.

G. T. N° 1 *a* 6. { 6 Bags of *Estr. Wooll*, q^t^ 35 *C.* ported in a fore built Ship.

C.

N° 1	——	7. 1. 7	
2	——	6. 3. 18	
3	——	7. 2. 4	
4	——	6. 3. 22	
5	——	6. 2. 16	
6	——	6. 3. 10	
6	——	42. 0. 21	
		24	Draught.
		41. 3. 25	
		1. 2. 0	*Tare* at 4 *per Cen*
Deliv^d		40. 1. 25	
Ent^d		35. 0. 0	
Short		5. 1. 25	

Posted 27 *October.* N°

SPANISH WOOLL.

20 *Nov.* 1746. — N°. 39.

Anthony Del Barco — *L.* 0. 0. 0

A. D. B. N° 1 *a* 40. — 40 Bags of *Spanish Wooll.* — E. W. N° 1 *a* 13. — 40

Enter'd and Deliver'd.

WORMSEEDS — from *Smyrna*, in Bales, with Felts about 3¼ Hundreds — *Tare* 24 lb.

WORMSEEDS — from *Aleppo*, with *Cotton-Wooll* — *Tare* 24 lb.

21 *Nov.* 1746. — N°. 4.

Mortimer Parcival — *L.* 71. 17. 6

M. P. N° 1 *a* 10 — 10 Bales, q^t. 3000 lb. of *Wormseeds* of the Growth.

		C.			
N°	1	3.	0.	4	
	2	3.	0.	1	
	3	2.	3.	26	
	4	3.	1.	18	
	5	3.	0.	1	
	6	2.	3.	19	
	7	2.	3.	26	
	8	2.	3.	21	
	9	3.	0.	8	
	10	3.	0.	10	
	10	30.	1.	22	
		30			
		30			
		30	0		
		34	10		
		36 Draught.			
		33	74		
		240 — *Tare* at 24 lb. *per* Bale.			

Deliver'd 3134
Enter'd — 3000

Short 134

Posted 25 *Nov.* N° 53.

22 *Nov.* 1746. N° 106.

Thomas Mason

D. O. } 5 Cases, q^r. 100 lb. of *Wormseeds* not of the
N° 1 *a* 5. } Growth.

	C.		
N° 1	0.	1.	16
2	0.	1.	14
3	0.	1.	13
4	0.	1.	16
5	0.	1.	14
5	1.	3.	17
		5	Draught.
	1.	3.	12
		112	
		84	
		208	
		85	*Tare* at 17 lb. each.

Deliver'd — 123
Enter'd — 100
Short — 23

Posted 29 *Nov.* N° 7.

Tare seventeen Pounds *per* Case.

A. B. }
B. C } Surveyors.

Tare of Latten and Iron in Casks — Tare 6 lb. per Cent.

But is usually weighed loose

23 *November* 1746. N° 5.

Horatio Kent L. 31. 17. 0½

H. K. 1, 2, } 2 Casks, containing 15. 0. 0 of *Iron Wire.*

Draughts { 7. 0. 20 / 6. 2. 11 / 4. 2. 1 } Weighed loose.

18. 1. 4

12 Draught.

Deliverd — 18. 0. 20
Enter'd — 15. 0. 0

Short — 3. 0. 20

Posted 1 *December.* N° 18.

24 *November* 1746. N° 57.

George Ludlow L. 78. 6. 3

L. 1 a 3. } 3 Casks, q^r. 40. *Latten Wire.*

A. B. C. } Surveyors.

N°

	Rings.	C.		
N° 1	20	5. 0. 11		
	20	5. 0. 7		
	20	5. 1. 2		
	20	5. 1. 8		
2	20	5. 0. 2	}	Weighed loose.
	23	5. 2. 7		
	20	5. 0. 0		
3	20	5. 1. 3		
	16	4. 3. 7		
		46. 1. 19		
		1. 8		Draught.
Deliver'd		46. 0. 11		
Enter'd		40. 0. 0		
Short		6. 0. 11		

Posted 30 *Nov.* N° 90.

Note, Braſs, Copper, *and* Steel Wires *are deliver'd in the like manner.*

YARN, COTTON

- *Cable Yarn* in Winch from *Ruſſia* —— —— *Tare* 28
- *Cotton Yarn*
  - in Bales from *India* about 3½ Hun^ds *Tare* 43
  - in Bags from *Turkey*——*Tare* 5 lb. *per Cent.*
- from *Aleppo*, in Bales with *Cotton-Wooll*, *Tare* 28
  And ſo downwards proportionably.
- *Grogram* and *Mohair Yarn* from *Smyrna*
  - in Bales
    - with Felts, about 400 Weig *Tare* 28
    - without Felts, about 400 Weig *Tare* 18
  - in Fangots
    - with Felts about 1¼ or 2 Hundre *Tare* 14
    - with Felts about 1½ Hundred —— *Tare* 12
    - with Felts, Skins, and Cott *Tare* 16
- *Iriſh Yarn*, the Pack to contain 480 lb. Weight.
- *Linen Yarn* in Fats —— —— *Tare* 12 lb. *per Ca*

CABLE YARN.

25 *November* 1746. N° 3.

Andrew Miller L. 9. 17. 7½

10 Coils, containing 30 *C.* of *Cable Yarn.*

	C.		
N° 1	4.	1.	0
2	4.	0.	26
3	4.	1.	4
4	4.	0.	12
5	4.	1.	3
6	4.	1.	8
7	4.	1.	1
8	4.	0.	26
9	4.	0.	21
10	4.	1.	6
10	42.	1.	23
	0.	1.	12—Draught.
	42.	0.	11
	3.	3.	0—*Tare* at 42 lb. *per Coil.*
Deliver'd	38.	1.	11
Enter'd	30.	0.	0
Short	8.	1.	11

Posted 8 *December.* N° 75.

Tare forty-two Pounds *per* Coil.

A. B.
B. C. } Surveyors.

YARN.

Cotton

Cotton Yarn of *East-India*.

Bill of Sight, 26 *Nov.* 1746.

United ~~East India~~ Company. ~~Bond~~ *L.* 100.

U. *E. I.* C. } 10 Bales of *Cotton Yarn*, Quantity unknown.
No 1 to 10. }

	C.		
No 1	3.	0.	4
2	3.	0.	0
3	2.	3.	25
4	2.	3.	21
5	3.	0.	2
6	3.	0.	4
7	2.	3.	18
8	3.	0.	2
9	2.	3.	4
10	2.	2.	27
10	29.	1.	23
	0.	1.	7 — Draught.
	29.	0.	16

29
29
2916
3264
236 — *Tare.*
Net 3028

		lb.
1 Bale at		21
1		23
8	at 24	192
		236

Tare two hundred thirty-six Pounds.

A. B. }
B. C. } Surveyors.

COTTON YARN of Turkey.

27 November 1746.

Walter Gibbon ——— £ 37. 17. 6

W. G. N° 1 a 7 } 10 Bales containing 4000 lb. of Turkey Cotton
R. E. N° 1 a 3 } Yarn.

		C.		
W. G. N°	1	3.	0.	0
	2	2.	2.	23
	3	3.	1.	0
	4	3.	3.	23
	5	3.	0.	5
	6	2.	3.	18
	7	2.	3.	23
R. E. —	1	6.	3.	20
	2	6.	1.	21
	3	6.	1.	21
		40.	2.	14
		0.	1.	8 Draught.
		40.	1.	6
		40		
		40		
		4034		
		4514		
		226		Tare at 5 lb. per Cent.
Deliver'd		4288		
Enter'd		4000		
Short		288		

Posted 2 December, N° 24.

Surveyors { B. C.

MOHAIR-YARN,

28 *November* 1746. ——— ——— N° 77.

Arthur Griffith ——— ——— £. 26. 14. 4½

A. G. } 10 Sacks, or Fangots without Felts, con^t 1500 lb.
N° 1 a 10. } *Smyrna Mohair-Yarn.*

	c.	
N° 1	1. 3. 14	
2	1. 2. 20	
3	1. 1. 19	
4	1. 3. 0	
5	1. 2. 7	
6	1. 2. 4	
7	1. 2. 9	
8	1. 1. 26	
9	1. 2. 0	
10	1. 3. 4	
10	16. 0. 19	
	20 Draught.	
	15. 3. 27	
	15	
	15	
	15	
	111	
	1791	
	140	*Tare* 14 lb. *per Sack.*
Deliver'd	1651	
Enter'd	1500	
Short	151	

Posted 5 *December.* N° 127.

29 *Nov.* 1746. — N° 184.

briel Walton. — *L.* 35. 12. 6

G. W. } 10 Sacks or Fangots with Felts, *&c.*
1 *a* 10. } con^{t}. 2000 lb. of *Smyrna Mohair Yarn.*

C.

N° 1	2.	0.	14
2	2.	0.	8
3	2.	0.	7
4	2.	0.	4
5	2.	0.	13
6	2.	0.	6
7	2.	0.	8
8	2.	0.	14
9	2.	0.	10
10	2.	0.	4
10	20.	3.	4
—	0.	1.	2 Draught.
	20.	2.	2

20
20
2058

2298
160 *Tare* at 16 lb. *per* Sack.

Net 2138
Enter'd 2000

Short 138

Posted 9 *Dec.* N° 89.

30 *Nov.* 1746.—N° 27.

William Simpson *L.* 236. 14. 4½

W. S. } 10 Fats con^{t}. 25000 lb.
N° 1 *a* 10. } Raw *Linen Yarn,* *Hambro'*

C.

N° 1	22.	3.	14
2	25.	1.	18
3	27.	2.	14
4	26.	3.	10
5	25.	2.	16
6	27.	0.	8
7	26.	3.	17
8	26.	2.	19
9	26.	3.	14
10	23.	0.	26
10	259.	0.	16
10 at 9 *lib.*	0.	3.	6 Draught.
	258.	1.	10

258
258
25838

28934
3472 *Tare* at 12 lb. *per Cent.*

Net 25462
Enter'd 25000

Short 462

Posted 7 *December,* N° 6.

SPRUCE

Spruce or Muscovia Yarn

1 December 1746.

Lewis Harrington ——— L. 17 18 6

L. H. }
N° 11 to 20. } 10 Bales containing C. 35. 0. 0 of *Spruce Yarn*

Skeins in each Bale, tho' necessary to *tare* more than one Bands or Strings round each Skein,

	C.			*Tare*
N° 12	5.	3.	11	Matts and Ropes 22
12	4.	0.	0	lb.
13	4.	1.	14	48 Skeins.
14	4.	1.	7	32 Matts and Ropes.
15	4.	2.	25	
16	4.	2.	4	80
17	4.	3.	0	10
18	4.	3.	14	
19	4.	3.	18	112) 800 lb.
20	4.	3.	11	
10	47.	0.	20	C. 7. — 16 is the *Tare*.
10 at 4 *lib.*	0.	1.	12	Draught.
	46	3.	8	
	7.	0.	16	*Tare*.
Net	39.	2.	20	
Enter'd	35.	0.	0	
Short	4.	2.	20	

Posted 8 *December*, N° 40.

Tare eighty Pounds per Bale. { A. B. / B. C. }

Having fully treated of the Method of the Landing and delivering of foreign Goods, I shall now shew the proper Time and Place; and likewise all that relates to the Surveyors and Land-Waiters, with respect to Bills of Sight, Sufferances, Damages, Over-Entries, Tobacco destroyed, Wine melled, &c.

The Place for Landing of foreign Goods.

No Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes whatsoever, brought in Parts beyond the Seas, by way of Merchandize, (except such taken by his Majesty's Subjects, Bestials, and Salt,) are to be taken up, discharged, or laid on Land, out of any Boat, Lighter, Ship, &c. (not in Leak or Wreck), but only upon the open Places, Keys, or Wharfs, as shall from time to time be assigned, and appointed by his Majesty's Commission out of the Court of *Exchequer*, without special Sufferance and Leave first had from the Commissioners and Officers of his Majesty's Customs. 14 *Car.* 2. *Cap.* 11. §. 14.

In pursuance of which Act, there were Keys, Wharfs, &c. appointed for the Port of *London*, the which, and no other, were declared to be lawful Places for Landing Goods, except Deal-Boards, Balks, and all sorts of Masts and great Timber, which are lawful for any Persons to unship and lay on Land, at any Place of the River of *Thames*, betwixt *Westminster* and *Lime-house-Dock*, provided the Duties be first paid, and the Place at which they are to be landed, declared, (before they are unshipp'd,) to the Officers of the Customs, and their Sufferance or Permission received for so doing. Which Goods are not to be unshipp'd; but in the Presence of a Waiter, or Officer appointed, upon Forfeiture of the Goods. *Rot. Scacca.* 19 *Car.* 2.

For your Information in what are the several lawful Keys in the Port of *London*, the same are enumerated and explained in the several Books of Rates; and as to the *Out Ports*, there is no doubt but the Officers of each Port know their own lawful Key or Keys; and therefore it must be carefully observed, that when the Merchant, for his own convenience, shall be desirous to land his

Goods at any other Place, (as is generally the Case of Wo
Iron, Stone, Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Tim
Bull-rushes, Plaister of *Paris*, Bricks, Tiles, Terras, &c.) th
a Sufferance for so doing be first granted by the Collector, &
and that the Place where the said Sufferance permits the Lan
ing, be inserted in the Land-Waiters Books, as is exempli
under the proper Heads.

The Time for Landing of foreign Goods.

No Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes whatsoever broug
from Parts beyond the Seas, by way of Merchandize (e
cept Fish taken by his Majesty's Subjects and Salt) are to
taken up, discharged, or laid on Land, out of any Light
Ship, &c. (being not in a Leak or Wreck) but only in t
Day-Time; that is to say, from the first of *March* until
last of *September*, betwixt Sun-rising and Sun-setting, and fr
the last of *September*, until the first of *March*, betwixt the Ho
of seven in the Morning, and four in the Afternoon, and u
a lawful Key, &c. 1 *Eliz. Cap.* 11. §. 2.

But the Merchants in *London* may unlade their Goods
any of the lawful Keys and Places of Landing Goods, betwe
the *Tower* of *London*, and *London-Bridge*, between the Sun-risi
and Sun-setting, from the tenth of *September* to the tenth
March, and between the Hours of six of the Clock, in t
Morning, and six in the Evening from the tenth of *Mar*
to the tenth of *September*, giving notice to the proper Offic
appointed to attend the unlading of Goods. 13 *Rule of the Bo*
of Rates.

Bills at Sight or View.

The Goods are to be landed at the most convenient Ke
or Wharfs, where the Customer, or Collector, or Compt
ler shall appoint; and there, or in his Majesty's Warehou
to be measured, weighed, and numbered by the proper O
ficers, who are to perfect the Entry, and thereto subscribe th
Names, and the next Day following, give an account, and m
Report of the said Entry so perfected to the Collector, &
14 *Car.* 2. *Cap.* 11. §. 21.

The *Report* of the Examination of the Goods must be made on the Back of the Bill of Sight, after this manner, *viz.*

(*Suppose the Entry of* Turkey *Cotton Yarn.*)

Landed by Virtue and in *full* of this Sight, ten Bales containing three thousand and twenty eight Pounds of *Turkey Cotton-Yarn.*

Certified the 29th of *November* 1746.

A. B. } Surveyors. *C. D.* }
B. C. } *D. E.* } Land-Waiters.

Upon Examination of Goods at the Delivery, it sometimes appears that the Merchant through inadvertency, or by some accident or other, has Over-enter'd, or that his Goods have received Damage by Salt-Water or otherwise, whereby he will be prejudiced in the Sale of them; in which Cases, the Duties for the Quantity Over-enter'd are to be repaid, as they likewise are for what Damage such Goods appear to have received, whereby to be lessen'd in their true Value.

Over-Entries.

Suppose the Example of Tobacco.

On the Face of the Warrant.

1. The Merchant is Over-Enter'd, eight hundred twenty nine Pounds of *Tobacco.*

A. B. }
B. C. } Land-Waiters.

2. Let Certificate be made out, if Surveyors object not.

A. B. Commissioner.

* Note, *It may sometimes so happen, that all the Goods may not be examined number, and that the Merchant may be desirous to take away those that are examin'd, so that there may be two or more* Returns or Reports, *before the Sight is perfected; in which Case, in all the* Returns *but the last, the Officers may certify* part *of this Sight.*

On the Back of the Warrant.

1. The Merchant or his Agent to make Oath to the Quantity of Goods received, and the Occasion of the Over Entry.

2. Upon Examination, as also *per* Affidavit above, we find the Merchant is Over-Enter'd eight hundred twenty Pounds of *Tobacco*. Certified 18 *October* 1746.

A.B. } Surveyors. *C. D.* } Land-Waiters.
B.C. } *D. E.* }

Then is a Certificate, setting forth the whole Proceeding, to be made out and sign'd by the Surveyors and Land-Waiters concerned; of which there are printed Forms, with Blanks to insert the different Circumstances.

DAMAGES.

Suppose the Example of Kid-Skins.

On the Back of the Warrant.

We have viewed ten Bales containing five thousand two hundred eighty five *Spanish* Kid-Skins in the Hair, landed by Virtue of this, and another Warrant dated the 24th *September* No. 18, and do find three thousand of the said Skins so damnified and decay'd by Salt-Water or otherwise, that we judge the Quantity of one * *third Part* fit to be allowed for Damage.

Certified the 27th of *September* 1746.

A. B. } Surveyors *C. D.* } Land-Waiters.
B. C. } *D. E.* }

* Note. *Sometimes a certain Quantity is entirely allowed for Damage.*

Then is a Certificate, ſetting forth the whole Proceeding, to made out, and ſigned by the Surveyors and Land-Waiters ncerned; of which there are printed Forms, with Blanks ſert the different Circumſtances.

But ſometimes, when the Quantity allow'd for Damage is s than the Quantity to be poſted; upon the Application of Merchant, the Commiſſioners permit it to be deducted m the Foot of the Account, as is exemplified in the Article *Hops*.

Allowances for damaged Tobacco *deſcribed.*

After the damaged Tobacco hath been cut off, or ſeparated om the ſound, and the Quantity inſerted in the Land-Waiter's ooks, a Certificate ſetting forth the whole Proceeding, is to made out, and ſigned by the Surveyors and Land-Waiters ncerned; of which there are printed Forms, with Blanks to ſert the different Circumſtances.

And if you have Recourſe to the Example of Tobacco be- given, you will ſee that there is ſuppoſed to have been t off or ſeparated from 9 of the ſaid Hogſheads, one thou- nd eight hundred fifty-two Pounds of damaged Tobacco; hich is the Quantity for which the Merchant is to have llowance.

Allowances for Wine refuſed.

If at Landing any Wines, the Merchant ſhall refuſe to pay ſecure the Duties, but is willing to deliver them up to the rown to be publickly ſold, in order to be diſtilled into randy, or made into Vinegar; the ullage Contents of ſuch aſks as are refuſed, muſt be taken at the Time of Landing nd Delivering up, and inſerted in the Land-Waiter's Books, s in the Example of *Florence* Wine enter'd the 24th *October*, here, 2 Caſks, containing two hundred forty-five Gallons, are ppoſed to be delivered up.

And when the ſaid Wines have been publickly ſold, a Cer- ificate ſetting forth the whole Proceeding, is to be made out

and signed by the Officers concern'd; of which there are printed Forms, with Blanks to insert the different Circumstances.

Sufferances for Baggage.

Passengers Baggage, containing their Wearing Apparel, &c. are permitted to be landed by a particular Sufferance, directed to the Surveyors and Land-Waiters appointed to the Ship, who, after Examination, are, on the Back thereof, to return a particular Account of each Passenger's Baggage to the Commissioners in the Port of *London*, and to the Collector in an Out-Port, who will order such Part as appears to be worn to be deliver'd without Entry, provided they are not made of Goods prohibited to be worn in this Kingdom; but such Cloaths, or small Parcels, *&c.* as have not been worn, and are Customable, will be order'd to be enter'd, and those that are prohibited, to be prosecuted.

Suppose a Sufferance for

3 Trunks,
1 Box,
2 Portmanteaus,
} containing Wearing Apparel, Linen and Woollen.

The Examination to be endorsed on the Back of the Sufferance.

Thus:

Examined the 27 *June* 1746.

3 Trunks
1 Box, and
2 Portmanteaus
} containing old Wearing Apparel, Written Books and Papers of Accompts, one quarter of a Hundred Weight of printed *Dutch* bound Books, one *India* Damask Night-Gown, two Pounds of Tea, three Pounds of Chocolate Paste, two Remnants, containing 20 Ells of plain *Holland*'s Linen under Ell wide.

A. B. Surveyor.

H. D.
R. H.
} Land-Waiters.

Which

Which Sufferance ſo endorſed, is ſent up to the Commiſſioners for their Directions, which may be in this manner.

The bound Books and Linen to be enter'd; the *India* Night-Gown, Tea and Chocolate to be proſecuted, and the reſt deliver'd.

I. E.
W. H. } Commiſſioners.
R. B.
B. F.

The whole Proceeding to be enter'd in the Land-Waiter's Books, with the Date of the Order for the Delivery, *&c.*

The Land-Waiters to each Ship having made true Entries of the Delivery of all Goods in their Books, and perfectly adjuſted them; are before they deliver them to the Jerquer, (or Surveyor in thoſe Ports where there is not a Jerquer,) to certify the ſame under their Hands, after the Entry of the laſt Article, thus:

This Ship is regularly diſcharged, and all Poſt-Entries duly made.

A. B. Land-Waiter.

A TABLE *of the* TARES *and* ALLOWANCES *now in Practice in the Port of* London.

A.

ALLUM in Caſks, Tare 12 pounds *per Cent.*
Aſhes, called Pot-aſhes, 10 pounds *per Cent.*
Argol in Caſks, 14 pounds *per Cent.*

B.

BAcks for Chimneys of half a hundred weight and downwards, to be accounted Small, and all above that weight Large.
Baſket Rods the bundle, 3 Foot about at the Band.
Barillia in ſingle Serns, 3 hundred, 14 pound.
Barillia in double Serns, about 3 hundred weight, Tare 28 pound.
Battery in Fats, Tare 8 pound *per Cent.*
Books unbound, 8 hundred make a Maund.
Brimſtone in Caſks, Tare 8 pound *per Cent.*
Briſtles in Fats, about 5 hundred weight, Tare 84 pound.
Bulruſhes the Load, 60 Bundles.

C.

CApers for Tare one third part.
Cheſts of Iron { large } 1 yard ¼ long.
{ middle } 1 yard long.
{ ſmall } ¾ of a yard.

Cochineal

Cochineal in Chests covered with Skin, about an hundred and a half, Tare 50 pound.
In Barrels, about an hundred and an half, 36 pound.
Copper in Fats, 8 pound *per Cent.* for Tare.
Copperas in Casks, Tare 10 pound *per Cent.*

D.

Drugs.

Aloes Cicotrina in Chests, about three hundred and a half, Tare 80 pound.
— Epatica in gunny, about an hundred, 8 pound; about two hundred weight, and three hundred, 14 pound.
Antimony in Casks, Tare 6 pound *per Cent.*
Argentum sublimatum, or Quick-silver, in Boxes, Barrels and Leather, about an hundred and a quarter, or an hundred and an half, for Tare 36 pound.
—in Barrels the same weight, 14 pound.
Assa fœtida in Baskets, about a quarter of an hundred, for Tare 3 pound *per* Basket.
Benjamin in Chests, about three hundred and an half, 9 pound; in gunny, about an hundred weight, 8 pound; about two hundred weight and three hundred, 1 pound.
Bole in Cask, for Tare 8 pound *per Cent.*
Camphire in Tubs, about half or three quarters of an hundred, for Tare 18 pound.
Caraway-seeds in Canvas Bales, about three hundred weight, Tare 10 pound.
Cardamoms in Bales, about two hundred weight, 14 pound.
Cinabrium, or Vermillion in Tubs, about three hundred and a half, Tare 36 pound.
Coloquintida in Chests, Tare $\frac{1}{5}$.
Cubebs in Bags, Tare 4 pound.
Green Ginger in Jars, about an hundred weight, for Tare 28 pound.
Isinglass in Fats, about three hundred and a half, or four hundred weight, for Tare 84 pound.
Jujubes in Fats, Tare 16 pound *per Cent.*

Lac

Drugs.

Lack, Gum and Seed in gunny, about an hundred, 7 pound; two hundred or three hundred, 14 pound.

Myrrh in Chests, from three hundred and an half to four hundred weight, for Tare 92 pound.

Olibanum in gunny, two hundred or three hundred weight, for Tare 14 pound; one hundred weight, Tare 8 pound.

Pitch, called Burgundy Pitch in Stands, about two hundred and three quarters, 56 Pound.

Prunelloes in Boxes, about 14 pound weight, for Tare three pound *per* Box.

Tinckul in duppers, about an hundred, or an hundred and a quarter, for Tare 16 pound; about a hundred and a half, Tare 20 pound.

Turmerick in gunny, about an hundred and a half, 14 pound Tare; about an hundred, for Tare 10 pound.

Verdigreese in Leather, about one quarter of an hundred and 14 pound, for Tare 3 pound.

Vitriolum Romanum in duppers, about an hundred weight, 14 pound.

F.

Flax, the Last to contain 17 hundred weight.

Feathers, for Tare 4 pound *per Cent.*

Fruit in Baskets, Tare 4 pound *per* Basket.

G.

Grauls in double Bags from *Aleppo* and *Smyrna*, for Tare 7 pound *per* double Bag.

In single Bags, 4 pound *per* Bag.

Grocery.

Almonds in Casks, Tare 14 pound *per Cent.*

—In Bags, Tare 4 pound *per* Bag.

—In Serns and Bags about two hundred weight, for Tare 18 pound, and so proportionably.

Annisseeds in Serns and Bags, about three hundred and three quarters, for Tare 18 pound.

— from *Smyrna* with Felts, about three hundred and a half, for Tare 20 pound.

—Without

Grocery

—Without Felts the same weight, 14 pound.
Cinnamon in gunny, about three quarters or an hundred for Tare 12 pound; in Skins the same weight, 14 pound in Skins and Bags 16 pound.
Cloves in Caroteels, about four hundred and a half, for Tare 70 pound.
Currants in Buts and Caroteels, for Tare 16 pound *per Cent.* in Quarteroll, 20 pound *per Cent.* in Bags, about 400 weight, 10 pound *per* Bag.
Figs in Barrels, Tare 14 pound *per Cent.*
Mace in Caroteels, about three hundred weight, for Tare 70 pound.
Nutmegs in Caroteels, about six or seven hundred weight for Tare 70 pound.
Pepper in Bags, for Tare 4 pound *per* Bag, about three hundred.
Prunes in Puncheons, or uncertain Casks, 14 pound *per Cent.*
Raisins in Frails, Tare 6 pound *per* Frail.
—Of Lippara in Barrels, about a hundred weight, 14 pound Tare.
—Solis in Cask, Tare 12 pound *per Cent.*
Sugar in Bales from India, 36 pound Tare.
in Chests, for Tare $\frac{1}{5}$ part.
in Casks $\frac{1}{6}$ part.
in Casks S. Thome, $\frac{1}{5}$ part.
Loaf Sugar in Cask, with Paper, Thread and Straw, for Tare 16 pound *per Cent.*
Sugar in Canisters, for Tare $\frac{1}{6}$.

H.

HArness-plates or breasts, to be accounted for Iron double
Hemp, called Steel-hemp, in Fats, for Tare 14 pound *per Cent.*
Hair, called Goats-hair in Canvas, for Tare 4 pound *per Cent.*
in Hair-cloth, 7 pound *per Cent.*
Hops in bags, for Tare 4 pound *per Cent.*

Indigo { IN Cheſts covered with ſkins, about an hundred and three quarters, for Tare 48 pound.
In Bales with ſkins, about an hundred and an half, 16 pound.

K.

KEttle Fats, for Tare 8 pound *per Cent.*

L.

LAttin, or round Bottoms in Fats, for Tare 8 pound *per Cent.*
Linen, *Flemiſh* and *Dutch* Meaſure, to be allowed 2 *per Cent.*
Except Gentiſh Meaſure brown, to which add 5 *per Cent.*
Lockrams to be allowed 2 *per Cent.*

M.

MAdder in Bales great and ſmall, ſingle and double Bags, for Tare 28 pound.
—In Fats, for Tare 10 pound *per Cent.*

O.

{ IN certain Caſks, 1 in 20 allowed for leakage, under 10 none.
in Candy Barrels, Tare 29 *per* Barrel.
in uncertain Caſk, Tare 18 *per Cent.*
7 pound and a half make a Gallon.
252 Gallons make a Ton.

S.

SAfflower in Bales, about 600 weight, for Tare 84 pound.
—In Bags, from 200 to 300, 16 pound *per* Bag.
Salt-petre in Caſk, Tare 12 pound *per Cent.* In gunny, about an hundred and a quarter, Tare 16 pounds.

Shumack

Shumack in Bags, about three hundred and a half, 10 pound
from two hundred to three hundred, for Tare 8 pound; abo
ſeven hundred weight, 14 pound.

Silk thrown or Orgazine

In ſhort Bales of *Bologna* with Searcloth and Cotton-
about two hundred weight, for Tare 28 pound.
In long Bales with Searcloth and Cotton-wool, the
weight, 30 pound.
In *Naples* Bales with Searcloth, about 200 weight, 18 pou
Fangot of *Naples*, about one hundred and a half with Se
cloth, Tare 14 pound; and ſo downwards proportiona
In *Meſſina* Bales double Canvas thrown and raw, about
hundred weight, 10 pound; with Searcloth and Cotto
wool, the ſame weight, 22 pound.

Silk raw

In long Bales of *Aleppo* with Cotton-wool, about three hu
dred and a quarter, and downwards to two hundred a
three quarters, for Tare 32 pound.
In Fangots of *Aleppo* about two hundred and a quarter,
two hundred and a half, with Cotton-wool, 24 pound.
In Fangots of *Aleppo*, about one hundred and three quarte
or two hundred, Tare 20 pound; about an hundred a
a quarter, or an hundred and an half, 18 pound.
Ardas Silk of *Aleppo* in ſhort Bales with Cotton-wool, fr
three hundred and a quarter, to two hundred and th
quarters, for Tare 30 pound.
Of *Smyrna* and *Cyprus*, about 300 weight and upwards,
Tare 16 pound.
—downwards to 200 weight, 14 pound.
—from 200 weight downwards, 12 pound.
In Bales of *Perſia*, an hundred and a quarter, 20 pound.

Smalts, or Powder-blue in Caſks, for Tare 10 pound *per Cen*

Sope

called *Caſtile* Sope in double Serns, about 300 weight
Tare 30 pound.
—in ſingle Serns the ſame weight 16 pound.
—in Cheſts, about two hundred and a half, or three hund
weight, 40 pound.

Succads in Cheſts, about an hundred and a half, 40 pound

Tal

T.

Allow from *Ruſſia* and *Ireland*, in Caſks, for Tare 12 pound *per Cent.*

Teazels, the half-pack contains ten thouſand.

Tiſters Thred to have no allowance.

Thred called whited brown, Outnal, and black and brown, *Bridges*, to have allowance of 6 *per Cent.* for want of weight.

Tobacco
- *Spaniſh* in barrels, about two hundred and a quarter, for Tare 28 pound.
- in half-barrels about an hundred and a quarter, 18 pound.
- in Potaccoes without Canvas, 14 pound.
- in Potaccoes covered with Canvas, 16 pound.
- in Potaccoes covered with ſkins, 26 pound.

Virginia in Hogſheads, weighing under three hundred weight, for Tare 70 pound.
- from three hundred to four hundred, 80 pound.
- from four hundred to five hundred, 90 pound.
- five hundred weight and upwards, 100 pound.

Barbadoes in rolls upon ſticks, about a quarter of a hundred, 6 pound *per* ſtick.

Bermudas in Cheſts, 20 pound *per Cent.*
- in Caſks, about three hundred weight, Tare 60 pounds; about two hundred and a half, downwards to two hundred, or one hundred and three quarters, 50 pound.

Turpentine in Caſks, Tare a fifth part.

W.

Wire of Lattin and Iron in Caſks, for Tare 6 pound *per Cent.*

Wool
- called Beaver-Wool, in hogſheads and brizles, for Tare 75 pound.
- in Crobies, Tare the cover, which is one third of the whole.

Cotton-wool, for Tare 4 pound *per Cent.*

Spaniſh in bales for Cloth, about two hundred, for Tare 28 pound.

Spaniſh in bales for Felts, about two hundred and a quarter,

Sigovia

Wool { *Sigovia Spaniſh* for Felts, about two hundred, for Tare 1 pound.
Lambs, Eſtridge, *Poliſh*, for Tare 4 pound *per Cent.*

Wormſeeds in bales with Felts from *Smyrna*, about three hundred and three quarters, Tare 24 pound.

—from *Aleppo* with Cotton-wool, 24 pound.

Y

Yarn { Arn called Cable-yarn in winch from *Ruſſia*, for 28 pound.
Cotton-yarn in bales from *India*, about three hundred and half, for Tare 43 pound.
—in bags from *Turkey*, for Tare 5 pound *per Cent.*
Grogram and Mohair-yarn in bales from *Aleppo* with Cotton-wool, 28 pound Tare, and ſo downward proportionable.
From *Smyrna* with Felts, about four hundred weight, pound.
—without Felts, about the ſame weight, for Tare 18 pound.
—in Fangots without Felts, about one hundred and three quarters, or two hundred, for Tare 14 pound.
—with Felts, Skins and Cotton, 16 pound.
—without Felts, about an hundred and a half, 12 pound.
Linen-yarn in Fats, Tare 12 pound *per Cent.*

RULES *to be observed by the Officers of the Customs, in Examining and Delivering of* LINNEN *from Foreign Parts, agreeable to Law, and the Practice in the Port of* LONDON.

Contented Linnens.

THE Invoices which the Importers of Linnen receive, do sometimes contain the particular Length of each Piece, which is also noted either upon the Piece of Linnen, or on a Ticket or Label affixed to each Piece, from whence it is called *Contented Linnen.* And the Importers being thereby enabled to make a true and exact Entry of the Contents or Number of Ells in each Chest, Case, Bale, or other Package, they are to insert the same accordingly on the Bill of Entry; and for that Reason no Post-Entry is to pass for Linnen, the Contents whereof are mentioned in the Prime Entry, without special Directions from Us.

The Land-waiters are not on any Pretence to deliver any greater Quantity of *Contented Linnen*, than is express'd in the Warrant, under Pretence of the Merchant's making a Post-Entry, but are to seize all *Contented* Linnens that are entred short, or that are of a different Sort to what shall be enter'd; and if the Surveyor or Jerquer, in examining and jerquing the Land-waiters Books, shall observe more *Contented* Linnen discharged, than what is mentioned in the Prime Entry, the same must be represented to the Board.

That Care be taken frequently to measure some Pieces of *Contented* Linnen, in every Case or other Package opened, to see that they agree with the Tickets or Quantity of Ells

or Auns mark'd thereon; but more especially *Flanders* *Hollands* Linnen, every Fat, Chest, Case, or Bale of which is to be opened; and this is to be done not only as the Officers have Suspicion, but at other Times, in order to prevent any Frauds, by putting false Contents on the Pieces or the Tickets affixed thereon.

Linnen not Contented.

IV. This is generally imported from *Russia*, *Dantzick*, and subsequently from *Germany*, *Holland*, and other Parts; such as Dowlas, Lockrams, Garlicks, *&c.* Of these the Merchant not having a particular Account of the Measure or Length of each Piece, the Contents of each Bale, *&c.* cannot be exactly enter'd; but the Number of Pieces in each Bale, Case, or other Package, are to be inserted on the Warrant by the Merchant, and the total Quantity for which the Duty is paid.

V. In order to adjust the Quantity in each Bale, or other Package of Linnen *not Contented*, several Pieces, not less than two or three in every Bale or other Package, are to be measured; one or two to be chosen by the Officers, and the like Number by the Merchant, as shall be judged necessary by which the Contents of the whole Bale or other Package are to be made up, counting the Number of Pieces; in Case of any Dispute, as many more are to be measured (chosen as aforesaid) as is necessary to adjust the Account.

VI. In the Discharge of Linnen not contented, the Landwaiters are to take Care, in case they find a greater Number of Pieces in each Bale or other Package, than are mentioned in the Warrant, to seize them; and if the Pieces are found to contain in Length above one Ell more than what is express'd on the Warrant, the Landwaiters are to stop so much as shall exceed the Entry, and send it to the Warehouse, giving an Account thereof to

II. But as to ſuch ſmall Quantities of the ſaid Linnen ſhort enter'd, as ſhall be found on meaſuring any Bale or other Package, and that the Difference is under one Ell *per* Piece, the Merchant may be admitted to make a Poſt-Entry thereof; provided the ſame be firſt particularly certified by the Land-ſurveyor and Land-waiters.

III. In diſcharging Linnens which pay Duty by the Piece, you are to be very careful in examining that they do not exceed the Length and Breadths as they are ſettled in the Book of Rates, in Fo. 60, 62, 64, and 66. eſpecially *Sileſia* Lawns and Cambricks, every Parcel of which are to be opened, in order to prevent whole Pieces being paſſed as half Pieces, and that they do not exceed their proper Lengths and Breadths; and that in delivering Tabling and Napkining, either Damaſk or Diaper, *Holland* and *Flanders* Linnen, Care be taken to obſerve the Rules directed in the Book of Rates, in the Folio's before-mentioned.

In diſcharging the following Sorts of Linnen, Care is to be taken that they do not exceed the Lengths hereafter mentioned, agreeable to the ancient Cuſtom and Uſage of the Port of *London*.

Buckrams are not to exceed 15 Yards the Piece.

Flanders or *Holland* } Tikes, about 2 Yards wide, 6 Yards to be deemed a Tike; if but 1 Yard wide, 12 Yards to be eſteemed a Tike.

Bermillians, the Pieces are not to exceed 30 Yards.

Half Ditto, 15 Yards.

And no Poſt-Entry is to be admitted for any Sorts of Linnens paying Duty by the Piece, without the ſpecial Direction of the Board; and the ſame Care is to be taken by the Surveyors and Land-waiters, in examining ſuch Goods, and ſtating the Accounts thereof, as is directed by the ſecond Article of theſe Inſtructions, with regard to Contented Linnens.

Wrappers,

X. The Land-waiters are to charge all *Wrappers* upon all of Linnen to Account, by entring the Contents in their Books, and then allow ſo much for *Wrappers* as is agreable to the Rules hereafter-mentioned, by taking it off the Foot of the Account in the Land-waiters Books; and if any Linnens are uſed as Wrappers, which pay a higher Duty than the Linnens contained in the Bale or Pack, they ſhall be ſeized, unleſs they are firſt enter'd, and particularly expreſſed in the Warrant under their proper Denominations, and the Duties paid accordingly, giving an Account thereof.

The Allowances to be made for Wrappers *are as follow*, viz.

On *Hamburgh* and *Bremen* } Linnen in Packs and Bales one Ell in Four, not exceeding 120 Ells, or one Great Hundred on any one Pack, let the Packs be ever ſo large.

Heſſens Canvas, Ditto.

Dantziek Linnens, 4 *per Cent.*

Flanders Linnens, 3 Ells for every five Score.

Hollands Duck, } 4 Ells for every five Score; but if broke, no Allowance.

XI. That no *Wrappers* be allowed to the Merchant upon Linnen in Calks, or Fats.

XII. In the Entry and Diſcharge of *Ruſſia* Linnen, which is uſually imported in Bales, no Allowance is to be made for *Wrappers*, the ſame being to be diſcharged according to the Contents given by the Importer, who is to inſert the Number of Archeens in every Bale on the Warrant, (*Waſte* included) and an Oath to be made thereto by the Merchant or his known Agent, certifying them to be the true Contents of his Linnen; then after Examination of the Bales, (to prevent Concealments) the ſaid Archeens are to be reduced into Ells after the Rate of 57 Ells *Engliſh*, for every 100 Archeens. But if from the Bulk of the Bales, or otherwiſe, there ſhall

reasonable Cause of Suspicion, that the Contents of each Bale are not truly given in by the Merchant, then the Officers are to examine and measure the Number of Ells in such Bales.

General Rules.

II. If in Examining such of the Bales, or other Package as are opened, there shall appear any Difference between the Examination and the Contents subscribed on the Warrant, then all the Bales or other Parcels contained in the Warrant, shall be opened and carefully examined.

V. That the Landwaiters do, in discharging all Linnen, open and carefully examine at least one third part of the Number of Bales, Cases, Fats, Chests, or Packs contained in every Entry; but with regard to *Flanders* and *Holland* Linnens, and *Silesia* Lawns and Cambricks, every Parcel is to be opened and examined, as directed in the third and eighth Articles of these Rules.

. That two Thirds of the Number of Bales or other Packages to be open'd, be chosen by a Land-surveyor, to be signify'd by putting the initial Letters of his Name against each Bale, *&c.* in the Landwaiter's Book, and the other Third by the Land-waiters; but if only one or two are to be opened, the Surveyor is to choose and mark them as aforesaid.

This Rule is not to bar either Surveyor or Land-waiter from opening any other, or as many more Bales, *&c.* as they shall think necessary, for the Safety of the Revenue, either upon account of any Information, or their own Suspicion.

I. That Ozenbriggs (so distinguished by the Word *Osnaburgh*) being stamped upon them, be charged only at five score to the Hundred.

II. That in regard Linnen from *Switzerland*, which is enter'd as narrow *Germany*, is, on Examination, often found

broad. Care must be taken more frequently to measure the Breadth of the Linnen from thence.

XVIII. That the Land-surveyors make it their Business constantly to inspect the Land-waiters during the Discharge of Linnens and other Goods, to see that they are agreeable to the Entry; and that these, and all other Orders relating to their Duty, be duly observed.

Custom-house, London.

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING THE

Theory and Practice

OF

Meaſuring and *Caſk-Gauging*.

MEASURING.

THE Art of Meafuring teaches how to find the Content of any Line, Superficies or Solid.

How many	Lineal Ells, Yards, &c.	Are in the Line,	Line.
	Square or fuperficial Feet, Inches, &c.		Superficies.
	Cubical or ſolid Feet, Inches, &c.		Solid.

I. LINEAL OR RUNNING MEASURE.

This Meaſure reſpects only Length, without any regard to Breadth; ſo that the Content of any Line is found by only meaſuring the Length from one End to the other with a Yard, Ell, &c.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe the Line A B to be the Length of a Piece of Linnen, Damſk, Velvet, &c. and the Diſtances between every Diviſion be one Ell or Yard, the whole Content of the Piece would be 10½ Ells or Yards.

A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10½ B

II. SQUARE OR SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

This Meaſure reſpects Length and Breadth, without any regard to Thickneſs, being applicable to Board, Paving-ſtones, &c. the Dimenſions whereof are taken in Feet and Inches.

MEASURING.

THE Art of *Measuring* teaches how to find the Content of any Line, Superficies or Solid.

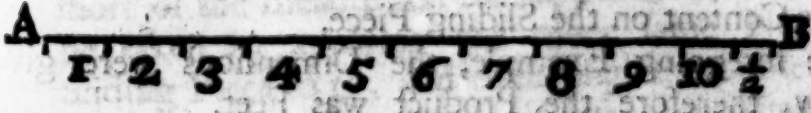
how many { Lineal Ells, Yards, &c. / Square or superficial Feet, Inches, &c. / Cubical or solid Feet, Inches, &c. } are contained in any { —Line. / —Superficies. / —Solid. }

I. LINEAL OR RUNNING MEASURE.

This *Measure* respects only Length, without any regard to Breadth; so that the Content of any Line is found by only taking the Length from one End to the other with a Yard, Ell, &c.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose the Line A B to be the Length of a Piece of Linnen, Camlet, Vellure, &c. and the Distances between every Division to be one Ell or Yard, the whole Content of the Piece would be $10\frac{1}{2}$ Ells or Yards.



II. SQUARE OR SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

This *Measure* respects Length and Breadth, without any regard to Thickness, being applicable to Board, Paving-Stones, &c. the Dimensions whereof are taken in Feet and Inches.

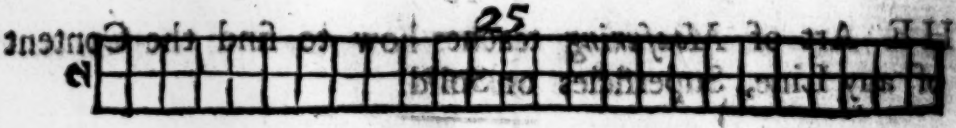
The

1. *The General* RULE.

Multiply the Length by the Breadth, and the Product will be the Content.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose, the following Parallelogram to be a Board, whose Length is 25 Feet, and Breadth 2 Feet.



The Length — 25 } Feet.
The Breadth — 2 }

The Content — 50 Feet.

By the SLIDING RULE.

Set 1 upon A, to the Breadth upon B;
And oppoſite to the Length upon A, will be found the Content upon B.

By the CARPENTER'S RULE.

Set the Length on the Sliding Piece, to 1 upon the upper Line;
And oppoſite to the Breadth on the upper Line, will be found the Content on the Sliding Piece.

In the foregoing Example, the Dimenſions were given in Feet only, therefore the Product was Feet.

But

2. *When the Length is given in Feet, and the Breadth in Inches, the Product muſt be divided by* 12, (*the Inches in a Foot*) *and the Quotient will be the Content in Feet.*

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE.

Suppose, a Board, to be { 18 Feet long. / 14 Inches broad.

	18	
	14	
	72	
	18	
12)	252	
	21	Feet.

The Content — 21 Feet.

By the SLIDING RULE.

Set 12 upon B, to the Breadth upon A;
And oppoſite to the Length upon B, will be found the Content in Feet upon A.

By the CARPENTER'S RULE.

The Length being taken in Feet and decimal Parts, and the Breadth in Inches and decimal Parts,

Set the Length on the Sliding Piece to 12 on the upper Line;
And oppoſite to the Breadth on the upper Line, will be found the Content in Feet and decimal Parts, on the Sliding Piece.

Note, If in fixing the Length to 12, the Sliding Piece falls ſhort of the Breadth on the upper Line, the Length muſt be taken by applying the other ſame Number on the Sliding Piece to 12, and eſteeming the Content either 10, or 100, *&c.* times more or leſs, according as the ſaid Piece is moved either to the right Hand or the left.

Or,

3. *The Length may be reduced into Inches, and then the Product of the Length and Breadth muſt be divided by* 144, *(the Inches in a ſquare Foot) and the Remainder, if any, by* 12.

EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose a Board, to be { F. I.
15. 9 — Long.
1. 3 — (or 15 Inches) Broad.

15 — The Length.
12 — The Inches in a Foot.

189 — Inches in the Length.
15 — Inches in the Breadth.

945
189

F. I.
144) 2835 (19. $8\frac{3}{12}$ — The Content.
1395
12) 99
$8\frac{3}{12}$

By the SLIDING RULE.

Set 144 upon B, to the Breadth upon A;
And opposite to the Length upon B, will be found the Content in Feet upon A.

By the CARPENTER's RULE.

Set the Length on the Sliding Piece to 144 on the upper Line;
And opposite to the Breadth on the upper Line, will be found the Content on the Sliding Piece.

Or,

4. *When the Dimensions are given in Feet and Inches, the Length may be multiplied by the Feet in the Breadth, and the Aliquot Parts of the Length taken for the Inches in the Breadth.*

Thus:

Thus:

F.	I.	
15.	9	—The Length.
1.	3	—The Breadth.
15.	9	
3 Inches = ¼ of a Foot, therefore take ¼ of the Length	3.	$11\frac{3}{12}$
19.	$8\frac{3}{12}$	—The Content.

Or,

5. *By Croſs Multiplication, thus:*

F.	I.		F.	I.
15.	9		15.	9
1.	3			3
15.	9		12)	$47\frac{3}{12}$
3.	$11\frac{3}{12}$			3. $11\frac{3}{12}$
19.	$8\frac{3}{12}$	—The Content.		

NOTE,

Feet	multiplied by	Feet	produce Feet.
Feet		Inches	Inches.
Feet		Parts	Parts.
Inches		Inches	Parts.
Inches		Parts	Seconds.

Or,

6. *By firſt reducing the Dimenſions into Decimals.*

15,75	—The Length.
1,25	—The Breadth.
7875	
3150	
1575	
19,6875	—The Content.

4. When the Dimenſions are given in Feet and Inches, the Length may be multiplied by the Breadth, and the aliquot Parts of the Length taken for the Inches in the Breadth.

If the Contents of any Superficies be required in ſquare Yards, work as before directed to find the Contents in Feet; which Feet divide by 9, (the ſquare Feet in a Yard) and the Quotient will be the Contents in ſquare Yards.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe, a Superficies to be in { Length — 25. 9 = F. I.
Breadth — 10. 6

	F.	I.
	25.	9
	10.	6
	257.	6
6 Inch. — $\frac{1}{2}$ —	12.	$10\frac{6}{12}$
9)	270.	$4\frac{6}{12}$
Yards.	30	

F. I.
30. 0. $4\frac{6}{12}$ The Contents.

Or,

The Dimenſions may be reduced into Yards; and then the Contents may be found the ſame Way as the Contents in Feet.

F.	I.		F.	I.
3) 25.	9		3) 10.	6
8.	1. 9		3.	1. 6

Y. F. I.
8. 1. 9
3. 1. 6
25. 2. 9
1 Foot $\frac{1}{3}$ — 2. 2. 7
6 Inches $\frac{1}{2}$ — 1. 1. $3\frac{6}{12}$
30. 0. $1\frac{6}{12}$ — The Contents.

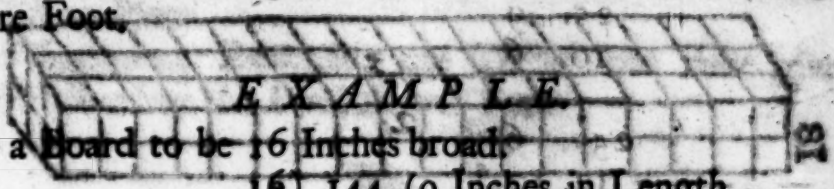
N. B.

N. B. I have exemplified the Operation only by the Aliquot Parts, as being the moſt practical and expeditious Way.

The Breadth being given in Inches, to find how many Inches in Length will make a ſquare Foot.

The RULE.

Divide 144 (the ſquare Inches in a Foot) by the Inches in the Breadth, and the Quotient will be the Inches in Length to the ſquare Foot.



EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe a Board to be 16 Inches broad.

16) 144 (9 Inches in Length.

By the SLIDING-RULE.

Set the Breadth upon B, to 1 upon A;
And oppoſite to 144 upon B, will be found the Inches in Length to the ſquare Foot upon A.

By the CARPENTER'S RULE.

Set the Breadth on the Sliding Piece to 1 upon the upper Line;
And oppoſite to 144 on the Sliding Piece, will be found the Length on the upper Line.

III. SOLID OR CUBICAL MEASURE.

This *Meaſure* reſpects Length, Breadth, and Thickneſs, (or Depth) being applicable to Timber, Stone, *&c.* the Dimenſions whereof are taken in Feet and Inches.

1. *When the Breadth and Thickneſs are the ſame from one End to the other.*

1. *The General* RULE.

Multiply the Length by the Breadth, and that Product by the Thickneſs, and the laſt Product will be the Content; or if the Breadth and Thickneſs be multiplied together, and their Product by the Length, it will give the Content.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose the following Parallelopipedon to be Timber, Stone, &c. whose

Length, is 18 } Feet.
Breadth, 3 }
Thickness, 2 }



18—The Length.
3—The Breadth.
2—The Thickness.

Or,

6
18—The Length.

48
6

Feet 108—The Content.

Suppose a Piece of Timber, { Broad — 13 Inches, Thick — 8 Inches }

By the SLIDING-RULE.

The Breadth and Thickness being reduced to the mean Side of a Square,

Set 1 upon D, to the Length upon C;

And opposite to the mean Side upon D, will be found the Content upon C.

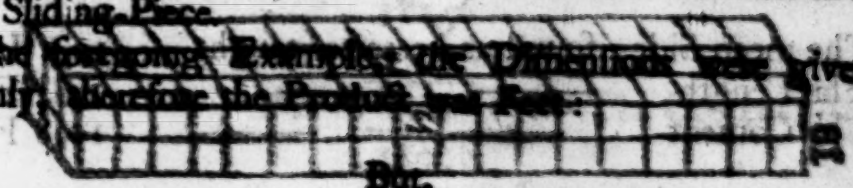
EXAMPLE.

The mean Side, found as hereafter taught 2,45
The Length
The Content

By the CARPENTER'S RULE.

Set the Length in Feet on the Sliding-Piece to 1 on the Square or Girt Line; and opposite to the mean Side in Inches on the Square or Girt Line, will be found the Content in Feet, on the Sliding-Piece.

In the foregoing Example the Dimensions were given in Feet only, therefore the Product was Feet.



But,

2. *When the Length is given in Feet, and the Breadth and Thickness in Inches; the last Product must be divided by 144 (the Square Inches in a Foot) and the Remainder (if any) by 12, and the Quotient will be the Content in solid Feet and Inches.*

EXAMPLE.

Suppose, a Piece of Timber, &c. to be { Long — 15 Feet. Broad — 12 Inches. Thick — 8 Inches.

15 — The Length.
12 — The Breadth.
45
45
195
8 — Thickness.
144) 1560 (10 The Content.
12) 120
10

By the SLIDING-RULE.

The Breadth and Thickness being reduced to the mean Side of a Square,

Set 12 upon D, to the Length upon C;

And opposite to the mean Side upon D, will be found the Content upon C.

EXAMPLE.

The mean Side, found as hereafter taught		10,2 Inches.
The Length		15 Feet.
The Content		10,8 Feet.

By the CARPENTER'S-RULE.

Set the Length in Feet on the Sliding Piece, to 12 on the Square or Girt Line; and opposite to the mean Side in Inches on the Square or Girt Line, will be found the Content in Feet on the Sliding Piece.

Or,

3. *If all the Dimensions are given in Feet and Inches, they must be first reduced into Inches, and the last Product of the Multiplication of the Dimensions by each other, must be divided by* 1728 *(the Cubical Inches in a Foot) and the Remainder (if any) by* 144, *and the Quotient will be the Content in solid Feet and Inches.*

EXAMPLE.

F. I.

Suppose, a Piece of Timber, &c. to be { 22. 3—Long. / 1. 5—Broad. / 1. 2—Thick.

F. I.

22. 3 — The Length.
12 — Inches in a Foot.
267 — Inches in the Length.
17 — The Breadth.
1869
267
4539
14 — The Thickness.
18156
4539
1728) 63546 (36 — The Content
11706
1.
144) 1338 (9
42

Or,

4. *By multiplying by the Feet, and taking the Aliquot Parts for the Inches.*

F. I.

22. 3 — The Length.
1. 5 — The Breadth.
22. 3
4 Inches $\frac{1}{3}$ (of the Length) 7. 5
1 —— $\frac{1}{4}$ (of 4 Inches) 1. $10\frac{3}{12}$
31. $6\frac{3}{12}$
1. 2 — The Thickness.
31. $6\frac{3}{12}$
2 Inches $\frac{1}{6}$ 5. 3
36. $9\frac{3}{12}$ — The

5. *By Cross-Multiplication.*

F.	I.	
22.	3	The Length.
1.	5	The Breadth.
12)	111 $\frac{3}{12}$	
	9. 3 $\frac{3}{12}$	
	31. 6 $\frac{3}{12}$	The Thickness.
	2	
12)	63. 0 $\frac{6}{12}$	
	5. 3	
	36. 9 $\frac{3}{12}$	The Contents.

Or,

6. *By first reducing the Dimensions into Decimals.*

22,25—The Length.
1,416—The Breadth.

13350
2225
8900
2225
31,506
1,166—The Thickness.

189036
189036
31506
31506

36,735996—The Content.

Note, When the Contents are requir'd in Loads; the Contents in Feet muſt be divided by 50 (the ſolid Feet in a Load) and the Quotient will be the Anſwer.

If the Contents of any Solid be required in Cubical Yards, divide the Contents in ſolid Feet (found as before taught) by 27, *(the Cubical Feet in a Yard) and the Quotient will be the Contents in Cubical Yards.*

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe a Solid, whoſe { Length is — 27 6 / Breadth is — 9 3 / Thickneſs, is — 7 9 }

	F.	I.
	27.	6 — The Length.
	9.	3 — The Breadth.
	247.	6
3 Inches — ¼	6.	10 6/12
	254.	4 6/12 — The Thickneſs.
	7.	9
	1780.	7 6/12
6 Inches — ½	127.	2 1/12
3 —— ½	63.	7 1/12
	1971.	4 10/12 Content in Feet, &c.

Yards.	F.	I.
27)	1971	(73. 0. 4 10/12
	189	
	00	

Or,

The Dimenſions might have been reduced into Yards, and the Operation performed as for Feet.

If any Solid be exactly square, (that is, if the Breadth and Thickneſs are equal, which in Timber ſcarce ever happens) multiply the Side into itſelf, and that Product by the Length, and the laſt Product will be the Content.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe a Piece of Timber, whoſe { Side, is —— 2 Feet. / Length is — 16 Feet.

2 The Side.
2
4 The Square.
16 The Length.
64 The Content.

The ſeveral Methods of Operation, the ſame as for unequal-ſided Solids.

And if the Sides are not exactly equal, they may be reduced to a Square by the following Methods.

To reduce the Breadth and Thickneſs of a Solid, to the mean Side of a Square.

The True Way.

Multiply the Breadth and Thickneſs together, and the Square Root of the Product, will be the mean Side of a Square.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe a Board, whoſe { Breadth, is —— 12 Inches. / Thickneſs, is — 8 Inches. }

F. I.
Length — 15 6

12—The Breadth.
8—The Thickneſs.

104,000000 (10,198—Mean Side of a Square.
1

201) 00400
201

2029) 19900
18261

20388) 163900
163104

796

By the SLIDING-RULE.

Set the Breadth on C, to the Breadth on D;
And oppoſite to the Thickneſs on C, will be found the mean Side of a Square on D.

By the CARPENTER'S-RULE.

Set the Breadth on the Sliding Piece, to the Breadth on the ſquare Line;
And oppoſite to the Thickneſs on the Sliding Piece, will be found the mean Side of a Square on the ſquare Line.

But the Way commonly practiſed for unequal-ſided Timber, is, to add the Breadth and Thickneſs (taken about the Middle of the Piece) together; and then take half that Sum, (or ¼ of the Girt of the 4 Sides), for the mean Side of the Square of the Piece.

EXAMPLE.

13 — The Breadth.
8 — The Thickneſs.

21

10,5 — The mean Side of a Square.

This Method produces a Content more than the Truth, by a Piece equal to the whole Length, and whose Square is equal to half the Difference of the Breadth and Thickneſs: but if the Breadth and Thickneſs are pretty near equal, the Difference will be but very ſmall.

EXAMPLE.

	Side.	*Square.*
Common Way	10,5	110,25
True Way	10,198	104,
Difference		6,25 = Square of ½ the Difference of the Breadth and Thickneſs.
		6,25 — Sq. of ½ Difference.
		15,5 — Length.

Viz.
13 Breadth.
8 Thickneſs.
5 Difference.
2,5 — ½ Differ.
2,5
125
39
6,25

Contents.		
Com^on Way	11,867	3125
True Way	11,195	625
Difference	,672	144)96,875(,672
		1047
		395
		107

Differen. of the Contents.

The Breadth and Thickneſs, or Side of the Square, being given in Inches, to find how many Inches in Length will make a ſolid Foot.

The RULE.

Divide 1728 (the Cubical Inches in a ſolid Foot) by the Product of the Breadth and Thickneſs, or the Square of the Side; and the Quotient will be the Length of the Cubical Foot in Inches.

EXAMPLES.

Suppoſe a Piece of Timber, to be $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Broad} \\ \text{Thick}\end{array}\right\}$ Inches

19
14

Prod. of Breadth and Thickneſs — 266) 1728,000 (6,495 — Inches in Length to the Foot.

1920
1280
000

Suppoſe, a Piece of Timber, whoſe Side of a Square is 16 Inches

By the SLIDING RULE.

The Breadth and Thickneſs being reduced to a mean Side of a Square,

Set the mean Side on D, to 1 upon C; } Long / Broad

And oppoſite to 41,5 upon D, will be found the Anſwer upon C.

MENSURATION OF PLANKS.

Tho' the Menſuration of Plank, is properly by ſolid Meaſure, yet the ſolid Contents may be found by the Directions given for ſuperficial Meaſure, if the reſpective Thickneſſes are afterwards accounted for.

The RULE.

Multiply the Length in Feet and Decimal Parts, and the Breadth in Inches and Decimal Parts, together, and divide their Product by 123, *or find their Square by the Sliding or Carpenter's Rule; and the Quotient, or Square being divided by the following reſpective Diviſors, will exhibit the ſolid Contents in Loads of* 50 *Feet each.*

The Squares of the Length and Breadth of Planks of

Inches	Being divided by	The Quotient will be Loads.
4 Thick	150	
3	200	
2½	240	
2	300	
1½	400	
1	600	
¾	800	

And the Remainders (if any) being divided by	That Quotient will be the odd Feet.
3	
4	
4,8	
6	
8	
12	
16	

EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose, 10 Oak Planks, each { Long 38,5 Feet. Broad 18,4 Inch. Thick 4 Inches.

38,5—The Length.
18,4—The Breadth.
1540
3080
385
12) 708,40
59,03 } The square or superficial Feet in one Plank.
10—The Numb. of Planks.
590,3 } The square or superficial Feet in all.

4 Inches thick, therefore—12|0) 59|0,3 (3 Loads 46 Feet the solid Content.
45
3) 140
46

Or,

The Product or Square of the Length and Breadth may be multiplied by the Thickneſs, by taking the Aliquot Parts; and that Product divided by 50, will give the ſolid Contents in Loads.

4 Inches thick—$\frac{1}{3}$ 590,3—The Product or Square as before.

5|0, 19|6,7

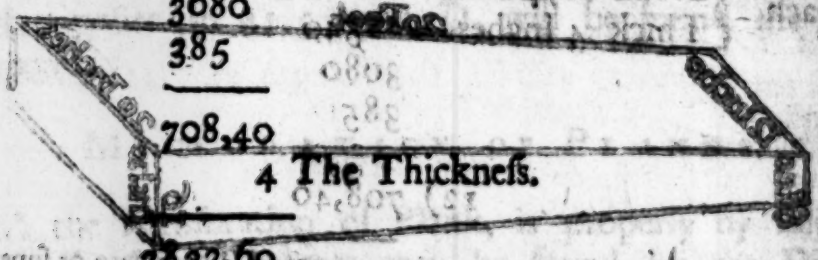
3 Loads 46 Feet, the ſolid Cont. as before.

For the Operation by the Rules, ſee *Superficial Meaſure.*

The aforeſaid Methods are a little ſhorter than the Mentation of other Solids, as will appear by the following Opeion, after the common Way:

38,5

EXAMPLE.



1540
3080
385
708,40
4
2833,60
20
F. I.
144) 28336 (196. 9
144
1393
1296
976
864
12) 112
9 8 Loads 46 Feet.

Feet.
5|0) 19|6

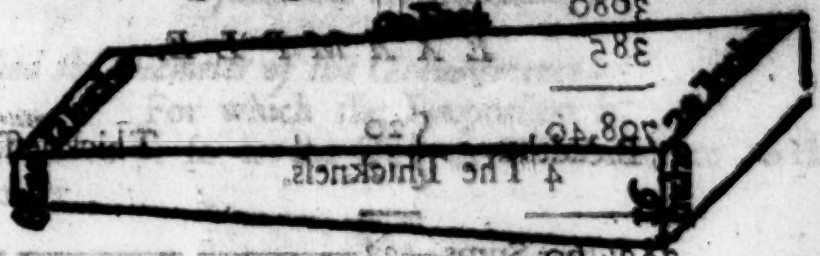
H. *When the Breadth and Thickneſs are not the ſame through but the Solid is broader and thicker at one End than the other*

The RULE for the true Method.

Multiply the Breadth and Thickneſs at the greater End toge and alſo at the leſſer; and their two Areas by each other, an the ſquare Root of that Product add the two Areas the whereof multiplied by $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Length, will produce the Content

EXAMPLE.

ppose, the following { At the greater End { Broad 20 / Thick 16 }
rfrum of a Pyramid, { At the leſſer End { Broad 12 / Thick 8 }
be a Piece of Tin- { Long 20 Feet.
t, &c.



16 Thickneſs. } Leſſer End { 12 Breadth.
20 Breadth. } { 8 Thickneſs.

Area. 96

Area. 144

1920
2880

1393
1296

30720,00000000 (175,2712 Square Root.
1
329, Greater } Area. 591,2712 F.
96, Leſſer } 6,6666 = 2/3 of (20) the Length.

189

591,2712 Their Sum. 35476272

35476272
35476272
35476272
35476272

1820
1725

9500
7084

2416 Their Sum. 1061

249600
245329

537

427100
350541

4288

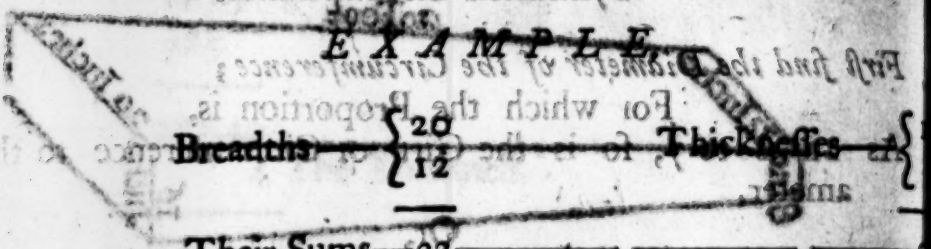
7655000
7010844

645056

133

But

But the usual Way is to take the Breadth and Thickness in the Middle of the Piece, or rather, half the Sums of the Breadths and Thicknesses at each End, for the mean Breadth and Thickness, (to find a mean Side of a Square equal thereto) and then work as is taught; which will produce a Content less than the Truth: But if the Ends are pretty near equal, the Difference will be but very small.



EXAMPLE.

Breadths { 20, 12 } Thicknesses { }

Their Sums — 32

Half the Sum of the 2 Breadths, or, The mean Breadth in the Middle { 16, 12 }

Half the Sum of the 2 Thicknesses, or The mean Thickness in the Middle { }

192 — Area in the Middle.

20 — The Length.

144)3840,0000 (26,6666 — The Content

960

960

960

960

960

96



MENSURATION of ROUND TIMBER.

1. When the Circumference is the same from one End to the other;

The RULE for the true Method, according to the utmost Cylindrick Circumference.

First find the Diameter of the Circumference;

For which the Proportion is,

As 22 is to 7, so is the Girt or Circumference to the Diameter.

Or,

By the SLIDING-RULE.

Set the Point 3,141 on B, to 1 upon A;
And opposite to the Circumference on B, will be found the Diameter upon A.

Or,

By the CARPENTER'S RULE.

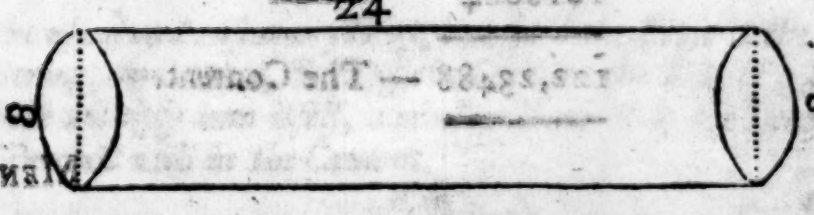
Set 3,141 on the Sliding Piece, to 1 upon the upper Line;
And opposite to the Circumference on the Sliding Piece, will be found the Diameter on the upper Line.

The Diameter *being found, multiply it by* $\frac{1}{4}$ *of the Girt, and that Product by the Length, which will produce the solid Content.*

EXAMPLE.

Suppose the following *Cylinder* to be a Piece of round Timber, whose

Girt or Circumference, is — 8 } Feet.
Length, is — 24 }



8 —— The Circumference or Girt.

7

22) 56,000 (2,545 — The Diameter.
2 — ¼ of the Girt.

126

5,09 — The Area.

100 24 — The Length.

120 2036
1018
10

122,16 The Content.

Or,

Multiply the Circumference into itself, and that Product ,07958 (the Area of a Circle whose Circumference is Unity) and the last Product by the Length, which will produce the Content.

8—The Circumference.
8

64—The Square.

,07958
64

31832
47748

5,09312 — The Area.
24 — The Length.

2037248
1018624

122,23488 — The Content.

When Inches are given, reduce them to the Decimal of a Foot.

Or,

Multiply the Number ,2821 *(being the Side of a Square equal to a Circle whose Circumference is Unity) by the Girt in Inches, and the Product will be the Side of a Square equal to the Girt or Circumference; which multiply into itself, and that Product by the Length in Feet; then divide the last Product by* 144, *and the Quotient will be the Content in Feet and Decimal Parts.*

,2821 x 96 the Circumf. = 27,0816

And,

27,0816 x 27,0816 = 733,41305856

And,

733,41305856 x 24 the Length = 17601,91340544

And,

144) 17601,91340544 (=122,2355 — The Content.

If the Length be Feet and Inches, reduce it into Inches, and then (instead of 144) divide by 1728.

By the SLIDING-RULE.

Set — { 42,53 when the Circumference is Inches } upon D, to the Length
{ 3,545 when the Circumference is Feet } in Feet upon C.

And oppoſite to the Circumference on D, will be found the Content in Feet upon C.

Note, The Number 42,53 is the Circumference of a Circle, whoſe Area is 12, and 3,545 the Circumference when the Area is Unity.

But the uſual and cuſtomary Way, is to girt the Piece in the Middle with a String, and take ¼ Part of the Girt for the Side of a Square; which Side multiply into itſelf, and that Product by the Length, and the laſt Product will be the Content.

F.

¼ of (8) the Girt —— —— 2 = Side of a Square.

2

4 — The Square.
24 — Length.

96 — The Content.

If the Circumference or Girt be given in Inches, (having work' *as before) divide the last Product by* 144, *and the Remainder (i* *any) by* 12, *and the Quotient will be the Content in solid Fe* *and Inches.*

EXAMPLE.

Suppose a round Piece of Timber, to be, in { Girt —— 104 Inches. Length — 21 Feet.

I.

¼ of (104) the Girt —— 26 = Side of a Square.

26

156
52

676 — The Square.
21 — The Length.

676
1352

F. I.

144) 14196 (98. 7 — The Content.

1236

12) 84

7

If the Circumference and Length are given in Feet and Inches, (having reduced them into Inches and worked as before,) divide the last Product by 1728, *and the Remainder (if any) by* 144; *and the Quotient will be the Content in ſolid Feet and Inches.*

EXAMPLE.

		F.	I.
Suppoſe, a round Piece of Timber to be in	Girt — — —	6.	8
	Length — —	22.	3

6. 8 × 12 = 80

22. 3 × 12 = 267

¼ of (80) the Girt ——— 20 = Side of a Square.

20 × 20 = 400 — The Square.

267 — The Length

400

——— F. I.

1728) 106800 (61. 9. — The Content.

3120

144) 1392 (9

96

Or,

(*Having taken* ¼ *of the Girt for the Side of a Square,*) *the Operation may be performed,*

By { Taking the aliquot Parts of a Foot, for the odd Inches, / Croſs Multiplication, / Reducing the Dimenſions into Decimals, / Sliding Rule, / Carpenter's Rule, } As before taught for Squares.

This cuſtomary Method produces a Content leſs than th Truth by above $\frac{1}{5}$ part ; for as,

The Area of that Circle whoſe Circum-ference is Unity, is, ——— } ,07958

And

The Square of the $\frac{1}{4}$ of Unity, is but —— ,0625

Therefore,

The true Content is to the cuſtomary Content as ,07958 i to ,0625, or as 14 to 11 ; ſo that if the cuſtomary Conten be obtain'd, the true Content may be found by Proportion.

Yet is generally practiſed, as being a Medium between th Contents of the utmoſt Cylindrick Circumference, and the fol lowing Method of taking the Square within the Circle ; which only mention for Demonſtration ſake.

A third Way to meaſure round Timber, is by rejecting ſo muc of the Cylindrick Circumference, as will reduce it to a Parallelop pedon ; that is, by taking the Square within the circular End o Baſe, being ſuch a Square whoſe 4 Angles will be contained with the Circumference.

Note, If the Circumference of a Circle be Unity, the Sid of the Square inſcribed, will be ,2251.

Therefore,

Multiply the Circumference by the ſaid ,2251, *and the Produ will be the Side inſcribed, which ſquared, and that Square multiplie by the Length will produce the Content.*

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE.

,2251
8—The Circumference.

1,8008 —The Side of the Square inſcribed,
1,8

144
18

3,24 —The Square.
24 —The Length.

1296
648

77,76 —The Content.

Otherwiſe,

Note, If the Diameter of a Circle be Unity, the Side of the Square inſcribed will be ,7071.

Therefore,

Multiply the Diameter by the ſaid ,7071, *and the Product will be the Side inſcribed, which ſquared, and that Square multiplied by the Length, will produce the Content.*

2,545 —— The Diameter as before.
,7071

2545
17815
178150

1,7995695 — The Side of the Square inſcribed.

1,8
1,8

144
18

3,24 — The Square.
24 — The Length.

1296
648

77,76 —— The Content.

The Circumference of a round Piece of Timber, being given in Inches, to find how much in Length will make a solid Foot.

The RULE.

Multiply the Number ,2821 by the Circumference, which will produce the Side of a Square equal; then multiply the Side into itself for a Divisor, and let 1728 be the Dividend and the Quotient will be the Length of a Foot.

EXAMPLE.

,2821 × 96 the Circumference in Inches = 27,0816.

And,

27,0816 × 27,0816 = 733,41305856.

And,

733,41305856) 1728 (= 2,35 Inches, the Length of a Foot

By the SLIDING RULE.

Set the Circumference upon D, to 12 upon C;
And opposite to 42,53 upon D, will be found the Length of a Foot upon C.

II. *When the Circumference is not the same from one End to the other, that is, when the Timber is Tapering, as are* Masts, &c.

The Rule, for the true Method according to the utmost Conical Circumference.

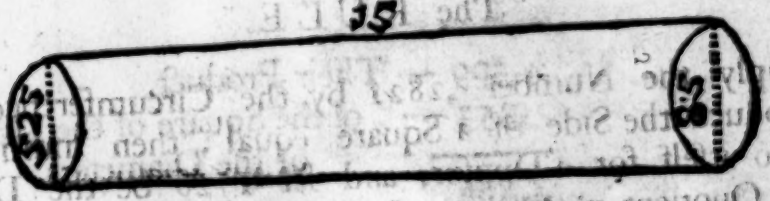
Having found the Diameters of the Circumferences at each End (as before taught) multiply them together, and to the Product add $\frac{1}{3}$ *of the Square of their Difference; the total whereof multiplied by* 7854, *(the Area of a Circle, whose Diameter is Unity) will produce a mean Area; which multiplied by the Length, will give the Content.*

EXAMPLE.

Suppose, the following Frustum of a Cone, to be a Piece of Timber, whose,

Circumference at the { Greater End, is —— 8,5 / Lesser End, is —— 5,25 } Feet.

Length, is —— 15,



8,5—Greater Circumference.

7

59,5

22) 59,5 (2,7—Greater Diamet^r.

155

1

5,25—Lesser Circumference.

7

36,75

22) 36,75 (1,67 Lesser Diameter.

147

155

1

2,7 — Greater } Diameter.
1,67 — Leſſer }

1,03 — Difference.

1,03

309
1030

3) 1,0609 Square of the Difference.

,3536 — $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Square of the Difference.

1,67 Leſſer Diameter.
2,7 Greater Diameter.

1169
334

4,509 — Their Product.
,353 — $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Square of the Difference of the Diameters.

4,862
,7854

19448
24310
38896
34034

3,8186148 — Mean Area.
15 — The Length.

190930740
38186148

Feet 57,279222 — The Content.

But

But the usual Way, is to take $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Girt in the middle (or rather $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Girts at each End, and add them together, and take $\frac{1}{4}$ their Sum) for the Side of a mean Square throughout, which multiplied into itself, and that Product by the Length will give the Content.

EXAMPLE.

of { (8,5) the greater Circumference, is—2,125
(5,25) the lesser Circumference, is — 1,3125

Their Sum— 3,4375

$\frac{1}{4}$ the Sum of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the two Girts——
Or,
$\frac{1}{4}$ of the Girt in the Middle ——

1,71875
1,71875

859375
1203125
1375000
171875
1203125
171875
2,9541015625
15
147705
29541
44,3115 The Content.

CASK-GAUGING.

THIS Part of the Art of Gauging is comprehended under the Menſuration of Solids; becauſe the Contents of all ſorts of Veſſels uſed for Liquors, are computed as tho' they were really ſolid Bodies; as by the following Dimenſions of the reſpective Gallons, will appear.

The Standard Ale-Quart now kept in the *Exchequer*, (made in Purſuance of the 12th of *Henry* the 7th, cap. 5. to contain two Pounds of Wheat *Troy* Weight) having by Experiment been found

to

to contain 70½ Cubical Inches; therefore the Ale and Beer Gallon which by the 12 *Car.* 2d. cap. 23. §. 8. is declared to contain four of those Standard Quarts, must contain 282 Cubical Inches.

As suppose, the *Ale-Gallon* to be a Square Prism, whose { Side, is 5,— } Inches. { Depth is 11,28 }

5 —The Side.	11,28—The Depth.
5	25—The Square of the Side.
25—The Square	5640
	2256
	282,00 The Cubical or Solid Inches

Or suppose it to be a Parallelopipedon whose Base is one square Inch, and Length 282 Inches.

Or suppose it to be a Cube, whose Side is 6,56

Or suppose it to be a Square, whose Side is 16,796, allowing one Inch for Depth.

And, it is enacted and declared, by the 5 *Ann. cap.* 27. § 17. That any round Vessel, (commonly called a *Cylinder*,) having an even Bottom, and being 7 Inches Diameter throughout, and 6 Inches deep from the Top of the Inside to the Bottom; or any Vessel containing 231 Cubical Inches and no more, shall be deemed and taken to be a lawful Wine Gallon,

And that { 252 / 126 / 63 } { such Gallons / shall be deemed } { a Ton / a Butt or Pipe / an Hogshead } of Wine.

But the Dimensions of the Wine Gallon being given for a Cylinder, may be reduced to an equal Square, by finding the Area of a Circle (or Base of a Cylinder;) for which this is,

The RULE,

Multiply the Radius (or half the Diameter) into half the Circumference.

Note, The Circumference of a Circle, whose Diameter is Unity, is —— —— 3,14159265

Half the Circumference, is —— 1,57079632

Half (Unity) the Diameter, is —— ,5

Area of a Circle whose Diameter is Unity, 785398163 = ¼ Part of the Circumference.

Which ſhews, that the Proportion of a Cylinder to a Square, is as 1 to ,7854 *ferè*.

Therefore

7 — (the Cylindrick Diameter) × 7 = 49

And

49 × ,7854 = 38,5 *ferè* — The Area of the Baſe.
6 — The Depth.

231,0 — The Cubical or ſolid Inches.

So that, { The Ale (or Beer) Gall. is to contain 282 } Cubical or
as { The Wine Gallon is to contain — 231 } ſolid Inches.

Therefore as often as either of theſe Cubes are contained in any other Number of Cubical Inches, ſo many Ale (and Beer) or Wine-Gallons are contained therein: So that if a Caſk was to be reduced to a rectangular Figure, and the Content in Cubical Inches divided by the ſaid Cubes, the Quotient would exhibit the Quantity of Gallons it contains.

But as Caſks are made Round, inſtead of being reduced to a rectangular Figure, they may more eaſily be reduced to a Cylinder; under which Form, the reſpective Gallons contain, *viz.*

The Ale Gallon — 359 } Cylindrick or Circular Inches.
The Wine Gallon — 294 }

EXAMPLES.

Ale-Gallon.	Wine-Gallon.
Dimenſions as ſuppoſed for a Square.	*Dimenſions as preſcribed by Law.*
5 — The Side of the Square.	7 — The Diameter.
5	7
25 — The Square.	49 — The Square.
	6 — The Depth.
	294 — The Content.

Ale-

Ale-Gallon.

The Proportion of a Circle to a Square is as 1 to ,7854.

Therefore,

,7854) 25,000000 (= 31,83

And

31,83 × 11,28 the Depth = 359 The Content.

Or,

By considering, that a Cylinder *is* $\frac{177,5}{226,}$ *of the* Parallelopipedon *that circumscribes it, and that* 282 *and* 231 *being the Cubical Inches contained in the Ale and Wine Gallons,*

Therefore,

As 177,5 is to 226, so is $\left\{\begin{matrix}282\\231\end{matrix}\right\}$ to $\left\{\begin{matrix}359\\294\end{matrix}\right\}$

Which are proper Divisors to reduce the Contents of a Cylinder (in Inches,) into Gallons.

Having thus defin'd the Ale and Wine-Gallons, I shall now proceed to shew how the Contents of any Cask may be found in either of those Gallons; in order to perform which, you must first, by the Assistance of proper Instruments, take the respective Dimensions of the Cask, *viz.*

The Diameter *at the* Bung, *within the Cask,*
The Diameter *at either* Head (*supposing the two to be equal,*)
The Length *of the Cask, within*
} In Inches and Decimal Parts of an Inch.

And in taking the Dimensions of the Cask, you must observe, that the Bung-Hole be in the middle of the Cask, and that (as far as possible) the Staves be regular and even within, and that the Heads of the Cask be equal and truly circular; and that in taking the Length of the Casks, with a Pair of sliding Callipers, you observe that they are so contrived as to

make

ake an Allowance of two Inches for the Thickneſs of the wo Heads, which is equal to the uſual Thickneſs of the Heads of Pipes, Butts, and other large Caſks. But as the wo Heads of an Hogſhead are uſually not more than 1 ½ Inch hick, therefore ½ an Inch muſt be added to the Length found y the Callipers; and ſo for the Proportion of what the two Heads of any other Caſk may want of the two Inches allowed y the Callipers: And if upon boring the Heads of any Caſk, hey are found to exceed the two Inches allow'd by the Callipers, hen the Exceſs muſt be deducted from the Length found, and he Remainder will be the true Length within the Caſk.

After the Dimenſions are taken, you muſt next conſider the *Form* or *Shape* of the Caſk, as under, which of the following Figures it may be comprehended; for altho' the Dimenſions of ſeveral Caſks may be equal, yet according to the *Curvature* of the Staves, they will contain more or leſs Liquor: therefore it is plain, that no one certain or general Rule can be preſcrib'd to find the true Contents of all ſorts of Caſks.

As to the ſeveral *Forms* or *Shapes* of common Caſks, ſuch as Pipes, Butts, Hogſheads, Awms, Barrels, &c. it is generally agreed, that they may all be pretty nearly comprehended under ſome one of theſe Solids, Viz.

1. *The* middle Fruſtum *of a* Spheroid (or Oval.)

2. *The* middle Fruſtum *of a* Parabolical Spindle.

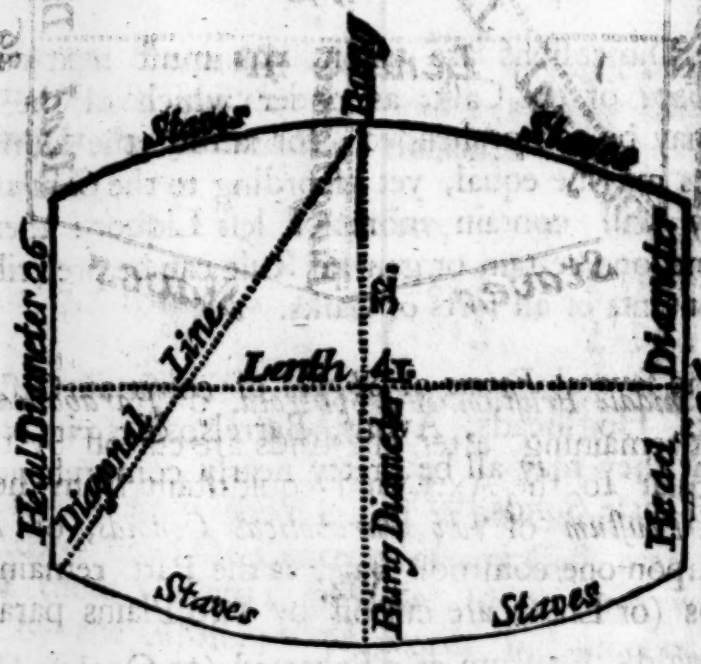
3. *The* middle Fruſtum *of two* Parabolical Conoids, *abutting (or joining together) upon one common Baſe.*

4. *The* middle Fruſtum *of* two Cones, *abutting (or joining together) upon one common Baſe.*

A Deſcription of the aforementioned four ſeveral Forms of Caſks; by which you will be enabled to determine at ſight under which of the four Solids it may be comprehended.

1. *A Caſk which is in the Form of the* middle Fruſtum *of a* Spheroid, *(which is the moſt common Shape) has the Staves, between the Heads and the Bung, very curved or arching; and therefore is the moſt bulging of any Caſk.*

EXAMPLE.



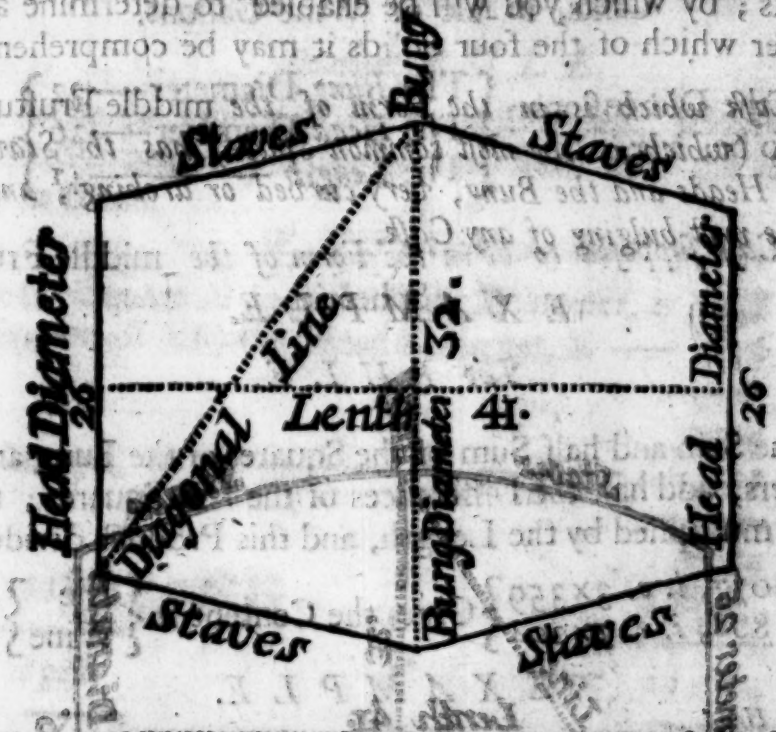
2. *A Caſk which is in the Form of the* middle Fruſtum *of a* Parabolical Spindle, *has the Staves a little leſs curved or arched between the Head and the Bung, than that which is in the Form of the* middle Fruſtum *of a* Spheroid.

3. *A Caſk which is in the Form of the* middle Fruſtum *of two* Parabolical Conoids, *abutting (or joining together) upon one common Baſe, as at the Bulge, has but very little Curvature, or Arch on the Staves, between the Heads and the Bung.*

4. *A Caſk which is (if any ſuch can be) in the Form of a* middle Fruſtum *of* two Cones, *abutting (or joining together) upon one common Baſe, as at the Bulge, has not any Curvature in the Staves, they being ſtreight from Bung to the Heads.*

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE.



Note, The *middle Fruſtum* of a *Spheroid*, or *Parabolical Spindle*, is the Part remaining, after the Ends are cut off by two Plains perpendicular to the Axis, and equidiſtant from the Poles.

The *middle Fruſtum* of *two Parabolical Conoids*, or *two Cones*, abutting upon one common Baſe, is the Part remaining, after the Tops (or Ends) are cut off by two Plains parallel to the Baſe.

Note, Few, if any Caſks will contain more than the *middle Fruſtum* of a *Spheroid*, or leſs than the *middle Fruſtum* of *two Cones*; ſo that all the Varieties will be between thoſe two: and if by obſerving the Form of the Caſk, it be thought not to be ſtrictly of any of the aforeſaid 4 Varieties, ſuch Allowance muſt be made by Diſcretion, as will reduce it to the neareſt of the ſaid Forms: The propereſt Method of making which Allowance, being either by adding to, or ſubtracting from, the real Length.

RULES for finding the Contents of any of the aforesaid Casks, in Ale or Wine-Gallons.

Suppose the Dimensions to be, *viz.* { The *Bung* Diameter—32 / The *Head* Diameter—26 / The *Length*—41 } Inches

1. *A Cask supposed to be in the Form of the* middle Frustum *of a* Spheroid.

The RULE.

To the Sum and half Sum of the Squares of the Bung and Head Diameters, add half the Differences of the said Squares; the Sum of these multiplied by the Length, and this Product divided

By { 1077, *i. e.* 3×359 / 882, *i. e.* 3×294 } Gives the Content in { Ale / Wine } Gallons

EXAMPLE.

Bung.	*Head.*	
32	26	The Square of (32) the Bung Diameter, is 1024
32	26	The Square of (26) the Head Diameter, is 676
64	156	
96	52	The Sum of the Squares, is — 1700
1024	676	The half Sum, is — 850
676		Half the Difference of the Squares, is — 174
348—Difference.		
174—Half Difference.		The Length, is — 41

882) 111684 (126

2348

5844

552

1077) 111684 (103

3984

753

Ans

Area, in { Ale Gallons——103 $\frac{753}{1077}$
Wine Gallons——126 $\frac{113}{882}$

Another RULE.

To twice the Square of the Bung Diameter, add the Square of the Head Diameter; multiply that Sum into the Length, and divide as before.

EXAMPLE.

Twice the Square of (32) the Bung Diameter, is 2048
The Square of (26) the Head Diameter, is —— 676

2724

The Length, is —— —— 4

2724

10896

882) 111684 (126 $\frac{312}{882}$

2348

5844

552

1077) 111684 (103 $\frac{753}{1077}$

3984

753

2. *A Cask supposed to be in the Form of the* middle Frustum *of a* Parabolical Spindle.

Though this Figure has been generally esteemed the second Degree or Variety under which Casks may be comprehended; yet Experience has taught that the just Contents of such a Figure, are really more than Casks of the second Degrees of Bulging, whose Staves may be supposed to be about $\frac{1}{3}$ Part less curved than the first Degree or Variety; and therefore as a just Medium there is proposed the following

RULE.

To the Sum and half Sum of the Squares of the Bung and Head Diameters, add three Tenths of the Difference of the said Squares; the Sum of these multiplied by the Length, and the last Product divided by 1077 or 882, gives the Contents in Ale or Wine-Gallons.

EXAMPLE. Dimensions as before.

The Sum of the Squares of the Bung and Head Diameters, is	1700
The half Sum, is	850
Three Tenths of the Differences of the Squares	194,4
The Sum of these, is	2654
The Length, is	41

1024—Bung.
676—Head.
348—Difference.
3
104,4

882) 108814 (123
2061
2974
328

2654
10616

1077) 108814 (101
1114
37

Area, in { Ale Gallons — 101 37/1077
Wine Gallons — 123 328/882

3. *A Cask supposed to be in the Form of the* middle Frustum, [illegible] two Parabolical Conoids, *abutting, (or joining together) upon the common Base, as at the Bulge.*

Tho' this Figure has been generally esteemed the third Degree or Variety under which Casks may be comprehended; yet Experience has taught that the just Contents of such a Figure are [illegible] less than Casks of the third Degree of Bulging; and therefore a just Medium between the 2d and 4th Varieties, there is proposed the following

RULE.

To the Sum and half Sum of the Squares of the Bung and Head Diameters, add one Tenth of the Difference of the Squares; the Sum of these multiplied by the Length, and this Product divided by 1077, or 882, gives the Content in Ale or Wine Gallons.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE. The Dimensions as before.

The Sum of the Squares of the Bung and Head Diameters, is 1700
The half Sum, is 850
One Tenth of the Difference of the Square, is 34,8

The Sum of these, is 2584
The Length, is 41

882) 105944 (120
1774
104

1077) 105944 (98
9014
398

Area, in { Ale Gallons 98 191/1077
Wine Gallons 120 104/882

4. *A Cask supposed to be in the Form of the middle Frustum of two Cones, abutting, (or joining together) upon one common Base, as at the Bulge.*

The RULE.

From the Sum and half Sum of the Squares of the Bung and Head Diameters, subtract half the Square of the Difference of the Diameters themselves, multiply the Remainder by the Length, and divide this Product by 1077, or 882, the Quotient will be the Content in Ale or Wine Gallons.

EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLE. The Dimensions as before.

The Sum of the Squares of the Bung and Head Diameters, is	1700
The half Sum, is	850
The Sum of these, is	2550
Half the Square of the Difference of the Diameters.	18
The Remainder is,	2532
The Length, is	41
	2532
	10128

32 Bung } Diameters.		882) 103812 (117		1077) 103812 (96	
26 Head }					
6 The Difference.		1561		6882	By
6					
26 The Square.		6792		420	
18 Half the Square.		618			
Area, in	Ale Gallons	96 $\frac{420}{1077}$			
	Wine Gallons	117 $\frac{618}{882}$			

Thus according to the four several Varieties of the Shape of the Cask (tho' all supposed to be of the same Dimensions, yet) if taken at the Dimensions aforesaid, the Contents will appear to be, *viz.*

	Ale Gallons.	Difference.	Wine Gall.	Difference.
The 1st Variety	103 $\frac{753}{1077}$	- - -	126 $\frac{552}{882}$	- - -
2 ——	101 $\frac{37}{1077}$	2 $\frac{716}{1077}$	123 $\frac{328}{882}$	3 $\frac{224}{882}$
3 ——	98 $\frac{398}{1077}$	2 $\frac{639}{1077}$	120 $\frac{104}{882}$	3 $\frac{224}{882}$
4 ——	96 $\frac{420}{1077}$	1 $\frac{978}{1077}$	117 $\frac{618}{882}$	2 $\frac{386}{882}$

But the Contents of the ſeveral Forms of Caſks aforemention'd may be found by one general Method, and that is, to find ſuch a mean Diameter, between the Bung and Head Diameters, as will reduce the Caſk to a Cylinder: The Length of which Cylinder muſt be the ſame as that of the Caſk, but the Diameter will be leſſer than the Bung-Diameter and greater than the Head-Diameter of the Caſk.

To reduce any of the aforementioned Caſks to a Cylinder; *which is a Circular Solid having its Diameters at the Ends equal, and at Right Angles with its Sides; being in the Shape of a Garden Rolling-Stone.*

The RULE.

Multiply the Difference between the Bung and Head Diameters,

By { ,695—for Caſks the moſt Bulging.
,63—for Caſks leſs Bulging.
,56—for Caſks leſſer Bulging.
,51—for Caſks the leaſt Bulging, whoſe Staves are (almoſt) ſtreight from Head to Bung.

Then add the Product to the Head Diameter, and the Total will be the Diameter of a Cylinder, which (the Length being the ſame) will contain as much as the given Caſk.

EXAMPLE. Dimenſions as before, *viz.*

Inches.

32—Bung Diameter.
26—Head Diameter.
6—The Difference.

6	6	6	6	Difference of the Diameter.
,695	,63	,56	,51	Multiplicators.
4,17	3,78	3,36	3,06	Products.
26,	26,	26,	26,	Head Diameters.
30,17	29,78	29,36	29,06	Mean, (or Cylindrick) Diameters for the 4 Varieties.

Note, Inſtead of (,695) the firſt Multiplicator, the Number ,7 is commonly made uſe of, for all ſorts of Caſks indifferently, which will produce a Content, a ſmall matter too much; but the Number ,695 and the reſt will come near enough the Truth for common Practice, for the Caſks deſign'd.

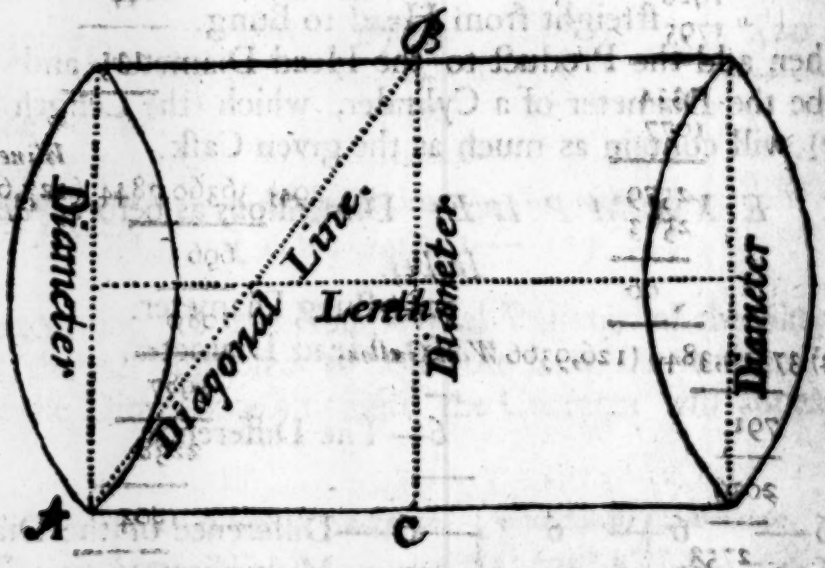
The Caſk being thus reduced to an equal Cylinder, I ſhall next ſhew how the Contents may be found in Gallons.

To find the Content of a Cylinder *in Ale, or Wine-Gallons.*

The RULE.

Square the Diameter, and multiply that Square by the Length, then divide the Product by 359 for Ale-Gallons, and 294 for Wine-Gallons, and the Quotient will give the reſpective Contents in Gallons.

EXAMPLE.



Suppoſe { The Length, to be (the ſame as the aforemention'd Caſks.) ——— 41,
The Diameter to be, for a Caſk of the { 1ſt Variety ——— +30,17
2d Variety ——— 29,78
3d Variety ——— 29,36
4th Variety ——— 29,06 } Inches.

1st Variety.

21119
3017
30,17

910,2289—The Square.
41—Length.

9102289
36409156

359) 37319,3849 (103,9537
359

1419
1077

3423
3231

1928
1795

1334
1077

2579
2513

66

294) 37319,3849 (126,9366 *Wine Gallons*,
294

791
2058

2753
2646

1078
1029

1964
1764

2009
1764

245

2d Variety.

23824
20846
2978

886,8484—The Square.
41—Length.

8868484
35473936

359) 36360,7844 (101,2807
359

460
1017

2998
2513

2644
2513

131

294) 36360,7844 (123,6761
294

696
588

1080
882

1987
1764

2238
2058

1804
1764

404

The Diameter to be, for a Cask of the
1st Variety — 30,17 Inches
2d Variety — 29,78
3d Variety — 29,36
4th Variety — 29,06

3d Variety.

29,36
29,36
17616
8808
26424
5872

862,0096—The Square.
41—Length.

8620096
34480384

Ale-Gallons.

359) 3534,3936 (98,4467

3032
1603
1679
2433
2796
283

Wine-Gallons.

294) 3534,3936 (120,2122

594
623
359
653
656
68

4th Variety.

29,36
29,36
17436
26154
5814

844,4836—The Square.
41—Length.

8444836
33779344

Ale Gallons.

359) 34623,8276 (96,4452

2313
1598
1622
1867
726
8

Wine Gallons.

294) 34623,8276 (117,7681

522
2283
2258
2002
2387
356
62

Inches

The Difference
The Head-Diameter
The Bung-Diameter

Which being added to (2d) the Head Diameter, give for

A Sphere —— 30,12
The 2d Variety — 29,78
The 3d Variety — 29,38
The 4th Variety — 29,05

Which being added to (2d) the Head Diameter, give for

Sphere —— 4,12
The 2d Variety — 3,78
The 3d Variety — 3,38
The 4th Variety — 3,05

Thus

Thus have I shewn the Method of computing the Contents of Casks by the Pen, which certainly is the most exact Way; yet for the greater ease and dispatch in Business, a Sliding-Rule is commonly made use of, which will (with Care and Judgment) give the Contents near enough the Truth for common Practice: but then I would recommend a Rule of at least two Feet long; for the Graduations of those of but 9, 12 or 18 Inches long, are so very close, that they can scarcely be distinguish'd.

The Dimensions of any Cask being given, to find the Content by the SLIDING-RULE.

First must be found a mean Diameter between the Bung and the Head (that is, such a Diameter as will reduce the Cask to an equal Cylinder) thus;

Subtract the *Head-Diameter* from the *Bung-Diameter*, then seek the *Difference* on the Line of Inches on one of the Edges of the Rule; and under the said *Difference*, according to the *Form* or *Shape* of the Cask, as *Spheroid*, *Parabolical Spindle* (or 2d Variety,) *two Parabolical Conoids* (or 3d Variety) will be found a Number, which being added to the *Head-Diameter*, will give the *mean Diameter*. The *Difference* for *two Cones* or (4th Variety) is inserted under the Line of Inches on the other Edge of the Rule.

EXAMPLE. Dimensions as before.

The Bung-Diameter	32	Inches.
The Head-Diameter	26	
The Difference	6	

Upon seeking the said (6) Difference on the Line of Inches, under it will be found for,

Spheroid	4,17	Which being added to (26) the Head Diameter, gives for	A Spheroid	30,17
the 2d Variety	3,78		The 2d Variety	29,78
the 3d Variety	3,38		The 3d Variety	29,38
the 4th Variety	3,05		The 4th Variety	29,05

Mean Diameters.

The mean Diameters being thus found, the Content of a Cask may be found by the Sliding-Rule, at one Operation, according to this Proportion, *viz.*

As the (*a*) Gauge-Point, *is to the* (*b*) Cask's Length;
So is the (*c*) mean Diameter *to the* (*d*) Content.

Note,
(*a*) The Gauge-Point is *W. G.* for Wine, *A. G.* for Ale (or Beer,) upon Line D.
(*b*) The Cask's Length, is to be taken upon Line C.
(*c*) The mean Diameter is to be taken upon Line D.
(*d*) The Cask's Content, is to be found upon Line C.

The Gauge-Point for the { Wine-Gallon, is —— 17,15
Ale-Gallon, is —— 18,95

Being the Diameters of those Circles, whose Content at one Inch deep, is equal to the respective Gallon to which they belong, thus

The Wine-Gauge-Point 17,15 } is the Diam. of that } 231 } the Square Inches
The Ale-Gauge-Point — 18,95 } Circle, whose Cont. is } 282 } each respective G

For

The Area of that Circle whose Diameter is Unity, being —— —— —— } ,7853981633

Therefore

As 1 is to ,7854, so is the Square of the Diameter of —— —— { 17,15 } to { 231
18,95 } { 282

Thus

17,15 × 17,15 = 294,1225 × ,7854 = 231
18,95 × 18,95 = 359,1025 × ,7854 = 282

In seeking the Contents by the Rule, you are to consider, that the Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* are all arbitrary Numbers, and may represent, either so many Units, Tens, Hundreds, Thousands, &c. or so many Tenth, Hundredth, Thousandth, *&c.* Parts of Units; thus if the Figure 1 at the Beginning of the Line D represents an Unit, then will all the other Figures (1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.*) towards the Right-Hand represent so many Units; and so if the said one represent Ten, an Hundred, a Thousand, *&c.* then will each of the other Figures represent so many Tens, Hundreds, Thousands, as they contain Units: But if 10 at the End of the Line D repre-

its one Unit, then will each Figure towards the Left-Hand represent so many Tenths, and each Tenth of those Figures, will be so many Hundredths, &c.

Example of Wine.

Set 41 the Cask's length on C, to W. G. the Gauge Point on D, and oppoſite to

30,17	The mean Diameters (on D) of	A Spheroid	will be found	126,5	The Contents on C.
29,78		The 2d Variety		123,5	
29,38		The 3d Variety		120,1	
29,05		The 4th Variety		117,7	

Example of Ale.

Set 41 the Cask's Length on C, to A. G. the Gauge Point on D, and oppoſite to

30,17	The mean Diameters (on D) of	A Spheroid	will be found	103,7	The Contents on C.
29,78		The 2d Variety		101,1	
29,38		The 3d Variety		98,4	
29,05		The 4th Variety		96,4	

The following Varieties are to be made uſe of in caſting up the Gauges of Wine *and other* Liquors; *being agreeable to the Practice of the Port of* London.

Spaniſh, Mountain and Sherry Butts, between the firſt and ſecond Varieties.

Spaniſh Butts, with black Wines, *Benecarlos*, and *Alicants*, &c. —in the ſecond Variety.

Canary Pipes — between the 1ſt and 2d Variety.

Portugal Pipes — in the 2d Variety.
Portugal Puncheons — in the firſt Variety.

Rum Puncheons — in the firſt Variety.

Madera Pipes — between the firſt and ſecond Variety.

All Hogſheads in general — in the firſt Variety.

The in the Theory of *Gauging*, it is proper, for Demonſtration ſake, to treat of the ſeveral Forms under which all Caſks may be comprehended, and to ſhew how their Contents may be found; yet in the Practice of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe at the Water-ſide in the Port of *London*, as moſt Caſks may be fully comprehended under the firſt Variety, and when they are of any other Form, it would

would be neceſſary to ſpecify it in the Land-Waiters and Exci
Officers Books, for the Information of thoſe who are afterward
to examine and checque the Accounts; therefore the Contents o
all Caſks are inſerted in the ſaid Officers Books, as if they wer
really of the firſt Variety; and in Conſideration of their being o
any other of the aforeſaid four Varieties, or a Medium betwee
any of them, they make ſuch Allowance in the Length, (either
by adding or ſubtracting,) as from the Judgment of their Obſer
vations will reduce them to that Form: But this requires much
Practice and nice Obſervation, more than I fear can be met wit
among the Officers of any other Port.

The Method of computing the full Contents of the ſeveral
Forms of Caſks, having been fully taught, I ſhall next proceed
to ſhew how the Ullage of any of the ſaid Caſks may be found
both by the *Pen* and the *Sliding-Rule*.

To find the Ullage *of a Caſk, or the Quantity of Liquor that is* re
maining in, *or that it* wants to fill it up (*or has been drawn out*

Suppoſe the Caſk was poſited with its (A) Axis parallel t
the Horizon (that is, lying along, being the common Poſture
in part empty, the (B) Surface of the Liquor cutting the (C
Bung Diameter in D, and ſuppoſe

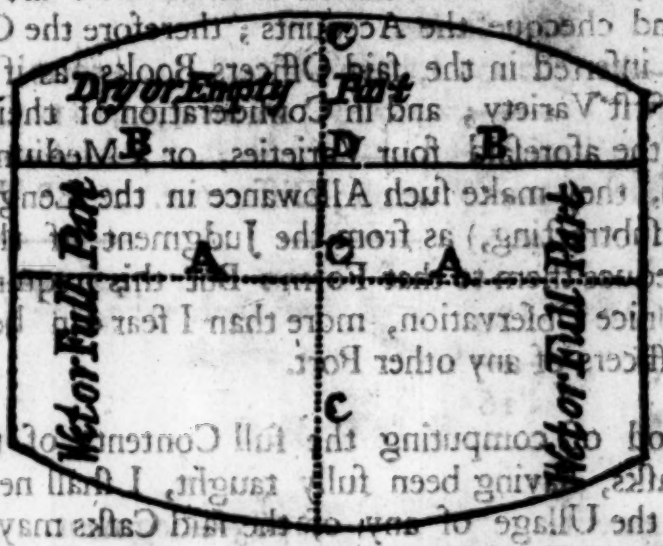
The whole Content of the Caſk to be { 126—Wine Gallons. Or, 103—Ale Gallons.

The (C) Bung Diameter to be——————32
The Wet Part to be ——— ——— 23 } ——Inches.
The Dry Part to be ——— ——— 9 }

How many Ale or Wine Gallons are contained in the Caſk
and how many will it require to fill it up, (or have been
drawn out?)

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE.



If the Caſk be Spheroidal, *the* Ullage *may be found near enough the Truth for common Practice, thus,*

The RULE.

Wide — { the *dry* Inches, if the *Vacuity* be required / the *wet* Inches, if the *Remainder* be required } by the whole Bung-Diameter.

Then if the Quotient be *under* ,5, ſubtract from it $\frac{1}{7}$ Part of what it *wants* of ,5, and multiply the *Remainder* into the Caſk's Content, and the Product will be either the *Vacuity*, or *Remainder* in the Caſk: But if the Quotient *exceeds* ,5, add to $\frac{1}{7}$ Part of ſuch *Exceſs*, which Sum multiply'd into the Content of the Caſk, will produce the *Vacuity* or *Remainder*.

Note, For a Caſk nearly cylindrick, inſtead of $\frac{1}{7}$ Part add or ſubtract $\frac{1}{7}$ Part.

EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLES.

For the Vacuity, or what the Cask wants of being full.

Dry Inches.

Bung-Diam.—32) 9,0000 (,2812 ,6000

,0729-$\frac{1}{7}$ of want of ,5. ,2812 Quotient.

260

,2083-Difference. ,2188 Want of ,5

40

,0729—$\frac{1}{7}$

80

16

,2083—Segment. ,2083—Segment.

103—Cask's Content. 126—Cask's Content.

6249 12498

20830 4166

2083

21,4549 Vacuity in Ale Gallons. 26,2458 Vacuity in Wine Gallons.

The Vacuity deducted from the Cask's Content, shews the Quantity of Liquor remaining in.

For the Remainder, or Quantity of Liquor in the Cask.

Wet Inches.

Bung-Diam.—32) 23,0000 (,7187 ,7187 Quotient.

,7029-$\frac{1}{7}$ of Excess of ,5. ,5000

60

,7919—Total. ,2187 Excess of ,5

280

,0729—$\frac{1}{7}$

240

16

,791

,7916—Segment.	,7916—Segment.
103—Cask's Content.	126—Cask's Content.
23748	47496
79160	15832
	7916
1,5348-Remainder in Ale Gallons.	99,7416—Remainder in Wine Gallons.

The Remainder deducted from the Cask's Content, shews the Vacuity.

PROOF.

	Wine Gallons.	Ale Gall.
Vacuity	26,2458	21,4549
Remainder	99,7416	81,5348
Cask's Content	125,9874	102,9897

But for Casks less Bulging, being near the Form of a Cylinder, the Ullage may be best found by a Table of the Segments of a Circle, which here follows.

A TABLE *of the Segments of a Circle, whose A is Unity, the Diameter* (1,128378) *being divided parallel Chord Lines into* 100 *equal Parts.*

V. S.	Segments.	V. S.	Segments.	V. S.	Segments.	V. S.	Segments.
1	,0017	99	,9983	26	,2066	74	,7934
2	,0048	98	,9952	27	,2178	73	,7822
3	,0087	97	,9913	28	,2292	72	,7708
4	,0134	96	,9866	29	,2407	71	,7593
5	,0187	95	,9813	30	,2523	70	,7477
6	,0245	94	,9755	31	,2640	69	,7360
7	,0308	93	,9692	32	,2759	68	,7241
8	,0375	92	,9625	33	,2878	67	,7122
9	,0446	91	,9554	34	,2998	66	,7002
10	,0520	90	,9480	35	,3119	65	,6881
11	,0598	89	,9402	36	,3241	64	,6759
12	,0680	88	,9320	37	,3364	63	,6636
13	,0764	87	,9236	38	,3487	62	,6513
14	,0851	86	,9149	39	,3611	61	,6389
15	,0941	85	,9059	40	,3735	60	,6265
16	,1033	84	,8967	41	,3860	59	,6140
17	,1127	83	,8873	42	,3986	58	,6014
18	,1224	82	,8776	43	,4112	57	,5888
19	,1323	81	,8677	44	,4238	56	,5762
20	,1424	80	,8576	45	,4364	55	,5636
21	,1526	79	,8474	46	,4491	54	,5509
22	,1631	78	,8369	47	,4618	53	,5382
23	,1737	77	,8263	48	,4745	52	,5255
24	,1845	76	,8155	49	,4873	51	,5127
25	,1955	75	,8045	50	,5000	50	,5000

The Use of the Table of Segments.

Add a competent Numbers of Cyphers to the { Wet Inches of the Bung-Diameter, if the Remainder be requir'd. / Dry Inches of the Bung-Diameter, if the Vacuity be requir'd.

Then divide it by the whole Diameter, and the Quotient found in the Table under the Title *V. S.* (for verſed Sign) will give a Segment, which multiplied by the Caſk's whole Content, the Product will be either the Remainder or Vacuity.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe, { The Caſk to be of the 2d Variety. / And / The Bung-Diameter, to be——32 / The Wet Part, to be ——— 23 } Inches. / The Dry Part, to be ——— 9 / The Caſk's whole Content to be { 123 Wine-Gallons. / 101 Ale-Gallons.

For the Remainder, or Quantity of Liquor in the Caſk.

Wet Inches.

Whole Diameter — 32) 23,00 (,71 Quotient.

60

28

Note, the Quotient being near 72, it is proper to make Uſe of that Number.

Oppoſite to 72, (the Quotient,) under *V. S.* will be found } ,7708 the Segment.

,7708 — 101 Caſk's Content

7708
77080

Ale-Gall. 77,8508 The Remainder.

123 Caſk's Content.

23124
15416
7708

94,8084 Wine-Gallons.

For the Vacuity, or what the Cask wants of being full.

Dry Inches.

Whole Diameter 32,0000 (28 Quotient.
1960

Opposite to 28, (the Quotient) under *V. S.* will be found, 2292 the Segment.

2292 123 Cask's Content.

Cask's Content.

6876
4584
2292

22920

Ale-Gallons. 23,1492 — The Vacuity. 28,1916 Wine-Gallons.

PROOF.

	Wine-Gall.	Ale-Gall.
Remainder	94,8084	77,85
Vacuity	28,1916	23,14
Cask's Content	123	100

The Table of Segments *will alſo ſerve for a* Spheroidal Cask, *thus:*

The Cask being reduced to a Cylinder, ſubtract half the Difference between the Bung and Mean Diameter, from the Whole or dry Inches, and reſerve this Difference; then ſay,

As the mean Diameter is to 100 (the Diameter of the Tabular Circle;)
So is the reſerved Difference, to a verſed Sign in the Table.

Then multiply the Segment found in the Table againſt the verſed Sign, by the whole Content, and the Product will be the Remainder or Vacuity.

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE.

Bung Diameter 32
Mean Diameter 28,17
Wet Part —— 23
Dry Part —— 9
Whole Content 126 Gallons.

Inches.

ng Diam.	32,00
an Diam.	30,17
Difference	1,83
Difference	0,915

For the Remainder.

Wet Inches	23,000
Difference	,915
,17	100 — 22,085

30,17) 2208,5 (,732 *V. S.*
9660
6090
66

Oppofite, to ,73 *V. S.* --is ,782 Seg.

More for the Proportion of the Difference between ,73 and ,74, for the two cut off —— 0022

,7844
Whole Content — 126
47064
15688
7844
The Remainder — 98,8344

For the Vacuity.

Dry Inches	9,000
Difference	,915
	30,17 — 100 — 8,085

30,17) 808,500 (,267 *V. S.*
020510
24080
2961

Oppofite to ,26 *V. S.* --is ,2066 Seg.

More, for the Proportion of the Difference between ,26 and ,27, for the 7 cut off —— 0078

,2144
Whole Content — 126
12864
4288
2144
The Vacuity — 27,0144

To find the Ullage *of a Cask by the* Sliding-Rule.

For this purpose, there is a Line of Segments on (under the Sliding-Piece C) mark'd Seg. $\frac{S}{L}$, the upper Numbers being for Casks standing, and the lower Numbers for lying, with a Line of Numbers (mark'd C) to slide against it; upon which Lines, the Proportion is,

1 { *As the* Bung-Diameter (*upon the Line of Numbers* C) to 100 *upon the Line of* Segments;
So is the Wet *or* Dry *Parts on the Line of Numbers* C, *to a fourth Number on the* Segments.

Then,

2 { *As* 100 *upon* B, *is to the Cask's whole Content upon* A;
So is the fourth Number last found, to the Answer.

Note, if you take the { Wet Inches, the Answer will be the Quantity of Liquor remaining in the Cask.
Dry Inches, the Answer will be the Vacuity.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose, { The Cask to be a Spheroid,
And
The Bung-Diameter to be — 32 }
The Wet Part, to be — — 23 } Inches.
The Dry Part, to be — — 9 }
The Cask's whole Content to be — { 126 — Wine Gallons. Or, 103 — Ale Gallons.

For the Vacuity.

Set 32 the Bung-Diameter (on C) to 100 on the Segments L.

And opposite to 9 the dry Inches (on C) will be found 21 on the Segments

Then,

126 for Wine
103 for Ale

} On the Cask's whole Content upon A.

And opposite to 21 (the Number found on the Segments) upon B

} will be found upon A

26,4 Wine-Gallons.
21,6 Ale-Gallons.

Which are the number of Gallons, the Cask wants of being full; and if subtracted from the Cask's whole Content, will shew the Quantity of Liquor remaining, thus:

	Wine.	Ale.
Cask's whole Content	126	103
Vacuity	26,4	21,6
Remainder	99,6	81,4

For the Remainder.

Set 32 the Bung-Diameter (on C) to 100 on the Segments L.

And opposite to 23 the wet Inches (on C) will be found 79 on the Segments.

Then,

Set 100 upon B to — { 126 for Wine / 103 for Ale } the Cask's whole Content upon A.

And oppoſite to 79 (the Number found on the Segments) upon B, { will be found upon A, } { 99,6 Wine-Gallons. / 81,4 Ale-Gallons.

Which are the Number of Gallons remaining in the Caſk; and if ſubtracted from the Caſk's whole Content, will ſhew the Quantity of Liquor that the Caſk wants of being full, thus:

	Wine.	Ale.
Caſk's whole Content —	126	103
Remainder —	99,6	81,4
Vacuity —	26,4	21,6

Note, The Line of Segments on the Rule is made for a *Spheroid*, and therefore is more exact for all Bulging Caſks, than the Table of Segments, which was made for a *Cylinder*.

Tho' the Method of finding any Caſk's full Contents has been already very fully taught, yet as it is the Practice, for the greater Eaſe and Diſpatch in Buſineſs, to make Uſe of a Diagonal Rule for *Bourdeaux* Hogſheads, and all ſmall Caſks under an Hogſhead; I thought it proper to mention the ſaid Rule, and to ſhow its Uſe.

To find the Content of a Caſk by the Diagonal Lines *on a Rule.*

The Content of ſmall Caſks may be found (though a ſmall matter too little, yet near enough the Truth for common Practice,) by applying a Rule with Diagonal Lines, from the middle of the Bung-Hole to the Bottom of the Head, in the ſame manner as you ſee the Diagonal or Slope Line repreſented in the *Examples*, pag. 367 and 374: And the reſpective Numbers of

the Rule (either for Ale or Wine) that fall even with the Number on the Inches which are found to be the Length of the Diagonal Line, will shew the full Content of the Cask.

Thus,

I. *For the* middle Frustum *of the* Spheroid, in page 368.

If the Length of the Diagonal Line was to be taken by the Rule, it would be found to be ——— } 35,5 Inches.

Even to which Number will be found on the respective Lines on the Rule ——— } Ale Gall. —— 100 } The Contents.
Wine Gall. —— 122

Which Contents are ——— } in Ale-Gall. —— 3 } less than was found by the Pen and the *Sliding Rule.*
in Wine-Gall 4

II. *For the* Cylinder, in page 374.

If the Length of the Diagonal Line was to be taken by the Rule, it would be found to be ——— } 36,47 Inches.

Even to which Number will be found on the respective Lines on the Rule ——— } Ale Gall. —— 108 } The Contents.
Wine Gall. —— 132

Which Contents are ——— } in Ale-Gall. —— 7 } more than was found by the Pen and the *Sliding-Rule.*
in Wine-Gall. —— 6

Which *Examples* shew that this Rule ought not to be used for large Casks; especially those that are not much Bulging.

But suppose a Cask, whose — } Bung-Diameter is ——— 18
Head-Diameter is ——— 14
Length is ——— 24
Diagonal Line is ——— 20 } Inches.

Even to 20 Inches, the Length of the Diagonal Line, will be found on the respective Lines ——— } Ale-Gall. —— 17,8 } The Contents.
Wine-Gall. 21,7

The Truth of which will be proved by the 3 several Methods of Computation before prescribed.

EXAMPLES.

1. *By the Rule for a* Spheroid, page 368.

Bung.	*Head.*	
18	14	The Square of (18) the Bung-Diam. is — 324
18	14	The Square of (14) the Head-Diam. is — 196
144	56	The Sum of the Squares, is — 520
18	14	The half Sum, is — 260
324	196	Half the Difference of the Squares, is — 64
196		The Length is
128 Differ.		
64—½		

882) 20256 (22
2616
852

1077) 20256 (18
9486
8703

Area { Ale-Gall.—18 37/1077
Wine-Gall. 22 315/1617

2. *By reducing the Cask to a* Cylinder.

Contents { Length to Mean Diameter { 18—Bung } Diameters.
14—Head }
4—Difference.
,7
2,8
14,—Head Diameter.
16,8—Mean Diameter.
16,8
1344
1008
168
282,24—The Square.

282,24

	1. The Square.	576
	2. The Length.	24
	3. The Product.	13824
Ale.	4. The Square of the Mean Diam.	112896
	5. The Product.	5644800
Ale.	6. The Solid Content.	294)6773,76(23,04
		893
		1176
		000
Area {	in Ale Gallons—23,04	
	in Wine Gallons—18,86	

	1. The Square.	576
	2. The Length.	24
	3. The Product.	13824
Wine.	4. The Square of the Mean Diam.	82944
	5. The Product.	4142400
Wine.	6. The Solid Content.	259)4773,76(18,86
		3183
		3117
		2456
		302

3. *By the* Sliding Rule.

The Mean-Diameter will be found (by the Directions, page 373, 374) to be 16,8,

Then,

Set 24 the { Wine Gauge Point / Ale Gauge Point } and opposite { to 16,8 the Mean Diam. will be found } { 23,— Ale / 18,8 Wine } Contents.

Which shews that the Contents of small Casks (especially the more Bulging they are) may be found pretty near the Truth, by the Diagonal Lines; the Difference between this Rule and the former Methods being in the *Example*, but a little more than a Gallon.

The Length of the Diagonal Line *being obtained, either by a Rule, or by the Pen, as hereafter taught, to find the Cask's Content by the Pen.*

The Content of that Spheroidal Cask whose Diagonal Line is 20 Inches, having before been found to be — — — { 17,8 Ale Gall. / 21,7 Wine Gall.

Therefore,

Therefore,

As (8000) the Cube of (20) the Diagonal Line, is to { 17,8 the Ale / 21,7 the Wine } Contents of that Cask:

So is the Cube of any other Diagonal Line, to the respective Contents of its Cask.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose the Length of the Diagonal Line of a Spheroidal Cask to be 35,5 Inches, how many Ale and Wine Gallons will it contain?

35,5
35,5
1775
1775
1065
1260,25—Square.
35,5
630125
630125
378075
8000——17,8—44738,875—Cube of the Diag. given.
17,8
3579 11000
313172125
44738875
8|000 796|351,9750

Area { 99 4351/8000 Ale Gallons, / 121 7875/8000 Wine Gallons. }

44738,875
21,7
313172125
44738875
89477750
8|000 970|823,5875

To find the Length of the Diagonal Line *of any Bulging Cask, by the Pen:*

The Diameters at the { Bung / Head } being given,
The Length ——

The Rule.

To the Square of half the Sum of the Diameters add the Square of half the Length; and the Square Root of the Sum is the Diagonal Line.

EXAMPLE the 1st.

Suppose { The Diameters at the { Bung to be —32 / Heads to be —26 } Inches. / The Length to be —— —— ——41 }

32 Bung } Diameters.
26 Head }

41—The Length
58 Their Sum.

20,5—Half.
29 Half the Sum.

20,5
29

1025
4100

261
58

420,25 Sq. of ½ the Len^th.
841— Sq. of ½ the Sum of the Diam.
420,25 Square of ½ the Length.

1261,25—Their Sum.

1261,

Sq. Root = the Length of the Diag. Line.

705) 3625

3525

100

EXAMPLE the 2d.

18—Bung } Diameters.
14—Head }

32—Their Sums.

16—Half the Sum.

16

96

16

256—Sq. of ½ the Sum of the Diam.

24—The Length.

12—Half.

12

144 Sq. of ½ the Length.

144—Square of ½ the Length.

400—Their Sum.

400 (20 Square Root = the Length of the Diagonal Line.

To find the Length of the Diagonal Line *of a* Cylinder, *which shall be equal to a Bulging Cask.*

The RULE.

As (by *Euclid* 1. 47) in every right-angled Triangle, the Square of the Hypothenuse, is equal to the Sum of the Square

of

of the other two Sides: Therefore if A. B. C. in the Example of a *Cylinder*, page 374, be esteemed a right-angled Triangle, the Line A. B. (which is the Diagonal) will be the Hypothenuse; and the Diameter and the half Length, will be the other two Sides: So that if to the Square of the Diameter, be added the Square of the half Length; the Square Root of their Sum will be the Diagonal Line, equal to the Hypothenuse.

EXAMPLE.

If the Spheroid, in page 368, be reduced to an equal *Cylinder*, the Diameter thereof will be as in page 374 } 30,17 Inches.

30,17 The Diameter.
30,17

21119
3017
90510

910,2289 The Sq. of the Diam.

41—The Length.
20,5—The ½ Length.

1025
4100

420,25—The Sq. of the Length.

1330,4789 (36,47 Sq. Root = Length of Diagonal Line.
9

66) 430
396

724) 3447
2896

7287) 55189
51009

4180

That the Computation of the Contents of Casks by the Pen may be thought too tedious and troublesome in Practice, is what every Reader will readily grant; but I think I have sufficiently demonstrated, that it is the most certain Method of coming at the Truth, and that the Rule is liable to many Errors, for in the small Parts, where Bodies are flatted, the Rule is not proper, and consequently the Gauger will have but little Practice, I am of Opinion, that they can hardly be expert enough at the Rule, and therefore would recommend the Operation by the Pen, as the most certain, and as proper to be known if it was only to cheque that by the Rule. And besides, by considering the Rules, they will be taught to have a better Idea of Gauging, and be in some measure inform'd of the Nature and Reason of that which otherwise they perform only by Rote, and by frequently practising and comparing both Ways of Operation, they will be better qualified in the Use of the Rule, which, it is granted, when used by a Person of Judgment and Experience, will shew the Contents of a Cask near enough the Truth.

THE END.

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Uffers
Wainscoats
Wainscoating Boards

